"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair, warmer to-day; fair Sunday; moderate southwesterly winds.

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THREE AIR RACERS READY FOR FLIGHTS

Hamilton, Willard, and Post at Chicago Track and Preliminary Exhibitions Begin To-day.

RADLEY NOT TO BE BARRED

Hamilton Has Not Recovered from California Hurts, but Is Ready to Go Into the Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Three aviators who are to compete for the $25,000 prize of THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Evening Post in an aeroplane race from this city to New York to-day tramped over the Hawthorne track, where the start will be made on Oct. 8, and pronounced it ideal for the purpose as well as for the six days of preliminary trials in which the aviators will tune up for their flight of nearly 1,000 miles. Charles K. Hamilton, whose flight from New York to Philadelphia and back for THE NEW YORK TIMES and Philadelphia Ledger last June gained him international fame was one of the three. Charles F. Willard, a Curtiss flyer, and Augustus Post, late Secretary of the Aero Club of America, were the others.

By to-morrow morning Glenn H. Curtiss, Eugene B. Ely, and J. A. D. McCurdy will be on hand. They are scheduled to arrive at 8 A. M., and the first day's preliminary flights will begin at 3 o'clock. Already six aeroplanes are housed on the grounds of the old race track awaiting their coming, and Chicago, keyed up by the record flight of Brookins from here to Springfield yesterday, is agog with excitement. Curtiss possibly may not take part in the cross-country race to New York, but both Ely and McCurdy are entrants.

Will Not Bar Radley.

James Radley, the English flyer, is expected here within the next few days, and, through the courtesy of men who are to compete with him for the more than $30,000 worth of prizes to which the $5,000 prize of Clifford B. Harmon and the proceeds of the four days' flying next week have swelled the original $25,000, he will be enabled to take part in the long flight.

A clause in the conditions of entry provides that contestants in the Chicago-New York race must be in Chicago on Monday next and make flights every day thereafter until the start of the race. Radley will be permitted to break this clause by his fellow-contestants, who appreciate the hard luck which has followed the English aviator since he left Europe, [illegible] that a strike in France would prevent the arrival of his 50 horse power Blériot monoplane on the day he had expected.

"It would be unsportsmanlike to bar Radley on such a technicality," said Hamilton to-day, when he learned of the Englishman's desire to compete, if his belated appearance at Hawthorne track be permitted by his fellow-contestants. "So far as I am concerned, he is welcome to come here at the earliest opportunity, although it be several days after Monday, and I shall be glad to compete with him for the prize. I should not care to win a race with the knowledge that I had taken advantage of a technicality and my opponent's hard luck to avoid his competition."

Jerome S. Fanciulli, manager of the Curtiss camp, was equally ready with a favorable response, when he was asked to waive the requirement that Radley appear on Monday ready to fly.

"The fact that Mr. Curtiss offered to loan Radley one of his machines in which to compete makes me certain that there will be no objection by him, even if I did not know that his sportsmanship would prevent him taking such an advantage," said Mr. Fanciulli. "Willard, Ely, and McCurdy are just as unready to profit by the misfortune of an opponent, so Mr. Radley will have not only our ready assent, but our invitation to come here when he may be able to and to compete against us."

Confident of Success in Race.

There is a feeling of confidence in both the Hamilton and Curtiss camps that speaks well for a hotly contested race. Hamilton and Willard exhibit equal assurance in predicting that if they don't win it, at least the man who does will know that he has been in a race. Augustus Post is making no predictions.

"You know," says he, "that I must qualify first by staying in the air for an hour. I expect to do this on the first favorable day we have, and after that, well, look out."

All three of the aviators now here are planning to follow the Lake Shore and New York Central tracks in their long flight, and according to what Fanciulli and Willard know of the plans of the others of the Curtiss camp they will take this route.

"From Buffalo to New York the way is clear sailing," said Hamilton this afternoon. "From here to Buffalo I am not so familiary with the country, but I looked over it pretty carefully on my last trip from New York and noted that the country was pretty open. At least there is no long stretch of woods to bother us."

Hamilton Is Still Crippled.

Hamilton's appearance as he alighted from an automobile in the race track caused those who saw him to exclaim:

"Why, how can he fly?"

The birdman hobbled onto the ground like a pigeon with a broken leg. He leaned heavily on a cane, and it was evident that he could scarcely straighten his right leg. His face was drawn with long suffering, but a smile lighted it as his eyes rested on the Hamiltonian, his big new biplane, and the two engines, one capable of developing 115 horse power and the other a small affair, which Hamilton considers more or less of a toy because it can only turn over 72 horse power.

"Not fly," he exclaimed, when some one asked how he expected to guide an aeroplane in his present condition. "Why, I don't fly with my legs. All I need is to govern the accelerator which controls the feed of gasoline to the engine, and I've got one foot good enough for that. What more do I want?"

Hamilton's injuries are the result of his recent fall in California, when he toppled sixty feet to the ground with his aeroplane on top of him. He broke no bones, but received a terrible shaking up and was in bed for several days. He was no more than out, however, before he made two flights at Sacramento, with the result that in his weakened condition he contracted pleurisy and a badly swollen throat. On his trip to this city he was so ill that he was attended several times on the train by a physician, btu now his pleurisy and sore throat have left him and his other injuries are the kind that he treats lightly.

Hamilton believes that his big engine, which is interchangeable with the smaller one, will prove to be the fastest engine here. The Curtiss camp expect to dispute this, however, with a new craft which Curtiss himself will fly. His famous flier will be in the hands of Ely while Willard has a craft of his own construction, driven by an eight-cylinder Curtiss engine. By shifting his rear con-

Continued on Page 5.

MARTIN SPEAKS ILL OF GOLD.

Warns Highlanders That the Richest Are Not the Happiest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Frederick Townsend Martin to-day delivered a speech to a gathering of Highlanders at Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire. His text was the danger lurking in the love of gold, and his elucidation of it somewhat remarkable. He said he had been associating for many years with people who had inherited or made colossal fortunes. He had the courage to say that the happiest people were those who made their living by the sweat of their brow. People with colossal fortunes were often crushed with their responsibilities, and as their wealth increased were assailed by the terrible demon of suspicion.

In America, he added, with its millions of people, the majority were hard-working men and women, who by their courage and labor were making America great. He hoped his Highland auditors would not be carried away by stories of how easily they could pick up gold without work in America.

Mr. Martin then told a story of a brilliant society woman in London, "companion of Princes and equal of Peers," who had said to him, "Mr. Martin, you are an American and can help me get some of your American gold."

"Why," he asked, "should you want more gold, you who rank among the wealthiest women of the nation?"

With quivering lips and blazing eyes, said Mr. Martin, she answered: "I dream night and day about gold, and want to have a room in my house filled with yellow sovereigns, where I could go at night and hear the jingling of the thing I love best."

Mr. Martin bade his Highland audience to beware of a similar dreadful fate.

JOCKEY LEFT $1,125,000.

Tom Loates, Lately Dead, Had Rothschild Tips—Sloane Peer's Best Man.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Tom Loates, a leading English jockey who died this week, left a fortune estimated at a quarter of a million sterling, or $1,125,000. Though Loates's rewards for riding winners were large, not all of this sum was made on the turf. A goodly portion of it came in fact from investments recommended by Leopold de Rothschild, who for several years was Loates's employer.

Some time ago knowledge of what had been done for Loates led a professional backer to presume on the flimsiest possible acquaintance with a member of the house of Rothschild to approach him on the investment of some winnings. He met with a crushing rebuke.

"Well, you know," said the great financier, "there is the Post Office. It is quite safe."

Another one-time famous jockey, Tod Sloane, has been figuring this week as best man at the wedding of a British Peer with an actress. The principals in the ceremony were Viscount Torrington, a young man of 24, who succeeded to his title when he was a baby, and Miss Eleanor Souray, an exceptionally tall young woman, who has made occasional appearance on the London stage, chiefly in musical comedy. Both Lord Torrington and his bride are fond of the turf, and between them own forty race horses.

HEIR TO $15,000 TURNS UP.

F. E. Belden Obtains Estate by Means of Advertisement on New York Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—An advertisement inserted in a New York newspaper has been the means of placing Francis E. Belden in possession of an estate of about $15,000. Mr. Belden received part of the estate in the Probate Court here this morning. The remainder is outside this jurisdiction.

Mr. Belden was the son of the late Samuel B. Belden of Norwalk, Conn. He lived in Darien, Conn., in 1904, and then he went away and was never seen again hereabouts save for a few minutes in New York three years ago. A relative left him real estate here, and an effort was made to locate him, but it failed. Then, to save the property, his father had himself appointed trustee in April, 1909. A short time afterward the father died, and on July 6, 1909, Edgar T. Belden of Pittsfield, Mass., a brother of Francis, was appointed trustee. Aside from the realty here there was a considerable estate left by the father to be divided among his two sons.

Edgar T. Belden instituted a search for his missing brother. Advertisements were inserted in newspapers all over the country, but there was no response until a week or two ago when he received a letter from the missing man from Petersburg, Fla.

TOSSED BY MADDENED BULL.

Farmhand Badly Hurt—Veterinary Drives Beast Off with a Pitchfork.

NEWTON, N. J., Sept. 30.—Dr. Whitfield Gray of Newton, a veterinary surgeon, was called to-day to examine cattle belonging to Mrs. Edward Kincaid of Stockholm. A German employe on the Kincaid farm drove the cattle into an inclosure and was set upon by a bull. The German was unarmed and took to his heels, but the bull was too fast for him.

Just as the man reached the fence the bull caught him and with his horns tossed him over the rails. Turning around, the animal statred for Dr. Gray. The doctor saw a pitchfork lying on the ground and, picking it up, awaited the charge of the bull.

As the animal reached him the doctor stepped aside and drove the prongs of the pitchfork into the animal's side. The bull was not killed, but he showed no more fight. The man who was tossed by the bull was badly injured.

IT'S LITTLE TROUBLE TO RUN A BOYNTON Furnace. A few moments twice a day will keep ANY house warm. Show rooms, 37th Street, near Broadway.—Adv.

WILSON CALLS FOR CONTROL OF TRUSTS

Jersey Candidate for Governor Says State Must Redeem Its Reputation for Harboring Bad Ones.

STANDS BY PARTY PLATFORM

But Goes Further, He Says, in Demanding Greater Powers for Utilities Commissions.

Woodrow Wilson opened his campaign in Essex County, N. J., for the Democratic Governorship of New Jersey last night, speaking in Krueger's Auditorium, Newark, and captivating an audience which overflowed the hall. Captivated is not too strong a word.

With the ease and good-fellowship of a veteran stump speaker, Dr. Wilson got into instant touch with the 2,700 persons who listened to him. His genial sense of humor and his keen wit put them in good humor, and with forceful oratory held his audience to attention and drove his arguments home. After the meeting the audience filed out of the hall making exclamations like this:

"Ge, he's a wonder."

"Didn't he get to them quick?"

The Democratic County Committeemen were radiant after the speech. They seemed to believe that at last the New Jersey Democracy had found a winner.

Before the meeting all the Democratic clubs of Newark gathered in Lackawanna Square for a parade. Amid redfire and waving flags some 2,000 marched down Broad Street to Market Street, up that to Springfield Avenue, and then to Krueger's Auditorium, being reviewed by Dr. Wilson on the way. At the meeting the auditorium could not hold a third of those who wanted to get in. By 7:30 o'clock its galleries, the stage, and the main floor were filled. At 8:15 o'clock the doors were thrown open to as many as could find standing room. That left several thousand outside, who constituted an overflow meeting, for which orators were found.

In his speech, after saying that he was in favor of every plank in the very excellent Democratic platform of New Jersey, Dr. Wilson declared that he was also in favor of some that were not in it. He spoke of the disrepute which New Jersey had won in the Nation for her too hospitable welcome to corporations of any kind, good, bad, and indifferent. He gave most of his attention to corporations, explaining what they are, what could and ought to be done with them under the law, and advising that jail sentences be [illegible] as the cure for [illegible] used corporations for dishonest purposes. He demanded that corporations be subjected to the severest scrutiny before allowing them to come into the State, and made to comport themselves honestly after they got there.

Dr. Wilson's Speech.

In his address Dr. Wilson said:

"As I was coming to this meeting and pressing through the crowds that lined the sidewalks, I kept asking myself, what is it that draws these people away from their homes? (Cries of "Wilson, that's all!") I would feel very complimented if I could believe that, but that was not the answer that came into my head. Men do not flock after a man they do not personally know, unless they believe that he stands for something in particular, and one of the most delightful and inspiring things about the American people is that they believe in causes; they believe in principles, and they believe in ideas, and they flock after a man who they hope and believe represents thos things. These are not demonstrations of honor to an individual; they are manifestations of a very stirring impulse on the part of the people of this city and State with regard to the political affairs that lie immediately ahead of them.

"Iam very proud of being a citizen of the State of New Jersey, and I am very proud of New Jersey, and I wish there were nothing to be sorry for in connection with her very recent political practice. And yet there is something to be sorry for. New Jersey has earned a certain reputation throughout this country because of her too great and hospitable care of any or all corporations, good or bad, and I wish with all my heart that the citizens of this State might interest their Legislature to th eextent of putting the law of incorporation upon another footing, so that the man who comse to New Jersey seeking the privilege to do business in the way of corporations will be obliged to go through a severe scrutiny as to the purpose of the corporations.

"I believe that the great bodies of the people have the right of direct nomination for office. I believe that the people of this State are entitled to a public service commission which has full power to regulate rates. I believe it would be wise to do what New Jersey has already once done, pass an act in favor of a constitutional amendment allowing the people to vote directly for their Senators.

"Now, I take leave to believe that there is one singular question that underlies all the other questions that are discussed on the political platform at the present moment. That singular circumstance is that nothing is done in this country as it was done twenty years ago. The old party platforms of twenty years ago read like documents taken out of a forgotten age. We are in the presence of a new organization of society. We are eagerly bent on fitting that new organization, as we did once fit the old organization, to the happiness and prosperity of the great body of citizens; for we are conscious that that order of society does not fit and provide the convenience or happiness or prosperity of the average man.

"I am not going to utter invectives against the modern instrumentalities of business, but to discuss the improper and unfortunate uses to which these instrumentalities have been put. Everything comes down to that; what is the matter with the tariff? That is a long story, and there is a great deal the matter with it. If you go through the tariff schedule you will find some nigger in every wood pile, some little word put into almost every clause of the act which is lining somebody's pocket with money, but that is too long a story and too complicated for one evening; the main trouble is that it has been an ambush, a cover, a forest in which all the men who wanted to get illegitimate profit have been able to get it.

"I am not objecting to the size of the great enterprises. Nothing is big enough to scare me. I am not objectin gto the extent of the business, and, last of all, I am not objecting to people getting rich from conducting business with prudence, but what I am objecting to is that the Government should give them exceptional advantages which enable them to succeed and do not put them on the same footing as other people. Of course, size has something to do with that. I think those great touring cars, for example, which are labeled "Seeing New York" are too big for the streets. You have to walk almost around the block to get out of the way of them, and size has a great deal to do with the trouble if you are trying to get out of the way. But I have no objection on that account to the ordinary automobile properly handled by

Continued on Page 2.

WISE BUILDERS USE SQUARE-POT BOILERS and Furnaces. [illegible] Show rooms, 37th Street, near Broadway.—Adv.

IS THERE A HEREAFTER?

One of the world's greatest scientists discusses the hereafter in a remarkable interview in

Next Sunday's Times.

VINCENT ASTOR'S CAR HITS MOTORCYCLIST

Son of Col. Astor Was Driving When Two Wheeler Got in His Path.

RIDER SERIOUSLY HURT

His Machine Wrecked and the Big Astor Car Rendered Useless—Accident Called Unavoidable.

As Vincent Astor, the eighteen-year-old son of Col. John Jacob Astor, was passing through Irvington coming from Poughkeepsie to the city last evening his automobile ran down a motor cycle ridden by Charles Palmer of Tarrytown. Palmer came out of it with a broken leg and a few bad cuts, and his machine was reduced to a wreck.

The Astor car was only slightly damaged. Young Mr. Astor drove the car.

So far as he was concerned, witnesses seemed to think the accident was unavoidable. Mr. Astor had been to the Dutchess County Fair, and was headed for New York with an eye to the Vanderbilt Cup races. The car was a big seven-passenger roadster. The only other passenger was William Schappe, the chauffeur, who lives at 406 West Forty-eighth Street.

It was a little after sundown, just as they reached Main Street in Irvington, that Palmer, bound for his home in Tarrytown, turned into Broadway. His motor cycle swung directly in front of the Astor car. Mr. Astor switched his car sharply to the right, but too late. Palmer was thrown to the ground, his motor cycle wrecked, and the big machine, of which the young driver had lost control, bounded over the curb and crashed into a tree.

Though unnerved by the mishap and slightly shaken up, Mr. Astor leaped out and himself telephoned to Dr. R. B. Coutant of Tarrytown, who found that Palmer had escaped with a broken bone in one leg, a cracked rib, and cuts about the head. He said he lived in Tarrytown and was employed by the New York Telephone Company.

Mr. Astor volunteered to make good all the damage, [illegible] and this seemed to satisfy Palmer, who said he would make no complaint. The police did nothing further than to take the names of those concerned. Meanwhile Mr. Astor had obtained a carriage and sent Palmer home in it.

An examination of the Astor showed that it was unfit to finish the trip. The radiator was past repair and the frame was bent. Mr. Astor took a train to town after leaving his name and his address, his father's house, 840 Fifth Avenue.

AIRMEN FOR CAPITAL MEET.

College Park Events Draw Amateur Entrants from Five Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Amateur aviators from five cities will take part in the aviation meet which will be held at College Park from Oct. 10 to Oct. 20 under the auspices of the Washington Aero Scientific Club, according to advices received by the officers of the club. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk, it is said, will all send aviators to enter the competitions. The club is in communication with George A. Russell, J. Murgatroyd, Pincus Brauner, Frank Van Anden, and Joseph Seymour, all of New York. These amateurs have already made trial flights and proved the ability of their machines.

Wallace B. Beaton of Philadelphia and James Wright of Norfolk will bring their machines here. Among the local men who will take part in the meet are John A. Smidley and Robert Moore, who is Emilie Berdière's assistant. They have their machines at Benning at present making experiments with them.

The announcement that Capt. Thomas Baldwin will give exhibition flights in his aeroplane has increased the interest in the coming events.

NEW $25,000 AIR PRIZE.

German War Office Announces Overland Aviation Contest.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The Ministry of War to-day announced that it would give a prize for an overland aviation competition.

The prize will be a purse of $25,000.

PICNICKERS CATCH BANDIT.

Wounded in Foiled Attempt to Rob a Bank, He Runs Into Them.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Sept. 30.—A bold attempt to rob the Bank of McClelland at McClelland, Iowa, to-day caused excitement at a farmers' picnic and ended in the capture of the wounded robber by the picnickers.

Tom Kirby, a laborer of Oakland, Iowa, entered the bank and, presenting a revolver, commanded the cashier, Walter Julius, to hand over the bank's cash. The cashier, in reply, fired on the bandit. Both men emptied their revolvers, and the robber was wounded in the arm. Julius was not hurt.

Kirby then ran from the building directly into the farmers' picnic, which had brought nearly 5,000 persons to McClelland. The crowd soon captured the robber.

Kirby said his reason for the attempted robbery was that he could earn only $1.50 a day.

HEIRS TO PAY FOR JAIL.

Inheritance Tax on Ellwood Estate Makes Bond Issue Unnecessary.

DE KALB, Ill., Sept. 30.—The inheritance tax Dekalb County will receive from the heirs of the late Col. Isaac L. Ellwood, known as "the barbed-wire king," will almost pay for the new jail and Sheriff's home which the Supervisors of this county voted to build at their session last week. It is said that the county will not have to issue bonds for the purpose.

The Ellwood estate is valued at $10,000,000, and will be divided between five individuals and charity organizations.

$12.50 TO CINCINNATI AND RETURN. Pennsylvania Railroad, October 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9, from New York. Tickets good returning until October 31. Consult ticket agents.—Adv.

DEAD NASSAU CLERK STOLE COUNTY FUNDS

Bookkeeper Implicated with Baukney Confesses to Joint Thefts of Tax Receipts.

SHAME CAUSED SUICIDE

Chief Clerk Knew His Accomplice Was About to Confess—Left Letter Planning Restitution—$40,000 Stolen.

Just as the funeral of J. Frank Baukney, Chief Clerk of the Nassau County Treasurer's office, who committed suicide by shooting himself at his home in Mineola, L. I., was being held with Masonic rites yesterday afternoon, W. W. Rapelye, bookkeeper in the Treasurer's office and a close friend of Baukney, was arrested on his own confession, charged with the grand larceny of $15,000. County Treasurer Charles F. Lewis swore out the warrant.

A few minutes after the arrest Mr. Lewis learned of a letter found, bloodstained and incoherent, with the body of Mr. Baukney at the time of his suicide, vaguely hinting at irregularities and ordering restitution, and implicating his friend. According to George Baukney, a brother of the dead man, the amount stolen by the two from the funds of Nassau County in the last four years will reach $40,000.

Baukney had been chief clerk in Mr. Lewis's office for nine years, and Rapelye bookkeeper there nearly as long. Both were trusted employes. Mr. Lewis, because of Baukney's phenomenal memory, soon came to leave not only affairs of his office, but also his private affairs largely in his chief clerk's hands. Rapelye and Baukney were fast friends. Every morning they walked to the Treasurer's office together, and each evening returned home together.

On Tuesday evening, the night of the suicide, they walked to Baukney's home together. After Rapelye had left him, Baukney went up to his wife's room. Under the pretense of wishing to repair a breastpin for her, he opened a drawer and surreptitiously took out a revolver.

A few minutes later a shot was heard, coming from the woodshed in the rear of the house. Hurrying there, Mrs. Baukney found her husband unconscious, with a bullet in the left side of his head. He died a few minutes later without regaining consciousness.

Beside the body, on a sheet of paper red with bloodstains, was found a letter, evidently hastily written in the interim between the suicide's leaving his wife and the shot. [illegible] turned the letter over to Baukney's lawyer, Edwin Downing, deciding not to reveal its contents until after the funeral, held yesterday afternoon.

At the time of the suicide Mr. Lewis was attending the State Convention at Saratoga. He left Saratoga immediately on hearing of the suicide. Mr. Lewis said then that he could assign no motive for the suicide; that he was very fond of Baukney, and that he was sure all his accounts were in proper order.

Yesterday afternoon, however, Justice of the Peace Charles F. Gittens received a telephone message asking him to hurry to the Court House to issue a warrant. There the Justice found Treasurer Lewis, District Attorney Franklin A. Coles, and Sheriff Joseph P. Foster, together with a stenographer. He was asked to sign a warrant for Rapelye's arrest on complaint of Mr. Lewis, charging grand larceny.

Justice Gittens says he issued the warrant on learning that Rapelye had confessed fully to Mr. Lewis in the morning, implicating Baukney, and telling of thefts from the tax receipts for the last four years. Justice Gittens said that the thefts, all told, would amount to $37,000 or more. Rapelye, he said, had told Baukney he could no longer bear the strain of his guilt and would confess. Thereupon Baukney himself became desperate and committed suicide.

The letter, undated, read as follows:

> My Dear Wife: I know this cowardly act of mine will almost kill you. Yet if I should have decided not to do it you would have suffered still more in the future. I cannot bear to meet my friends since the discovery of treachery of one who, I supposed, was my closest friend. Since his confession to me of about ten days ago it has almost set e crazy, and there is nothing left but for me to go beyond the veil.
>
> Ayy my interest in the 32 acres at Roslyn, the Cornell Farm at Fort Washington, the $500 in the Stockwell, Presser Realty Company, and Fred Duell's note for $18,000, with $192 in the Valley Stream estate and a lot on Franklin Street. I want to go to Mr. Lewis. With the $433.07 he owes me, this will more than pay my share in the contemptible deed. And do not let them get any more than covers my end in the deal. As everything else belongs to you, you can do as you choose. But do not give up anything for something somebody else did.
>
> I would like to tell you all, but I can't get my mind together. If you need any legal advice go to our friend Ed Downing and let him settle affairs.
>
> There is nothing else to say, except that I want you to forget me as soon as possible. I sincerely hope you will meet and marry some one more worthy of you than I have been. My God! but I would like to live! This trying to write neatly drives me mad. But I cannot see anything else to do. So with a last good-bye, and may God protect you always, I was your loving husband, FRANK.

Rapelye confessed to Mr. Lewis that he and Baukney had been taking cash for more than a year. Their method might never have been discovered without an expert examination of the books for fifty years. There are some 150 record books showing the taxes due on various pieces of property and those paid, and these were used to cover the stealing.

When any one paid cash in settlement for back taxes due for ten years or more the pair would make out the usual slips showing the payment, but they would mark them with brass clips so that when they came to them in making up the records they would simply attach them to the records in the old books without making an entry in the cash book. As a result when a search would be made the property would be found clear of liability to the county, but the money would never reach the county Treasurer's accounts.

It is doubtful if any one would ever have happened to question the date of payment, for the slips were dated. Any one seeking the date in the cashbook would discover the absence of a record, but the chances of this were slim.

Asked what he did with his share of the money, Rapelica told the questioners e used it in living. This was a surprise, as he was well paid and seemingly lived within his income.

Rapelica said that while Mr. Lewis was at the Saratoga Convention he told Bankney that he was going to stop stealing and make a clean breast of the affair to Mr. Lewis on his return. Baukney, he declared, told him then that if he did this he would shoot him. Bankney argued they were safe from discovery, and that they might as well keep on. They talked of the matter on their way home, walking across country on Tuesday aft-

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7 Battle Ships in the Hudson River give added interest to the Day Line Trips.—Adv.

SUN SPOT BREAKS UP.

Unusual Rapidity of Fragmentation is Observed in California.

SANTA CLARA, Cal., Sept. 30.—The Rev. J. S. Rickard of the Santa Clara College Observatory announced to-day the observation of an extraordinary occurrence on the sun last night. He said:

"A group of spots on the solar axis at 10:30 o'clock gathered in one solid spot, visible on a negative taken at 3:30, but which was seen broken up into fragments on a negative taken at 4:30. It is very seldom that such a rapid fragmentation occurs.

"This unusual event is of a piece with the other solar events that have been developing from the beginning of last week up to the present, consisting of the appearance of one large spot, now about three days from the west limb, and of a group which appeared on Sept. 12 and which is still showing with undiminished splendor."

LOSES CLAIM FOR $1,019,051.

Oswego Company Wanted State to Buy Property for Barge Canal.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—The State Court of Claims to-day decided against the Ontario Knitting Company of Oswego, which filed a claim against the State for $1,019,051. The company sought to hold the State to an alleged contract entered into in 1908, under the administration of former State Engineer Frederick Skene, to buy its property and water rights for the construction of the Barge Canal. The court holds there was no necessity for the appropriation of the property and therefore the State could not be held liable.

The court has allowed the Kinser Construction Company $70,679 damages on its claim for alleged breach of contract for barge canal work at Fort Edward. The company had asked for $350,000.

STATE'S WAR CLAIMS PAID.

Treasury Pays $89,569 for Guns and Powder Furnished in Spanish War.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Attorney General O'Malley announced to-day that his department had collected from the Federal Government $89,569 more than was allowed by the Treasury Department in 1907, when the claims of the State for reimbursement for expenses incurred in aiding the Government to raise a voluntary army for the Spanish War were passed upon.

The additional payments received by the State are the result of supplemental claims for guns and ammunition furnished.

NEW NAVAL COLLIER LOOTED.

The Hector Is Stripped of Brasswork and Put Out of Commission.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 30.—The naval collier Hector, the latest addition to the Atlantic fleet, was placed out of commission by vandals in Hampton Roads last night. Reports received here state that brass work to the value of $500 was stripped from the engine room and deck of the collier and taken ashore in a launch.

The engine room was so badly damaged that the ship will have to be taken to a navy yard for repairs.

The Hector arrived yesterday, and had just been placed in commission. A board of inquiry was convened to-day.

RUN DOWN WITH GRANDCHILD

Wagon Hits an Aged Woman Carrying a Three-Year-Old Boy.

While Mrs. Elizabeth Stessens, 68 years old, was crossing Third Avenue, near Seventy-sixth Street, in the Bay Ridge Section, Brooklyn, last night, carrying her three-year-old grandson, Victor Heinkem, in her arms, she was knocked down by a delivery wagon owned by a mineral water company and driven by William Lohman of 8,324 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

The child was internally injured and will probably die. He was attended by Dr. McCarthy of Third Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, who chanced to be near by, and then taken to the home of his grandmother, 7,610 Third Avenue. Mrs. Stessens was injured about the head and is suffering from shock, but despite her advanced age is expected to recover. She was removed unconscious to the Norwegian Hospital.

TRAIN DECAPITATES WOMAN.

Mother of A. R. Spiers Lies Down on Track as Engine Approaches.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Mrs. Amelia A. Spiers, of Montclair, N. J., mother of A. R. Spiers of 137 Broadway, New York, and a patient at the Inter Pines Sanitarium at Goshen, was killed by a train in that village this afternoon.

Mrs. Spiers was admitted to the institution in February last, suffering from paresis and hardening of the arteries. For some days past she had seen a person wave signals to the fireman and engineer of a train on the Montgomery Branch of the Erie, and to-day, when she witnessed a similar act, Mrs. Spiers went out to the track, lay down across the rails in front of the engine, and her head was severed from the body.

TO NUMBER ALL CITIZENS.

Proposal for Universal Bertillion Records Made to Prison Association.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Bertillion measurements and photographs of every citizen for public record were proposed to-night at the American Prison Association Convention by Albert H. Hall of Minneapolis in submitting the report of the Committee on Criminal Law Reform.

"The United States Government ought to make its chief concern to discover, develop, and realize itself by gathering and recording full biographic and civic data of each of its component unites, the life of every man," said Mr. Hall. "We have developed the registration and identification of domestic animals. Why omit the record of human life, the supreme product of creation? The task is not impossible, its benefits would be incalculable and far-reaching.

"Such a registration should be National in scope and authority, embracing a continuous enumeration and consecutive numbering of the whole citizenship, including a duplicate card certificate system, identifying its bearer by photograph or finger print. Such duplicates should be kept in a Federal Bureau. There should be a compulsory daily entry and report b yall courts of record and other official keepers of social and vital data to show every contact of the man wit hthe State."

Mr. Hall expressed the opinion that such a system would elevate and equalize the standard of citizenship, prevent duplicity of the individual in all his relations, and extend the family ties, constitute a universal intelligence and credit bureau, and simplify an expensive election registration. Mr. Hall's radical suggestion caused general discussion among the delegates, many arguments being advanced for and against it.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE STEAMERS will be withdrawn Oct. 2. New time tables Sea Shore and Lakewood in hands of Agents.—Adv.

DIX NOMINATED BY DEMOCRATS

Gets 434 Votes in Convention to 16 for Sulzer, His Only Competitor.

MURPHY'S SLATE ADOPTED

Whole Ticket Below Governor Goes Through in Quick Order by Acclamation.

CONFERENCES ON ALL DAY

Dix First Refused to Accept at Instance of His Wife—Conway for Second Place.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For GOVERNOR—**JOHN A. DIX**, Washington.

For LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—**THOMAS F. CONWAY**, Clinton.

For SECRETARY OF STATE—**EDWARD LAZANSKY**, Kings.

For CONTROLLER—**WILLIAM SOHMER**, New York.

For TREASURER—**JOHN J. KENNEDY**, Erie.

For ATTORNEY GENERAL—**THOMAS J. CARMODY**, Yates.

For STATE ENGINEER—**JOHN H. BENSEL**, New York.

For ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS—**IRVING G. VANN**, Onondaga, and **FREDERICK COLLIN**, Chemung.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 30.—John A. Dix of Washington County, Chairman of the State Committee, was nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention shortly before midnight. He received 434 votes to 16 for Congressman William Sulzer of New York, who insisted that his name go before the convention.

All the other candidates had withdrawn after the selection of Mr. Dix by Charles F. Murphy, and the other leaders, who had been in conference wtih him all day, and Thomas M. Osborne seconded Mr. Dix's nomination in the convention.

The rest of the State ticket, as agreed upon, was put through without opposition, all the nominations being made by acclamation.

The slate was arrived at through a process of elimination. The last names remaining for the leading place on the ticket were those of Chairman John A. Dix of the Democratic State Committee and Justice Martin J. Keogh of the Supreme Court. Justice Keogh is from Westchester County.

Mrs. Dix Delays Decision.

Mr. Dix's nomination was decided upon at the end of a series of conferences that lasted all day. In the forenoon the nomination was offered to him, and he declined it because Mrs. Dix did not want him to make the race. She was almost in tears when she heard of it, and her arguments were so positive that Dix told Murphy flatly he would not take it.

In the afternoon the situation remained up in the air. The convention held a short and perfunctory session, in which Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, the Permanent Chairman, made a dull and perfunctory speech, and the Resolutions Committee aroused real enthusiasm by presenting a strong platform. Then the session adjourned, and the real convention resumed work in Murphy's room.

It is only fair to Murphy to say that he has apparently been honest in his desire to nominate a man who could win. At the same time it is has been perfectly obvious to anybody who was in Rochester for any length of time that the situation was too big for Mr. Murphy to handle. He did not size up to it. He arrived here in unquestioned control of the convention, intending to nominate Mayor Gaynor with a pretense of letting the up-State make the nomination. The Mayor's letter to James Creelman seemed to rattle him completely. It appalled him. From that hour until 8 o'clock to-night Mr. Murphy has been desperately groping for some way out of what was to him a calamity.

Mr. Murphy's first impulse, when he learned of the Creelman letter, was to stiffen the Mayor's backbone and get him to retract. He did not realize that Mr. Gaynor's nomination had become impossible; that even if he could get the Mayor to a write a letter saying he would accept and be glad of the chance, there would be no chance of his getting a majority vote in the convention.

So Mr. Murphy had a lot of telegrams sent to the Mayor asking him to reconsider. They brought forth no response. After a while Mr. Murphy realized that there was nothing doing in that line, and he got to work trying to make up a ticket without the least idea whom he wanted.

Murphy Decides on Dix.

To-day Mr. Murphy made up his mind that Dix was the man, and made a personal appeal to him to accept the nomination. Dix, in spite of the boom launched for him yesterday, had no serious thought of himself as a candidate. He told Murphy that if he accepted he would be charged with having used the State Chairmanship to promote his own interests.

Mr. Murphy still insisted, and Mr. Dix might have accepted the nomination then and there if it had not been for the sudden appearance of his wife, who got him away from Murphy's headquarters and pleaded with him not to accept the nomination. Those who saw Mrs. Dix said she was in tears and nearly on the verge of hysterics.

All the afternoon efforts were being made to boom other candidates. There was a strong Shepard recrudescence, and efforts were made to do something for Osborne. Hearst kept the wires busy with Glynn, whom he had apparently decided upon as his last chance candidate, abandoning Gerard and Sulzer. Murphy has got a good many hard knocks here to-day, but credit must be given him for the stand he made against the Hearst influence. He stood against it like a rock. Hearst has bullyragged an dbrowbeaten him as if he were a messenger boy, and the Tammany boss has taken it all with an unchanging face and then done as he pleased. Hearst goes out of the convention thoroughly defeated, and with nobody to blame but Charles F. Murphy.

The decision to nominate Dix was made shortly before 8 o'clock, when the Chairman gave his consent. What arguments had been used to overcome the opposition of Mrs. Dix he did not say. He merely told Murphy that he would accept. Then the rest of the ticket, which had been held in abeyance waiting for his decision, was made up, and J. Sergeant Cram came out and announced it to the waiting crowd in the corridor.

Conference Lasts All Day.

The conference in Leader Charles F. Murphy's room took up nearly the entire day. When it became necessary for the conferrees to go to the convention hall in the afternoon to listen to Chairman Bissell's speech and the reading of the platform, they did not leave the hotel until the last moment, and after the convention took a recess, they hurried back to continue their session.

The conference was a continuation of the one that went on all last night and until 3 o'clock this morning. The long strain and lack of sleep showed heavily upon the conferrees. The men who took part in all these conferences were Charles F. Murphy, John A. Dix, Norman E. Mack, William J. Conners, William H. Fitzpatrick, John B. Stanchfield, Alton B. Parker, Morgan J. O'Brien, John H. McCooy, William F. Sheehan, R. F. Wilson, Jr., J. Sergeant Cram, Daniel F. Cohalan, John Quinn, and Thomas W. Finucane.

Other Democrats of prominence from both New York City and up State were called in from time to time, and some of the foregoing list who were mentioned as candidates discretly withdrew from time to time.

When after midnight it was seen that the conference would be continued into the early morning, sandwiches and champagne were sent for, but by 3 o'clock it was given up as hopeless, and the weary members hurried off to bed.

They were back in Murphy's quarters again by 9 o'clock this morning, and they went over the list of candidates once more. Sentiment fluctuated from one candidate to another, now seemingly concentrating on one name and now on another. For a little time before noon it looked as though Chairman Dix would be the unanimous choice, but Mr. Dix put everything at sixes and sevens again by declaring emphatically that under no circumstances would be accept the nomination. The point of his objection was that if he took the nomination his enemies would bring the charge that he had got himself made Cairman of the State Committee for the purpose of furthering his ambition to be Governor. After Mr. Dix had been reasoned with he consented to modify his withdrawal to the extent that if all the warring candidates would unite on him he would take the nomination. It looked like a safe bet that nothing of the kind would happen, but he was considered still in the race.

List Down to Three.

After the elimination process had been under way for several hours longer it was announced that the list had been narrowed down to Dix, Martin J. Keogh, Martin H. Glynn, and Justice Victor J. Dowling. Just before the conference broke up and the leaders started for the afternoon session of the convention Dowling's name had been eliminated.

"Who is your personal choice?" Murphy was asked as he hurried through the hall.

"Well, personally, I would like to see D Cady Herrick nominated," said the Tammany leader, "but I have been overruled by my cabinet."

The strong Hearst talk of yesterday was noticeably absent to-day throughout the various convention headquaters. While it was generally admitted that the leaders were taking the Hearst influence into consideration and would undoubtedly select a ticket, if possible, which would attract the indorsement of the Independence League, the active Hearst agitation seemed to have disappeared. None of the representatives of The New York American, Mr. Hearst's morning newspaper, who are here would admit that they had borne any messages either to or from Mr. Murphy, although Justin McGrath, city editor of The American, was with the Tammany boss for some time just before the morning conference of the leaders.

Hearst Agents Disappear.

Charles E. Gehring, formerly Chairman of the New York County Committee of the Independence League, and his chief lieutenant, ex-Assemblyman Allen, who were very active around the various headquarters yesterday, apparently left town early in the day. If they were here to-night they were keeping their presence very quiet.

The Hearst agitation was succeeded this afternoon by a mild fear among certain of the leaders that there would be a real attempt to stampede the convention to Mayor Gaynor. Maurice M. Minton and John T. Cronin, who were the organizers of the Gaynor clubs which sprang up throughout certain up-State counties a few weeks ago, remained about all day and were very active. It could not be learned just what they were doing, but the impression got about that they were attempting to organize a stampede. Neither of them would say what he expected to happen along this line, if anything.

"Isn't the Mayor's position clear?" was Mr. Cronin's reply to all questions.

It will be remembered that the Mayor emphatically repudiated any knowledge of the reason for the Minton-Cronin agitation several weeks ago.

NIGHT SESSION DELAYED.

Impatient Crowd Waits for Convention to be Called to Order.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 30.—It was a tired crowd of leaders taat drifted into convention hall for the night session, to find the delegates in their seats impatiently waiting for the convention to get down to business, and the galleries and spaces set aside for visitors and spectators filled by a bigger crowd than had been in attendance at any of the earlier sessions.

When the night session opened many of the delegates had not learned the names on the slate fixed up at the conferences. In fact, it had been reported only a short time before this slate became public that the conferring leaders had failed to reach an agreement, that Tammany Leader Murphy had thrown up his hands in despair, and had told the numerous candidates that they had better get into the conventnon and shift for themselves. This report was partly responsible for the big crowd that came early to see the fun.

All the entertainment the crowd got for a couple of hours was furnished by the band. As the hour of 10 approached and the band had played "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly" at least half a dozen times, the crowd in the hall became very restless. The night session had been schduld to open at 7:30.

Now the band played "How Dry I Am." Under the spell of this tune hundreds of delegates left the hall and betook themselves to the several thirst parlors in the vicinity of the convention hall.

It was just 10:05 when the opening gaevl fell. A few minutes before Tammany Leader Murphy had entered the hall and received a mild ovation. The hall was still crowded, and even the aisles were jammed with spectators. Chairman Dix, who had occupied a seat on the platform at the preceding session, was conspicuous by his absence.

Without any delay or preliminaries, Permanent Chairman Bissell entertained a resolution offered by George E. Van Kennan of St. Lawrence, which provided for the calling of the roll of counties for nominations. This was quickly adopted.

Dix Placed in Nomination.

Albany County was called, and Patrick E. McCabe, the Democratic leader of that county, on behalf of the delegation yielded to Washington County, the home of Chairman Dix. Seymour Van Santvoord, a prominent Democrat of that county, ascended the platform and made the speech placing Mr. Dix in nomination.

"I am a plain, unvarnished Mohawk Dutchman," began Mr. Van Santvoord. "My ancestors were known to measure 6 feet and 5 inches around the body and 5 feet 6 inches around the head, which is a different measurement from the distinguished citizen of Oyster Bay, who wishes to measure 6 feet 5 inches around the head 5 feet 6 inches around the body. We have adopted a platform which stands for the highest aspirations of the party, and now we come to select a man who stands for the highest things in that platform. We want a man who measures up to it.

"The whole Nation to-day stands waiting to hear the name of our candidate in order to determine whether we are sincere. We have so many men in our party who measure up to the highest standard that we have been kept here two or three days trying to select one.

"We've got a fight ahead of us—a fight against a man who is a marvelous product. He is a genius, but remember, my friends, that the line between the genius and the insane man is very close indeed."

That brought the first big laugh of the speech, and it was followed by another when Mr. Van Santvoord declared that the party ought to drag "this Dutchman" out into the open.

"With the greatest sincerity I place before you our candidate for Governor, John A. Dix," concluded the speaker in one of the shortest nominating speeches on record.

Richard C. S. Drummond, when the roll was called, yielded to Thomas M. Osborne, who seconded the nomination of Mr. Dix.

"No man steered a straighter course through these long hours of conference," said Mr. Osborne. "Those who know him best know him to be worthy of any office within the gift of the people. He is a loyal, just, and upright gentleman."

Sulzer Placed in Nomination.

J. William Sanbury of Chautauqua then arose, and placed in nomination the name of William Sulzer. At the mention of Congressman Sulzer's name cheering broke out all over the hall, banners were waved, and the band struck up. The demonstration did not last long, however. Some one called for three cheers for the man who had fought so long and hard for the Gubernatorial nomination, and they were given with a will.

Eugene Scribner of Fulton County then took the platform, and said a few words in favor of Mr. Sulzer. The delegation from Genesee County yielded to the Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York, who seconded the nomination of Sulzer. Dr. Peters declared that Mr. Sulzer was his own boss, and had given his services for many years to his country.

"Nominate a man you know the people want," concluded Dr. Peters.

From the volume of cheers this brought forth it appeared that Sulzer had more real friends in the convention hall than any other candidate. The delegates for the most part sat stolidly in their seats, but from the galleries came prolonged cheers and yells, and even on the platform there was a demonstration in his favor.

Murphy sat through it all with a half smile on his face and his Tammany friends grinned.

After Chairman Bissell had succeeded in squelching the demonstration for Sulzer he recognized M. Collin of Jefferson County.

"Knowing that you want a man of courage for Governor," said Mr. Collin, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Dix on behalf of Northern New York, "we have given you the man whose ancestor stood strongly against the hauling down of the American flag fifty years ago. I warrant you that you will be as proud of him as were the men of '61 of his ancestor. He will say of this banner of democracy what his ancestor said of the American flag: 'If anyone seeks to tear it down, shoot him on the spot.' While there is every indication of success at the polls, it is certain that we are facing a strenuous campaign which will require a strong man, a courageous man."

The reference to the famous Secretary of the Treasury and former Governor of New York pleased the convention crowd immensely. Mr. Collin said Mr. Dix had the experience which would enable him to meet the industrial and financial questions which the country must face, not only with courage, but with sagacity.

Havens Is Not Named.

When Monroe was reached on the roll call there came a wave of applause. When Monroe was passed without any one appearing to place in nomination James S. Havens, Monroe's favorite son, a murmur of dis approval swept the hall.

When Onondaga was called a man arose well back in the hall and shouted that he wished to second the nomination of Sulzer. Chairman Bissell asked him his name and he replied that he was John W. Shea, and that he held a proxy for William Hoffman, one of the contesting delegates from the First District of that county.

"That man is not a member of the delegation from Onondaga County," shout a man sitting near him.

"Yes, and I hold the proxy of William Hoffman," shouted another man, jumping to his feet. This ended the incident. The roll was continued.

In several other counties, when they were called, there appeared in the delegations spokesmen for Sulzer, after the head of the delegation had arisn to second Dix. When Seneca County was reached a great commotion arose in the hall. A tall man in a frock roat arose, but Secretary Smith had already called out "Steuben," "Suffolk," in rapid succession. The tall man made has way up the aisle, but was stopped midway by Charles White, the referee, who is Sergeant at Arms of the convention.

"I have a right to speak," shouted the elderly gentleman.

"'Seneca' has already been passed on the rollcall," said Secretary Smith.

Bacon Creates Diversion.

After a parley between Chairman Bissell and the elderly gentleman, conducted over the shoulder of Referee White, who stood in front of the platform steps to block access, he was finally admitted, and then introduced himself as Col. Alexander S. Bacon, mahager of the Sulzer boom. Col. Bacon explained that he lives in Brooklyn, but could not get in as a delegate from Kings, and so had to fall back on Seneca.

"It is hard work to get on to the Democratic plaeform," began Col. Bacon, with a quaver in his voice. "I take pleasure in speaking for Congressman Sulzer," he went on, referring to Sulzer as a plumbed knight, but not a Henry of Navarre.

"I present to you an Alexander the Great," said Col. Bacon, whose voice was drowned by the laughter of the crowds. When quiet came the Colonel quoted more history and there was more laughter. Chairman Bissell looked nervous and mopped his forehead. The convention was fast getting away from him and he had to rap for order. When Mr. Bacon mentioned the Independence League there were hisses, and the hall was in a turmoil.

Through the noise came the end of a phrase, "his father lost a leg in the battle of Bull Run." That convulsed the audience. Even Chairman Bissell had to smile.

"Stop him!" "Put him out!" came from all over the hall. "No, let him alone; let's get a laugh," came other protests.

"Let him go on," yelled Murphy, "he will finish what's left of the Sulzer boom."

"Perhaps you will laugh at what I am going to tell you," said the Colonel, when order was restored.

"We certainly will," rang out a voice, and the hall was again in turmoil.

"Cut it short, Colonel," was shouted.

"I'll cut it short when you keep quiet, and not before," came back from the manager of Sulzer's boom.

The Colonel started in then to tell a story about a bald-headed eagle. He had just begun when a delegate from Westchester jumped up and demanded to be heard. Seargeant at Arms White soon had him squelched, however.

Col. Bacon then continued his story.

"A man went into a menagerie, and placing his foot on the head of a lion—"

"Who did; Billy?" some one yelled.

There was another gale of laughter. Chairman Bissell rapped for order so hard that he broke his gavel.

"The closing scene of this unique entertainment is now down to the last act," went on Bacon. There was such a hullabaloo at this that a delegate from Nassau County jumped up and asked that the hall be cleared of all but the delegates. There was quiet for a few moments after this, but when the Colonel continued with his menagerie story it became so entangled and seemingly without coherence that every one was laughing again. The story at this point had to do with a boa constrictor, and that set the crowd howling again.

When order was once more restored the Chairman announced that, at another demonstration the hall would be cleared. That enabled Col. Bacon to finish his story, but the thread of his narrative had been irretrievably lost, and the crowd only laughed uproariously when the Colonel finished with the announcement that he seconded the nomination of William Sulzer.

Vote Taken on Nomination.

After Col. Bacon had finished his speech, Chairman Bissell ordered the vote taken on nomination for Governor. John H. McCooey of Kings and Tammany Leader Murphy cast the votes of their entire delegations, 174 votes, for Dix, Richomnd and Queens, completing New York City, followed their example. When Monroe was reached on the roll call, and its fifteen votes went to Dix, there were hisses all over the hall. At 11:40 the result of the vote was announced as 434 votes for Dix and only 16 for Sulzer.

The Sulzer votes were: Chautauqua, 3; Delaware, 2; Franklin, 3; Fulton and Hamilton, 3; Genesee, 3; Schuyler, 2.

One vote was cast from the floor for Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, but as his name had not bee nplaced before the convention it was counted for Dix. The man who insisted on voting for Shepard was Frank A. Mott of Chautauqua County.

On motion of Eugene D. Scribner of Fulton County, John A. Dix was declared the unanimous choice of the convention for the leading place on the ticket.

John B. Riley of Clinton County then nominated Thomas F. Conway for Lieutenant Governor. The nomination was made unanimous.

Congressman J. J. Fitzgerald of Borooklyn nominated Edward Lazansky for Secretary of State. It was made unanimous.

Herman Ridder nominated William Sohmer for Controller and Charles N. Bulger of Oswego seconded the nomination. When he mentioned the name of Martin H. Glynn as former State Controller there was loud applause. Sohmer's nomination was unanimous.

Mayor Fuhrman of Buffalo nominated John J. Kennedy of that city for State Treasurer.

Calvin Huston of Yates County nominated Thomas F. Carmody of Pen Yan for Attorney General. When the nomination was seconded, Frank H. Mott of Chautauqua arose and vigorously protested against the nomination, saying that the convention had nearly reach the limit in nominating for Attorney General a man who had ridden rough shod over the delegates at the Carnegie Hall Convention two years ago. Mott was one of the delegates thrown out on that occasion.

George Gordon Battle did the nominating of John A. Bensel for State Engineer and Surveyor.

For Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals Frederick Collin of Chemung was nominated by Robert P. Bush of Chemung.

To expediate matters, as it was after midnight before the nominations were over, it was agreed to dispense with the calling of the roll and all nominations were made unanimous.

On motion of John B. Stanchfield the convention indorsed the nomination of Judge Irving G. Vann as an associate on the ticket with Mr. Collin for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Judge Vann is a Republican, and was nominated at Saratoga this week. As Mr. Collin's and Judge Vann's names are on both tickets their nominations are equivalent to election.

Roscoe Irwin of Ulster presented the name of Charles A. Betts for Judge of the Court of Appeals. As this made three candidates for the two offices the roll of counties was called and the nominations of Collin and Vann were made unanimous.

Interest in the convention ceased the moment Mr. Dix had been nominated, and the other nominations were made before empty galleries and a hall half empty. The convention adjourned sine die at 12:30 A. M.

JOHN A. DIX.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

Ex-Manager Garen Surrenders $14,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—William Garon, former manager of Havlin's Theatre, who was recently indicted on a charge of embezzling $22,000 from the St. Louis Theatre Company, signed a confession of judgment to-day acknowledging that he owes the company $24,000. He also surrendered $14,000 to the company.

The New York Times reaches a larger number of possible employers than any other New York newspaper.

The Want advertising pages of The New York Times are clean and reliable.

Help wanted advertisements published in The New York Times are read by the highest class wage earners in the city. They bring a splendid quality of replies.

The daily sale of The New York Times exceeds 175,000 copies.

The New York Times Want advertisements produce results. It will prove profitable for you to use these columns.

AN AUTUMN TOUR
to historic
GETTYSBURG
including a drive over the famous
BATTLEFIELD
and two days of interesting sight-seeing in the City of
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will be operated by the
Pennsylvania R. R.
October 8 to 13, 1910
at the low rate of $22.00 from New York, covering all necessary expenses.
Apply to Ticket Agents, or C. STUDDS, D. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PLEDGES IN THE DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

New Nationalism Opposed—State Wide Direct Primaries—Corruption to Be Rooted Out—Economy Promised.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 30.—The following platform was adopted this afternoon by the Democratic State Convention:

The Democratic Party of New York, in convention assembled, pledges itself anew to the old nationalism embodied in the Constitution of the United States and to the support in every way of the independent and continued existence of each of the three separate and distinct branches of the Federal Government; preserving all from attack and usurpation and each from any possibility of encroachment by the others, and in particular we condemn all attacks upon the Supreme Court of the United States.

We again declare that all powers not specifically granted to the Federal Government balong to and of right must be exercised by the States in their sovereign capacity, and we reassert that the most efficient results in government are attained by the complete exercise by the States of these reserved sovereign powers. We are unalterably opposed to any usurpation by the Federal Government of the rights of the States.

We believe in the largest possible measure of home rule for all cities and political sub-divisions of a State, convinced that by such rule the liberty and prosperity of the citizens are best attained.

We denounce the Republican Party in the Nation for its gross and willful betrayal of the trust reposed in it by the people, and point out that the declared and expressed promise to revise the tariff downward, upon which the Republicans obtained office, has been willfully disregarded and ignored.

Tariff Law a Flagrant Breach of Faith.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff law, pronounced by President Taft to be "The best tariff that the Republican Party ever passed" was a flagrant breach of faith by the Republican Party. The bill even increased the exactions of former Republican tariffs and has placed great additional burdens upon the shoulders of the average man, thereby largely contributing to the present high cost of living, a cost out of all proportion to the earning capacity of the great mass of the people.

We declare our belief that only by an honest revision downward of the tariff, with proper regard for the welfare of the American workingman, a reform which will be effected only by the Democratic Party, can this excessive cost of living be lessened and the necessaries of life again be brought within reasonable reach of the people of the country. The time has come when special privileges to favored class should be abolished.

We deplore a situation clearly the result of years of uninterrupted Republican power, which compels the citizen of the United States to pay a much larger price for American-made goods than is paid by the people of other countries. Fourteen years of Republican rule in National affairs have brought us to a point where the prices for the necessaries of life are almost without precedent in the history of the country.

We charge the Republican Party, both in Nation and State, with gross extravagance in public expenditures and with creating many unnecessary offices and adding to the public pay rolls thousands of useless officials. We pledge ourselves to retrenchment and reform and to the economical administration of public affairs.

The contrast between the expenditures under the last Democratic National Administration and the present Republican National Administration is equaled only by the contrast between the two expenditures under the last Democratic Governor and those under the present State administration. In each case the expenditures have increased enormously, and out of all proportion to the growth of either the Nation or State in politics, wealth, or prosperity.

To Deal with Legislative Corruption.

Even this gross extravagance is overshadowed by the disclosures forced from a reluctant Republican Legislature of official corruption, betrayal of public trust, and fragrant and open bribery, which have astounded and horrified the citizens of the State and almost made the name of the New York Legislature a hissing and a by-word in the mouths of decent men throughout the country. If such conditions are disclosed while the Republicans are still in control of all the branches of our State Government, what may be uncovered when a strong and fearless Democratic Governor, whose hands are upheld by a virtuous Democratic Legislature, shall come into power and undertake the task of restoring to the State of New York the sane, porgressive, economical, and honest government which it enjoyed under a long line of Democratic Governors?

We pledge ourselves to a thorough and exhaustive investigation of all their conduct, in both the legislative and administrative departments of our State Government, that the guilty may be punished and business interests relieved from blackmail.

We declare in favor of State-wide direct primaries to insure to the people the right to choose members of political committees and nominate candidates for public office.

We favor the enactment of such measures as will compel personal registration of voters throughout the entire State. We believe that every possible safeguard should be thrown around the right to vote—such safeguards to be uniform in their application and not made for one portion of the State alone.

We favor betterment of the laws to prevent corrupt practices and bribery and ample appropriations for their rigid enforcement.

We favor the popular election of United States Senators.

Income Tax Amendment Favored.

We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution to permit the imposition by Congress of an income tax, a tax which falls most evenly upon the people in proportion to their ability to share in the expense of government.

We recommend the extension and development of the parcels post, so as to increase the weight and size of parcels which may be carried by United States mail.

The benefit of public lands and water powers should be preserved to the people at large and as the value of these natural resources and returns from them increase, whether from development or otherwise, the State would benefit in the largest possible measure consistent with the honest enterprise of the present generation. We condemn the malfeasance and incompetency of Republican administration of the forest preserve. We demand strict and impartial enforcement of the forest laws, including immediate abolition of unlawful special privileges in lands dedicated by the law to the use and benefit of all the people.

We favor reasonable regulation by the State of public service corporations.

Advance of Agriculture to be Aided.

We favor the strongest aid to our present institutions for agricultural advance; the development of education along these lines, abolition of the use of impure seeds, and a systematic effort to improve the conditions of trade in farm products to the benefit of both producer and consumer. Public expenditure on canals and roads should be better directed to promote easier access to the markets for foodstuffs and other farm products, that the cost of living may be lowered and the value of farms improved.

The New York State Fair is an important factor in the improvement of agricultural conditions in the State, and we believe in its furtherance as an element in agricultural education.

The increase throughout the State of accidents due to the existence of railroad grade crossings, makes it the duty of the State, in accordance with its long settled policy, to contribute its ful share toward the elimination of such grade crossings.

We favor the enactment of laws establishing the right of laboring men in case of injury to indemnity out of the fruits of their own industry and the enlargement and more efficient enforcement of legal restrictions upon child labor.

In our Government there should be no distinction in citizenship because of race, color, or creed. We believe that native and naturalized American citizens traveling abroad should have the equal protection of our Government and its passports should secure the same privileges to those to whom issued, regardless of such distinctions.

We are opposed to unjust and oppressive sumptuary legislation which interferes with the personal rights of the citizen.

We believe police officers are entitled to the writ of certiorari, and that whenever practicable the benefit of the eight-hour law should be extended to them.

We believe that for the promotion of greater efficiency in the public service the merit system should be extended whenever it is found practicable, and protection given to civil service employes from unjust dismissal.

We favor the enactment of appropriate legislation to improve and extend the means for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

New Nationalism a Sheer Reaction.

Lastly, we solemly declare our inflexible opposition to the so-called "new Nationalism." Its inventors put this forward as if it were progressive, while in reality it is sheer reaction to tyrannical methods long ago shaken off by the free peoples of the world, oftentimes at cruel cost in treasure and blood. The settlers of our country fled from Europe to escape it. Whatever advance its adoption would bring is advance toward Socialism. They would have to abandon freedom. They would reduce the States to prefectures governed from Washington. They would clothe the President with power to declare what is lawful—a power usurped by one President in the case of a giant corporation absorbing a competitor.

Such a "new Nationalism" would lay the meddling hand of a bureaucracy upon every industry, increasing the burdens of taxation, making the struggle for life still harder, and compelling every American workman to carry on his back a Federal Inspector. Against all this exaltation of Federal centralization power to the destruction of home rule, against this despair of representative government, against this contemptuous impatience of the restraints of the law and of the decisions of the courts—we contend, in supreme confidence, that the people of this State and of this Nation will not forget the noble heritage of their past, but upon that foundation will build the still nobler progress of their future.

For all these reasons we call upon the citizens of this State, regardless of past or present party ties, to join with the Democracy in putting an end to these conditions by supporting the platform and nominees of this convention.

WILSON CALLS FOR CONTROL OF TRUSTS

Continued from Page 1.

a man of conscience who is also a gentleman.

Many o the people I see handling automobiles handle them as if they had neither conscience nor learning. I have no objection to the size and beauty and power of the automobile. I am interested however, in the aims and conscience of the men who handle them, and what I object to is that some of these corporation men are taking joy rides in their corporations. You know what men do when they have a joy ride, they sometimes have the time of their lives, and sometimes fortunately the last of their lives. Now these wretched things are taking joy rides in which they don't kill the people they run over, so that the tariff has to do with corporations. Corporations have to do also with all those things I have discussed in the platform of our party.

Commissions Without Power.

"We set up a commission to govern. To govern what? Why, to govern the great aggregation of capital that we call the corporation. I am entirely in favor of that; I think it is absolutely necessary, and I think that such a commission ought to be set up and given the fullest power possible. I think our present commission is entirely harmless; I have no objection to the members of that commission—amusing themselves by drawing their salaries. But the real objection is, as the Scotchman said, it doesn't set us any forwarder; we don't get anything from it except a lot of very interesting opinions. In fact, I am receiving a salary, for that matter; I am just as prolific as the commission. My own opinion and personal objection is that I cannot get people to pay for them.

"This commission I speak of ought to have power to put their notions into force, because their notions concern us. We know how to regulate, and the fact is that New Jersey is lagging away behind the procession. There is nothing difficult, nothing complicated, or nothing impossible about it, but that is a corporate question. Sooner or later the question of taxation must be settled. I believe it is the fact that in this State corporations are not equally taxed. Now, that is a very complicated question. I believe that is true, but it will take a long time to find out about it, and when we do find out about it we will make the thing equal.

Can't Treat Corporations as Individuals.

"The trouble with all legislation in regard to corporations is that in respect of our punishments we treat them as persons, like individuals, and they are not persons, they are not individuals.

"Don't you know that it is true that everything any corporation does was originated by some person in particular, or some body of persons, some Board of Directors, or some officer or some employe of a corporation? Do you suppose that there is any corporation whose busines sis so badly handled that the officers of the corporation could not tell you who originated any particular act of the corporation? If there is such a corporation it is on the verge of bankruptcy, and if the officers who ordered the thing done don't know who did it, then they don't know their business. They do know who ordered it done, and the man who ordered it done is the man the law ought to punish.

"I told you a moment ago that I was bred as a lawyer, and yet I must smile at the apparent innocence of some lawyers. I have seen small trials dragged out for a week to determine whether a man was guilty or not when he was not guilty, where every man in the case knew the man was not guilty and knew he was not under indictment, knew that he was outside of the corporation altogether, that because he controlled a group of corporations or was of great financial power, he could use these corporations just as you use a pawn in the game of chess. They knew what his name was, but they went around with dark spectacles and said they did not see anybody. Well, that is not the fault of the lawyers; it is the fault of the law; the law was the dark spectacles.

"Now, the point is, we must change the law in order that we may do the remarkable thing of finding the man who really is guilty. Let's don't go around, then, barking up the wrong tree; don't let's go put up the barn after the animal has left long ago; let's get down to business in the regulation of our corporations and find out what we do want and then do it, and when we find somebody that has done that thing that he ought not to do, even though he was authorized to do it by the corporation, put him into jail."

There are still a few people who buy "window-glass" spectacles because they think it's economy. There is just as much difference in eye-glass lenses as there is between a paste diamond that can be bought for ten cents and the genuine.

Harris Oculists' examination is included in the cost of *Harris Eye-Glasses*, at $2 or more.

M. A. Harris
Oculists and Opticians
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Young's Hats

If your hat is a Young Hat it will be as distinguished looking as any man's hat—an honest hat clear through. Black or fashionably colored, blocks spiced with variety, soft hats and stiff—but not too stiff in price.

$3.00 and $4.00

Young's Hats

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Only Brooklyn Store: 371 Fulton St., Op. City Hall.

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Office and Salesrooms for Victor Talking Machines.

ANNUAL SAVING
On Life Insurance premiums. Consult BEFORE closing ANY contract—personal, partnership, or corporation.
JAS. A. STEELE.
170 Broadway, NEW YORK.

DEAD NASSAU CLERK STOLE COUNTY FUNDS

Continued from Page 1.

ernoon, and within a short time after they parted in front of Baukney's house Baukney killed himself.

Rapelye was locked up in the Mineola jail after his arrest. He was a sadly broken man, and would only moan that he did not care to obtain bail, or to have a lawyer represent him.

"It is all true," he repeated again and again.

After Rapelyne's arrest, Mr. Downing came to Treasurer Lewis with the letter left by Baukney.

Rapelye in the last two years had acquired the reputation of being a wealthy man. He purchased the fine house and grounds where he lived with his wife, and soon afterward bought a large automobile. He moved in the best social set of Mineola.

"The thefts would never have become known if Rapelye had not confessed or my brother had not committed suicide," said George Baukney, brother of the dead man, last night. "I cannot understand where all the money my brother must have taken went to. Unlike Rapelye, he was thrifty and unosentatious.

"I a msure that all the money involved in the irregularities of my brother—and I hear the tax receipts amounted to $100 on many days—will be fully covered by the property he left for that purpose. At all events, full restitution will certainly be made."

What will be done in the way of restitution in the case of Rapelye could not be learned last night. Mr. Lewis was not at home, and no one there would discuss the matter. According to George Baukney, the missing funds were divided about equally between the two men. Rapelye has a wife but no children. Mrs. Rapelye was prostrated yesterday over his arrest.

The disclosures caused intense surprise last night in Mineola, where both men were regarded as trusty officials of the highest reputation. It was rumored in many places, however, that the two frequently complained that they were underpaid. Rapelye got $1,200 and Baukney $1,800 a year.

Motor Cyclist Hits a Wagon; Killed.

BEDFORD, Sept. 30.—Martin Kennedy of Mount Kisco died here to-day in O'Brien's Hotel from injuries he received when his motor cycle ran into a hay wagon in charge of Samuel Reynolds. The accident happened in the Katonah Road last night. There were no lights on the wagon or the motor cycle. Kennedy was thrown twenty feet to the side of the road. The tires on the machine exploded and the horses ran away, throwing Reynolds out.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M. Loss.
12:20—231-[illegible] Av.; Frederick H[illegible] $10,000
1:50—413 [illegible] Christopher Gindin.. None
4:10—Longfellow Av., 50 feet north of Garriston Av.; unknown.........$300
5:10—494 10th Av.; Edward Farrtan........$200
9:35—1,349, 1st Av.; Mary Jichelka..........$5
11:15—370 E. 8th St.; Charles Grassen.......$50
P. M.
1:25—3d St. and East River; city property.$200
2:00—1,648 Washington Av.; Abraham Goerlick $20
3:25—525 Lenox Avenue; Louis Soflen......$100
4:00—19 Bond Street; Moses Samuels.........$15
4:10—122d St. and Park Avenue; New York Bill Posting Co.................Trifling
4:30—179 Norfolk St.; Gefner & Enlager....Trifling

Knox Hats
command dignity, and advance the discipline of correct dress.

452 5th Ave., cor. 40th St.
196 5th Ave., Fifth Ave. Bldg.
161 Broadway, Singer Bldg.

WHO'S LOONY NOW?
BOB

That sentimental men should seek the unattainable in love is not near so strange as that any practical man should continue "to stand for" the inconvenience, trouble and needless expense of getting clothes to measure, when he can buy my satisfying Matthews Clothes Moderately priced, $15 to $45.

Scientists spend years in investigating doubtful things. Why should you not willingly spend ten minutes investigating a fact that will largely contribute to your wellbeing? My Fall O'coats merit your immediate attention.

2 Specials:
Silk lined, black or oxford O'coats, **$25**
$3 and $4 fancy Vests, **$1.50**

BE WISE—See the Owl Tuesday.

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1163-1165 Broadway
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Excursion Fares

California, North Pacific Coast Points
$50 via West Shore R.R.
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Tickets on sale to California Sept. 30 to Oct. 14. To North Pacific Coast Points to Oct. 14.

irondacks, Green untains and the ousand Islands
Low Excursion Fares
Tickets on sale daily to Oct. 9th. Return Limit Oct. 31st.

Information see ticket agents apply to E. J. O'Hayer, General Eastern Passenger Agent, Broadway, cor. 30th Street. Phone 6310 Madison Square

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Original and Genuine
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Food-drink for All Ages.
healthful than Tea or Coffee. with the weakest digestion. invigorating and nutritious. milk, malted grain, powder form.
lunch prepared in a minute. substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.
Others are imitations.

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Between NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA
New Jersey Central
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EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

rape-
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FOR THOSE WHO LIVE BY BRAIN WORK.

DIX HAS RISEN FAST IN STATE POLITICS

Had Attended to His Business Affairs Until He Went to the 1904 Convention.

BOLTED THE HEARST TICKET

Ran for Lieutenant Governor in 1908 and Since Has Been Seeking Harmony in the Party.

John Alden Dix, the Democratic nominee for Governor, although he is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and ran for Lieutenant-Governor in 1908, is a comparatively newcomer into the political world. It is only six years ago that he was asked by Democrats who desired to secure the nomination of a moderate man for the Presidency to go as a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis, and he was forced to confess that he did not know how to accomplish it.

At that time he was a man of the highest standing in the business world as a successful lumberer and banker, an employer who got on too well with his employes to care whether they belonged to a union or not and an ardent advocate of conservation of the State forests. Since then he has shown himself possessed of real political force in proposing the establishment of the organization of County Chairmen, as the men who are really in closest touch with the voters. He has proved himself endowed with the courage of his convictions by bolting the Hearst ticket in 1906 and has worked hard since his election to the State Chairmanship to bring about harmony in his party.

Mr. Dix was born on Christmas Day, 1860, at Glens Falls, just sixteen months before Gov. Hughes was born at the same place. His father was James Lawton Dix, son of Samuel Dix of Vermont, and his mother was a Miss Laura Stevens.

Mr. Dix is a nephew of the famous John A. Dix, who sent the stirring message in 1861: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot." He was then Secretary of the Treasury under Buchanan and was trying to get all the revenue cutters into Northern waters before the war began. The Captain of one at New Orleans refused to obey, and Dix ordered his arrest and closed the dispatch with the above words. He became a Major General in the war, and was Governor of New York from 1873 to 1875.

Mr. Dix first studied at the Glens Falls Academy and then took his degree at Cornell. He was graduated in 1883 and entered on practical life at once by working first as a farm hand and then in the machine shops of his native town in order that he might learn what labor means to the man at the bottom.

He became associated with Lemon Thomson of Albany in the lumber business and married Mr. Thomson's daughter, Miss Gertrude Thomson, in 1889. He gradualy built up one of the most efficient wall-paper plants in the country, and at the same time turned his attention to the conservation of natural resources. Mr. Di xsaw that much of New York's wealth lay in her trees, and to protect himself he acquired a tract of 17,000 acres for his own mills, and made it a rule that for every tree which was cut down another should be planted.

Friendly with His Workmen.

His relations with his workmen have always been happy. His factories have always been built with the utmost consideration for hygiene, and he has given his workmen a half holiday every week during the hot months of July and August.

Two years ago strike talk was in the air. Mr. Dix dealt with the situation in his own way. He met the committee of his employes and told them that he was ready to give them the 10 per cent. increase they asked for, but wished to impose a condition. They must work on at the same rate as before for three months, and then if they had increased the output of the mills by 10 per cent. they should have the additional 10 per cent. for the three months paid them, and it should be continued. The men accepted his proposition willingly and they earned their rise. To trades unions Mr. Dix has no objection if it seems well to any of his men to form one, but he has always held that the only permanently satisfactory scheme under which business can be carried on is when both sides have equal freedom to buy and sell labor under the most favorable terms to themselves.

As a banker Mr. Dix has achieved the increase of the rate which the State earns on its deposits. When he first thought of becoming a banker the Anthony N. Brady bank controlled the situation in Albany. It was receiving money from the State and paying only 2 per cent. on it, while lending it at 6 per cent. Mr. Dix decided to compete with this profitable arrangement. A stockholder in the Exchange and the First National, he brought about the amalgamation of the two, and became First Vice President of the enlarged First National. The institution steadily grew in strength till it was able to attack the Brady monopoly and undertook to pay the State 3 per cent, a rate which other bankers have now to meet.

Bolted Hearst Four Years Ago.

At the National Convention at St. Louis Mr. Dix met and became known to many of the leading men of the Democratic party. In 1906 he was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination at Buffalo and received seventeen votes. When Mr. Hearst was nominated he bolted the ticket and issued this statement, which is of particular interest at this moment:

"The Democratic Party," he said, "is passing through an ordeal the most daring and disastrous in its history, but from the shock received at the Buffalo convention it is plainly evident an organization in New York City, which shall represent democracy and not demagogism, must and will be created. I shall remain true to Democratic principles, but I cannot vote for Hearst."

Mr. Dix was one of the founders of the Democratic League and as such stands for personal freedom, National and State economy, the revision of the tariff and revenue laws, and the abolition of protection for gigantic "infant industries." He was made Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Washington County at a time when no one else could be found willing to face the responsibility of leading a party divided against itself. He took a leading part in the National and State campaign of two years ago and ran for the Lieutenant Governorship. From his experience thus gained he formed his idea of a County Chairman's Organization. He believed that they should be endowed with more authority inasmuch as they were far more in touch with what the rank and file of the voters really wished than the State committeemen. He was elected Chairman of this new organization, and to it was entrusted the educational work of the last campaign, which it performed very effectively.

It was natural when the party faced last spring the divisions between the two wings of the Democrats in this State that they should seek for some one who could harmonize the factions of Conners and Murphy. They thought of Mr. Dix, and he was unanimously elected on June 2. Since then he has devoted all his efforts to produce harmony and has toured the State to see all the prominent leaders, to hear what they wanted, and to show them the situation as it appeared to him.

Thomas F. Conway.

Thomas F. Conway, [illegible] for the Lieutenant-[illegible] party appeared [illegible] [illegible] Governorship in both [illegible] and in [illegible]. In his first campaign he made a specially good showing, as he was defeated by only 9,000, while Van Wyck, the head of the ticket, ran 18,000 behind Roosevelt. Two years ago the northern section of the State put him forward strongly for the Gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Conway was born in Chesterfield, Essex County, on May 4, 1862. He attended Keesville Academy, and as soon as he was graduated took up teaching. He wished to become a lawyer, and after a hard struggle to earn his living while reading law he was admitted to the bar in 1885. Five years later he entered the firm of Weed, Smith & Conway in Plattsburg. In 1902 he became a member of the firm of Smith, Conway & Weed in this city, which is now known as Conway & Weed, and has a large practice in both the Federal and State courts.

Mr. Conway is unmarried, and is a member of the Manhattan Club and the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. His favorite recreation is golf, and he belongs to the Oakland and Fox Hills Clubs.

Edward Lazansky.

Edward Lazansky, the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State, was born in Brooklyn on Dec. 9, 1872. He lives in that borough at 224 Carlton Avenue. His early education was obtained in the Brooklyn public schools. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Columbia University in 1895, and was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1897 and was admitted to the bar in the same year.

Shortly afterward he became identified with Democratic politics in Brooklyn. He was a candidate for the Assembly from the Tenth District in 1898, and was defeated by 58 votes. He was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel in Brooklyn on Nov. 19, 1906, and resigned in October, 1908. He then became a member of the law firm of Jonas, Lazansky & Neuberger of 44 Court Street. In 1908 Mayor McClellan appointed him a member of the Board of Education. He resigned last year to become Trustee of the College of the City of New York.

Mr. Lazansky is President of the Unity Club, in Brooklyn, a member of the Elks, Euclid Lodge, No. 656, F. and A. M., and the Brooklyn League. He is also prominent in Jewish charitable organizations.

The nomination of Mr. Lazansky came as a surprise to his family. He left Brooklyn early Thursday morning to go to Rochester to attend the convention, but had no idea apparently of being a candidate.

William Sohmer.

William Sohmer, Democratic candidate for Controller, has been long associated with Democratic politics. Born in Germany in 1852, he came to this country as a lad and for a time worked as a piano maker. In 1872 he entered the insurance business, and in 1892 became the head of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

He entered politics by running for Assembly in 1889, and sat in three Legislatures. He was a strong advocate of ballot reform, and earned the gratitude of the labor party by introducing the bill forbidding the employment of detectives in the defense of property in this State. He showed his independence of his party by voting against the Central Park Speedway bill.

At the end of his third term Mr. Sohmer became a Deputy Tax Commissioner and held office until 1896, when he accepted the nomination for Register in New York County, to which office he was elected. He had, however, been defeated in 1895, when he ran for Sheriff, although he proved his popularity by running 5,000 votes ahead of his ticket. The German element made a strong effort to have Mr. Sohmer nominated for Mayor in the year that Judge Van Wyck was elected. Mr. Croker would not assent to this, and gave him the nomination as County Clerk. Mr. Sohmer has always been active in the councils of Tammany, and was elected in April last year Treasurer of the society, to succeed Joseph P. Day.

John J. Kennedy.

John J. Kennedy, nominated for State Treasurer by the Democrats, has been an Alderman in Buffalo for twenty-five years without a break. He is resident Vice President of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. He was State Committeeman for several terms, and retired in favor of William J. Conners three years ago.

He has repeatedly been Acting Mayor of the city. In the Board of Aldermen, of which he has been President, he has always wielded a powerful influence. Not long ago his silver jubilee as Alderman was celebrated at a banquet by his confreres. Republicans and Democrats joined in paying tribute to him.

Mr. Kennedy was born about fifty years ago in Buffalo. He was educated at the public schools and St. Joseph's College. He entered the Board of Aldermen in 1885, when he was elected from what was then the Eighth Ward. During his long service he has been instrumental in effecting many substantial improvements in the ward. He is married and has two daughters and one son.

Thomas Carmody.

Thomas Carmody, nominated for Attorney General, was born in Milo, N. Y., in 1869, attended the Pen Yan Academy and Cornell University, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He was District Attorney of Yates County in 1891, and was chief examiner of the State Civil Service Commissioners from 1892 to 1894. He has done yeoman's service as a Democratic campaign speaker. He lives in Penn Yan.

John A. Bensel.

John A. Bensel, Democratic candidate for State Engineer, is recognized as one of the leading American authorities on municipal engineering, especially in problems dealing with water, and has for years been in the city's employment. He has in local politics occupied a peculiar position, being a close personal friend of Charles F. Murphy, and one of Mayor McClellan's most valued Commissioners.

He was born on Aug. 16, 1862, and is a brother of Dr. Walter Bensel of the Department of Health. After being graduated from Stevens Institute he entered the service of the Aqueduct Commission in connection with the surveys for the new Croton dams. He then went to the Pennsylvania Railroad for a time, and in 1889 became an assistant engineer in the Department of Docks and Ferries. He retired after six years, and took up private practice successfully. He was consulting engineer for Newburg, and as engineer for the Girard estate in Philadelphia designed and conducted the improvements to the Delaware water front.

He came back to the Department of Ferries a Chief Engineer, and was appointed by Mayor McClellan Commissioner. During his tenure of those two offices the improvements to the Staten Island and South Brooklyn Ferries were made, and the Chelsea Docks and the South Brooklyn Docks were built. In January, 1908, he succeeded J. Edward Simmons as President of the Board of Water Supply of the city, which has charge of the immense works in connection with the Ashokan Dam. There was some talk of nominating him on the Democratic ticket to succeed Mayor McClellan last year, but his boom did not reach very far.

Frederick Collin.

Frederick Collin was born in Benton, N. Y., sixty years ago, the son of Henry Clark Collin. He was graduated from Yale, where he earned the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He was admitted to the bar in Elmira in 1876, becoming later a member of the law firm of Reynolds, Stanchfield & Co. He was Corporation Counsel in Elmira in 1891-92, Mayor from 1894 to 1898, and President of the Board of Education in 1887-94, and since 1899. He is a Director of the Chemung Canal Trust Company, Arnot Realty Corporation, and of the [illegible], Corning & Waverley Railway, a Vice President of the Elmira [illegible] Society, a member of the State Bar, and a Trustee of [illegible] [illegible] Memorial Library.

PLEDGES IN THE DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

New Nationalism Opposed—State Wide Direct Primaries —Corruption to Be Rooted Out—Economy Promised.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 30.—The following platform was adopted this afternoon by the Democratic State Convention:

The Democratic Party of New York, in convention assembled, pledges itself anew to the old nationalism embodied in the Constitution of the United States and to the support in every way of the independent and continued existence of each of the three separate and distinct branches of the Federal Government; preserving all from attack and usurpation and each from any possibility of encroachment by the others, and in particular we condemn all attacks upon the Supreme Court of the United States.

We again declare that all powers not specifically granted to the Federal Government belong to and of right must be exercised by the States in their sovereign capacity, and we reassert that the most efficient results in government are attained by the complete exercise by the States of these reserved sovereign powers. We are unalterably opposed to any usurpation by the Federal Government of the rights of the States.

We believe in the largest possible measure of home rule for all cities and political sub-divisions of a State, convinced that by such rule the liberty and prosperity of the citizens are best attained.

We denounce the Republican Party in the Nation for its gross and willful betrayal of the trust reposed in it by the people, and point out that the declared and expressed promise to revise the tariff downward, upon which the Republicans obtained office, has been willfully disregarded and ignored.

Tariff Law a Flagrant Breach of Faith.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff law, pronounced by President Taft to be "The best tariff that the Republican Party ever passed" was a flagrant breach of faith by the Republican Party. The bill even increased the exactions of former Republican tariffs and has placed great additional burdens upon the shoulders of the average man, thereby largely contributing to the present high cost of living, a cost out of all proportion to the earning capacity of the great mass of the people.

We declare our belief that only by an honest revision downward of the tariff, with proper regard for the welfare of the American workingman, a reform which will be effected only by the Democratic Party, can this excessive cost of living be lessened and the necessaries of life again be brought within reasonable reach of the people of the country. The time has come when special privileges to favored class should be abolished.

We deplore a situation clearly the result of years of uninterrupted Republican power, which compels the citizen of the United States to pay a much larger price for American-made goods than is paid by the people of other countries. Fourteen years of Republican rule in National affairs have brought us to a point where the prices for the necessaries of life are almost without precedent in the history of the country.

We charge the Republican Party, both in Nation and State, with gross extravagance in public expenditures and with creating many unnecessary offices and adding to the public pay rolls thousands of useless officials. We pledge ourselves to retrenchment and reform and to the economical administration of public affairs.

The contrast between the expenditures under the last Democratic National Administration and the present Republican National Administration is equaled only by the contrast between the two expenditures under the last Democratic Governor and those under the present State administration. In each case the expenditures have increased enormously, and out of all proportion to the growth of either the Nation or State in politics, wealth, or prosperity.

Even this gross extravagance is overshadowed by the disclosures forced from a reluctant Republican Legislature of official corruption, betrayal of public trust, and fragrant and open bribery, which have astounded and horrified the citizens of the State and almost made the name of the New York Legislature a hissing and a by-word in the mouths of decent men throughout the country.

To Deal with Legislative Corruption.

If such conditions are disclosed while the Republicans are still in control of all the branches of our State Government, what may be uncovered when a strong and fearless Democratic Governor, whose hands are upheld by a virtuous Democratic Legislature, shall come into power and undertake the task of restoring to the State of New York the sane, porgressive, economical, and honest government which it enjoyed under a long line of Democratic Governors?

We pledge ourselves to a thorough and exhaustive investigation of all their conduct, in both the legislative and administrative departments of our State Government, that the guilty may be punished and business interests relieved from blackmail.

We declare in favor of State-wide direct primaries to insure to the people the right to choose members of political committees and nominate candidates for public office.

We favor the enactment of such measures as will compel personal registration of voters throughout the entire State. We believe that every possible safeguard should be thrown around the right to vote—such safeguards to be uniform in their application and not made for one portion of the State alone.

We favor betterment of the laws to prevent corrupt practices and bribery and ample appropriations for their rigid enforcement.

We favor the popular election of United States Senators.

Income Tax Amendment Favored.

We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution to permit the imposition by Congress of an income tax, a tax which falls most evenly upon the people in proportion to their ability to share in the expense of government.

We recommend the extension and development of the parcels post, so as to increase the weight and size of parcels which may be carried by United States mail.

The benefit of public lands and water powers should be preserved to the people at large and as the value of these natural resources and returns from them increase, whether from development or otherwise, the State would benefit in the largest possible measure consistent with the honest enterprise of the present generation. We condemn the malfeasance and incompetency of Republican administration of the forest preserve. We demand strict and impartial enforcement of the forest laws, including immediate abolition of unlawful special privileges in lands dedicated by the law to the use and benefit of all the people.

We favor reasonable regulation by the State of public service corporations.

Advance of Agriculture to be Aided.

We favor the strongest aid to our present institutions for agricultural advance; the development of education along these lines, abolition of the use of impure seeds, and a systematic effort to improve the conditions of trade in farm products to the benefit of both producer and consumer. Public expenditure on canals and roads should be better directed to promote easier access to the markets for foodstuffs and other farm products, that the cost of living may be lowered and the value of farms improved.

The New York State Fair is an important factor in the improvement of agricultural conditions in the State, and we believe in its furtherance as an element in agricultural education.

The increase throughout the State of accidents due to the existence of railroad grade crossings, makes it the duty of the State, in accordance with its long settled policy to contribute its full share toward the elimination of such grade crossings.

We favor the enactment of laws establishing the right of laboring men in case of injury to indemnity out of the fruits of their own industry and the enlargement and more efficient enforcement of legal restrictions upon child labor.

In our Government there should be no distinction in citizenship because of race, color, or creed. We believe that native and naturalized American citizens traveling abroad should have the equal protection of our Government and its passports should secure the same privileges to those to whom issued, regardless of such distinctions.

We are opposed to unjust and oppressive sumptuary legislation which interferes with the personal rights of the citizen.

We believe police officers are entitled to the writ of certiorari, and that whenever practicable the benefit of the eight-hour law should be extended to them.

We believe that for the promotion of greater efficiency in the public service the merit system should be extended whenever it is found practicable, and protection given to civil service employes from unjust dismissal.

We favor the enactment of appropriate legislation to improve and extend the means for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

Lastly, we solemnly declare our inflexible opposition to the so-called "new Nationalism." Its inventors put this forward as if it were progressive, while in reality it is sheer reaction to tyrannical methods long ago shaken off by the free peoples of the world, oftentimes at cruel cost in treasure and blood.

New Nationalism a Sheer Reaction.

The settlers of our country fled from Europe to escape it. Whatever advance its adoption would bring is advance toward Socialism. They would have to abandon freedom. They would reduce the States to prefectures governed from Washington. They would clothe the President with power to declare what is lawful—a power usurped by one President in the case of a giant corporation absorbing a competitor.

Such a "new Nationalism" would lay the meddling hand of a bureaucracy upon every industry, increasing the burdens of taxation, making the struggle for life still harder, and compelling every American workman to carry on his back a Federal Inspector. Against all this exaltation of Federal centralization power to the destruction of home rule, against this despair of representative government, against this contemptuous impatience of the restraints of the law and of the decisions of the courts—we contend, in supreme confidence, that the people of this State and of this Nation will not forget the noble heritage of their past, but upon that foundation will build the still nobler progress of their future.

For all these reasons we call upon the citizens of this State, regardless of past or present party ties, to join with the Democracy in putting an end to these conditions by supporting the platform and nominees of this convention.

GRIFFITH BOLTED ROOSEVELT

Queens Chairman May Go for Violating Instructions at Saratoga.

Col. William M. Griffith, Chairman of the Queens County Republican Committee, who ignored the instructions for Roosevelt given his delegation to the State Republican Convention and voted for Vice President Sherman, is likely to be disciplined for violating the wishes of his constituents.

When the delegations left Queens for Saratoga, as instructed they stood eleven for Sherman and thirteen for Roosevelt, but when they voted they split even, and the investigation that followed is said to have located Col. Griffith as the delegate who acted outside of his instructions. Col. Griffith was formerly secretary to Mr. Serman in his home town and is considered Mr. Sherman's business agent in Queens. It is said he may be dropped from the County Chairmanship.

A STUDENT OF FINANCE has said "The investing of money is by no means an exact science and never will be."

That is just the reason for the popularity of our guaranteed mortgages. They do make investing an exact science as far as you are concerned.

If there is a mistake the loss falls on us—not on you.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus - $7,500,000
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350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

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THE FOOD-TONIC
FOR THE WORN MIND AND BODY

O'NEILL-ADAMS Co
1868 Established 43 Years 1910
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Annual Sale To-day
Willow and Ostrich Plumes
O'Neill Building—First Floor.

A mammoth purchase from one of the most noted makers of the world at about two-thirds of the regular prices.

Willow Plumes

$21.50 Genuinely worth $30
No. 1—25 inch three ply, band-knotted.

$17.98 Genuinely worth $25
No. 2—23 and 24 inch willow plumes.

$4.50 Genuinely worth $6.50
No. 3—16 and 17 inch willow plumes, in black, white and colors.

$10.50 Genuinely worth $14
No. 4—18 inch willow plumes.

$15.98 Genuinely worth $21
No. 5—22 and 23 inch willow plumes, extra fine quality.

$25.50 Genuinely worth $35
No. 6—24 and 26 inch willow plumes of unusually fine quality.

$8.50 Genuinely worth $12.50
No. 7—17 to 19 inch willow plumes, very showy.

$14.75 Genuinely worth $19
No. 8—20 to 22 inch extremely beautiful willow plumes.

French Plumes

$1.98 Genuinely worth $2.75
No. 9—14 inch long French plumes.

$2.50 Genuinely worth $3.50
No. 10—14 and 15 inch French plumes.

$2.98 Genuinely worth $4.98
No. 11—15 inch French plumes.

$3.75 Genuinely worth $4.98
No. 12—15 to 17 inch French plumes.

$5 Genuinely worth $7
No. 13—17 to 18 inch French plumes.

$6.50 Genuinely worth $8
No. 14—19 to 20 inch French plumes.

$8.98 Genuinely worth $12
No. 15—Unusually fine French plumes, 19 to 20 inches long.

$11.98 Genuinely worth $16
No. 16—Exquisitely fine 19 and 20 inch French plumes.

We give SURETY STAMPS, and redeem them in merchandise.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
Lexington to 3d Avs. 59th to 60th St.

Extra Special Saturday Sales

Misses' $15 Suits.
Broadcloth, worsteds and other good materials; coats are 32 inches long; lined with satin; new skirts: navy, gray, brown and black; sizes 14, 16, and 18 years; at $10.00

Girls' Shepherd Check Dresses.
Kimono sleeves; front of waist trimmed with Persian braid, tucked lawn collars; sizes 6 to 12 years; at $5.49

Girls' Mannish Coats.
Very pretty models; plain tailored; velvet notch collars; loose back; lined throughout; they are in gray and brown; sizes 6 to 14 years; at $5.98

Girls' School Shoes.
Dongola kid, button or lace shoes, sizes 11½ to 2, special, $1.39; sizes 8½ to 11, at $1.19

Boys' Double-Breasted Suits.
With Knickerbocker trousers, in Norfolk and Derby models, made of blue serge, fancy worsted and cheviot. In all the popular shades and patterns. Sizes 8 to 17 years; at $4.95

Women's Velvet Shoes.
The newest 14-button high, Empire cut velvet button shoes at a new low price. This is a value extraordinary. The shoes have hand welted soles, short vamps, high arches and Cuban heels; at $3.50

Men's Splendid Shoes.
Eight new Fall syles in all leathers with single or double soles at $2.85

Saturday is wearing Apparel Day at Bloomingdales'. Every department devoted thereto makes extra special efforts to please.

Bloomingdales', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

The Crawford Shoe
For both Men and Women
$3.50 & $4.00
Combines Comfort and Durability with the fashion of the moment
LEARN THE TRUTH
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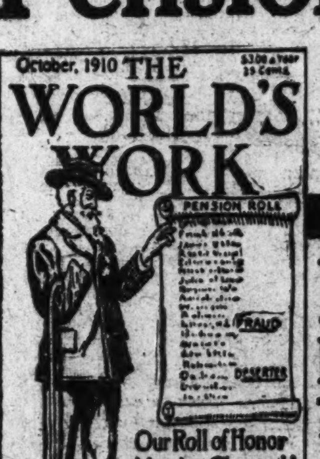
Pension Frauds!



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1865: $15,000,000
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Over ¾ of the Original Veterans Dead—and the Cost 10 Times Greater
Why?
¶ The truth and the remedy in the great series beginning in "THE WORLD'S WORK" for October by William Bayard Hale.
¶ A story of mendicancy and political cowardice.
¶ Nearly half a million dollars are paid out every day in pensions and no one can find out who gets it!
Get "THE WORLD'S WORK" for October
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Let Us Protect the Honest Veter

Life
Is
Too Short

Too short for tedious shaving with a blade that is not stropped. The AutoStrop Razor gives the quickest shave in the world because it's always sharp. Strops itself in three seconds.

You don't remove the blades to sharpen or clean. Strops itself automatically. No other razor does this.

Get one. Try it. If it does not give you a head barber shave, take it back. Dealer has authority from us to refund your money.

Will you put it off and forget it, or will you get one this morning?

AutoStrop
SAFETY
RAZOR
Strops Itself

Try it at our demonstrating store, 327 Fifth Avenue, near 33rd St. Every convenience for shaving. No obligation whatever.

17

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means
Standard of Merit
6th Ave. & 20th St.

MEN'S $3.50 SHOES.

It will surprise many men to see the amount of style, wear and correct fitting quality that are combined in our $3.50 Shoes.

Why don't you look them over?

20 new models for Fall.

All leathers.

New Fall "Cammeyer" Style Book mailed free upon request.

Every customer receives the individual attention of a competent clerk.

J. Ehrlich & Sons

Slight Trouble With Your Eyesight often interferes with your work and always injures your health. Correct it!

The Proper Glasses Will Do So. Eyes Examined by Oculists who are *Registered* Physicians.

WE CHARGE FOR GLASSES ONLY. Perfect-Fitting Glasses as low as $2.50

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223 Sixth Av., 15th St. 350 Sixth Av., 22d St.
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Telonette
HAVANA BLEND CIGARS

If particular about cigars Telonette should be your short smoke. The luxurious smoke at the economy price. *We* won't praise them. Try them, and *you'll* praise them.

10 for 15

AT ALL DEALERS
ALLEN TOBACCO CO.
Independent Mfrs.

TRIED A BOMB SCARE AT PALMER MANSION

Young Chicago Man Cut His Coat and Himself and Told of a Desperate Fight.

LOVES NIECE OF CUMMINS

Wanted to be in the Limelight, He Says—He Also Sought Reward from Society Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—An attempt to pose as a hero, and also to get a reward from Mrs. Potter Palmer by the use of a bomb and a tale of a fight with the dynamiter, caused a lot of excitement here to-night. Fred C. Wahlenmeyer, a young man much in love, out of money, and demented because of a fast life, will probably go to an asylum as a result. A diary kept by Wahlenmeyer and letters from Miss Mary McHenry of Des Moines, Iowa, daughter of one of the leading lawyers of the city, and a niece of Senator Cummins, made plain his desire to be a hero.

Wahlenmeyer appeared at the door of Mrs. Palmer's residence last night with his coat cut to shreds, blood flowing from wounds on his chest, and flourishing a big butcher's knife. He said he had been passing the house, had seen a man place in the grounds a bomb with a lighted fuse, had fought, been sliced, and had finally succeeded in getting the knife and extinguishing the fuse. He wanted to see Mrs. Palmer and tell her about it.

The night watchman, to whom he told his story, sent for the police. The bomb—a piece of gas pipe filled with powder—was found on the lawn, but Wahlenmeyer's story was so contradictory and incoherent that he was locked up. His sister identified the knife as one taken from the family kitchen. His mother told of his bringing home powder recently, and described him as "the black sheep" of her family. When confronted with these facts, Wahlenmeyer broke down and admitted that he had made up the whole plot.

"The only reason I can give was that I wanted to get into the limelight," he said.

A letter signed "Mary," dated from 2,005 University Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, on Sept. 28, was found on Wahlenmeyer. He said it came from Mary Cummins, a niece of Senator Cummins. The missive was addressed "Dear Boy," and spoke of receiving telegrams from Wahlenmeyer on Sept. 27. The writer congratulated him on "winning" something and asked him to eliminate the word "love" when telegraphing, as the recipient found it embarrassing.

"When they telephone the message up," ran the letter, "they always laugh, and it is awfully humiliating to me."

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 30.—Fred C. Wahlenmeyer, arrested in Chicago to-day, was in Des Moines for several weeks, but left here about a month ago. He represented to a local company that he was traveling for an automobile manufacturer, and upon that claim was permitted to use the company's machines for a time. He was infatuated with a prominent Des Moines young woman, and never tired of displaying her photograph.

Attorney Walter McHenry resides with his family at 2,005 University Avenue, from which address the letter found on Wahlenmeyer was written. Mrs. McHenry is a sister of Senator A. B. Cummins.

"Wahlenmeyer is not engaged to a niece of Senator Cummins, if by that it be meant he is engaged to my daughter," said Mr. McHenry to-day. "He has been here often, and is a friend of my daughter. But there is no engagement."

WILSON CALLS FOR CONTROL OF TRUSTS

Continued from Page 1.

a man of conscience who is also a gentleman.

"Many of the people I see handling automobiles handle them as if they had neither conscience nor learning. I have no objection to the size and beauty and power of the automobile. I am interested however, in the size and conscience of the men who handle them, and what I object to is that some of these corporation men are taking joy rides in their corporations. You know what men do when they have a joy ride, they sometimes have the time of their lives, and sometimes fortunately the last of their lives. Now these wretched things are taking joy rides in which they don't kill the people that are riding in them, but they kill the people they run over, so that the tariff has to do with corporations. Corporations have also to do with all those things I have discussed in the platform of our party.

Commissions Without Power.

"We set up a commission to govern. To govern what? Why, to govern the great aggregation of capital that we call the corporation. I am entirely in favor of that; I think it is absolutely necessary, and I think that such a commission ought to be set up and given the fullest power possible. I think our present commission is entirely harmless; I have no objection to the members of that commission amusing themselves by drawing their salaries. But the real objection is, as the Scotchman said, it doesn't set us any forwarder; we don't get anything from it except a lot of very interesting opinions. In fact, I am receiving a salary, for that matter; I am just as prolific as the commission. My own opinion and personal objection is that I cannot get people to pay for them.

"This commission I speak of ought to have power to put their notions into force, because their notions concern us. We know how to regulate, and the fact is that New Jersey is lagging away behind the procession. There is nothing difficult, nothing complicated, or nothing impossible about it, but that is a corporate question. Sooner or later the question of taxation must be settled. I believe it is the fact that in this State corporations are not equally taxed. Now, that is a very complicated question. I believe that is true, but it will take a long time to find out about it, and when we do find out about it we will make the thing equal.

Can't Treat Corporations as Individuals.

"The trouble with all legislation in regard to corporations is that in respect of our punishments we treat them as persons, like individuals, and they are not persons, they are not individuals.

"Don't you know that it is true that everything any corporation does was originated by some person in particular, or some body of persons, some Board of Directors, or some officer or some employe of a corporation? Do you suppose that there is any corporation whose business is so badly handled that the officers of the corporation could not tell you who originated any particular act of the corporation? If there is such a corporation it is on the verge of bankruptcy, and if the officers who ordered the thing done don't know who did it, then they don't know their business. They do know who ordered it done, and the man who ordered punish.

"I told you a moment ago that I was bred as a lawyer, and yet I must smile at the apparent innocence of some lawyers. I have seen small trials dragged out for a week to determine whether a man was guilty or not when he was not guilty, where every man in the case knew the man was not guilty and knew he was not under indictment, knew that he was outside of the corporation altogether, that because he controlled a group of corporations or was of great financial power, he could use these corporations just as you use a pawn in the game of chess. They knew what his name was, but they went around with dark spectacles and said they did not see anybody. Well, that is not the fault of the lawyers; it is the fault of the law; the law was the dark spectacles.

"Now, the point is, we must change the law in order that we may do the remarkable thing of finding the man who really is guilty. Let's don't go around, then, barking up the wrong tree; don't let's go put up the barn after the animal has left long ago; let's get down to business in the regulation of our corporations and find out what we do want and then do it, and when we find somebody that has done that thing that he ought not to do, even though he was authorized to do it by the corporation, put [illegible] jail."

NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

Van Kennan or Fitzpatrick Likely to Succeed Dix as Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 30.—The new State Committee will meet to-morrow morning for organization. Besides the election of a new Chairman in place of Mr. Dix, another Treasurer will have to be chosen, Arthur A. McLean of Newburg having been beaten in his district by Adelbert M. Scriber. Nobody has yet been selected for this place, but it is practically assured to-night that Chairman Dix will be succeeded by either George E. Van Kennan of Ogdensburg or William H. Fitzpatrick of Buffalo. The latter headed the Erie County delegation to the convention this year, and will go on the State Committee in place of Mayor Louis P. Fuhrman of Buffalo. He is a very strong man in his county, and took a leading part in the conferences here which led up to the selection of the State ticket. He succeeded in putting through the nomination of John J. Kennedy for State Treasurer despite the objection of a large element in the Erie delegation.

Altogether there will be about a score of changes in the membership of the committee. There may be changes in the slate before to-morrow morning, but as it stands to-night it reads:

1—EDWIN BAILEY, Patchogue.
2—JOSEPH CASSIDY, Long Island City.
3—MICHAEL J. CUMMINGS, Brooklyn, to succeed John H. Delaney.
4—FRANK X. McAFEE, Brooklyn, to succeed William R. McGuire.
5—THOMAS F. WOGAN, to succeed William A. Doyle.
6—THOMAS F. BYRNES, Brooklyn.
7—OWEN J. MURPHY, Brooklyn, to succeed Edward Glennon.
8—JOHN H. McCOOEY, Brooklyn, to succeed William F. Doyle.
9—JOHN WEBER to succeed Conrad Hasenflug.
10—JAMES P. SINNOTT, Brooklyn.
11—THOMAS FOLEY, Manhattan, to succeed Daniel F. Cohalan.
12—JOHN T. OAKLEY, Manhattan.
13—FRANK J. GOODWIN, Manhattan.
14—CHARLES F. MURPHY, Manhattan.
15—WILLIAM DALTON, Manhattan.
16—DANIEL F. COHALAN, Manhattan, to succeed Bart Dunn.
17—J. SERGEANT CRAM of Manhattan.
18—JAMES J. HOGAN of Manhattan.
19—THOMAS F. McAVOY, Manhattan.
20—JAMES J. FRAWLEY, Manhattan.
21—EUGENE McGUIRE, the Bronx.
22—LOUIS F. HAFFEN, the Bronx.
23—THOMAS LYNCH, Haverstraw, to succeed W. J. Springstead.
24—MICHAEL J. WALSH, Yonkers.
25—ADELBERT M. SCRIBER, Newburg, to succeed Arthur A. McLean.
26—ROBERT W. CHANLER, Poughkeepsie.
27—G. B. VAN VALKENBURG, Lexington.
28—PATRICK E. McCABE, Albany.
29—FRANCIS J. [illegible]
30—W. A. HUPPUCH, Sandy Hill.
31—GERARDUS SMITH, Schenectady, to succeed Frank Cooper.
32—ANDREW D. MORGAN, Herkimer, to succeed Dennis Moynihan.
33—JOHN ANDERSON, Glens Falls, to succeed William S. Cameron.
34—GEORGE E. VANKENNAN, Ogdensburg.
35—CHARLES E. NORRIS, Jefferson, to succeed Charles N. Bulger.
36—WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Whitesboro, to succeed Henry S. Patton.
37—STEPHEN RYAN, Norwich.
38—WILLIAM F. RAFFERTY, Syracuse.
39—W. W. FARLEY, Binghamton.
40—CHARLES F. RATTIGAN, Auburn, to succeed William B. Harper.
41—DANIEL SHEEHAN, Elmira.
42—CHARLES H. FORD, Clyde.
43—J. E. SCHWARZENBACH, Hornell.
44—W. M. SWEET, Filmore.
45—THOMAS W. FINUCANE, Rochester.
46—JOHN McGARVEY, Rochester, to succeed Jacob Gerling.
47—GEORGE W. BATTON, Lockport.
48—WILLIAM J. CONNERS, Buffalo.
49—WILLIAM H. FITZPATRICK, Buffalo, to succeed L. P. Fuhrman.
50—HENRY P. BURGARD, Buffalo.
51—THOMAS J. CUMMINGS, Dunkirk, to succeed Thomas B. Heffernan.

There will be several surprises in these changes to the rank and file of the party in a number of districts. Chief among these surprises will be the retention of Louis F. Haffen and Robert W. Chanler. The opponents of both in their districts had the votes to beat them, but it has been finally decided to retain them. It is believed that the reason for this action with reference to Haffen is in order to give him the "vindication" he has been clamoring for ever since his removal from the office of Borough President of the Bronx by Gov. Hughes. Most of the other changes are the reinstatement of men who were thrown out of the State Committee at Carnegie Hall two years ago. The other new men fought their way into recognition through local contests.

ACCUSED OF MINING SWINDLE

Robert Graham Woodward Pleads Not Guilty to Indictment.

Robert Graham Woodward of 605 West 103d Street was before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday, and pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with grand larceny in the first degree. He was released on $2,000 bail. It is alleged that Woodward represented that he had 25,000 shares of a mine near Georgetown, Col., and that he was connected with the Accord Mining and Milling Company. He told a prospective investor that the silver and lead ore of the mine was valued at $200 a ton, and that all he needed to develop the mine was $25,000.

After awhile he came to the same investor and said, so it is alleged, that a mill had been finished, but that it had cost $16,000 more than he expected. Woodward also said that they had struck another vein of silver. He wanted $5,000 more and got it. Investigation showed that there was no mill and no rich ore.

SOCIALISTS MARCH TO-NIGHT.

Four Parades and a Big Mass Meeting in Union Square.

Nearly 100,000 Socialists and members of trade unions, according to the estimate of the Socialist organizers, are expected to rally in Union Square to-night for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Governors in three States on Socialist tickets. Permits have been issued by the police for four different parades, which will meet in Union Square between 9 and 10 o'clock and listen to speeches by Charles Edward Russell, candidate for Governor of New York; Robert Hunter, candidate for Governor of Connecticut, and William G. Killingbeck, the hope of the Socialists in New Jersey. J. G. Phelps Stokes will also address the meeting.

The main parade will start from the Labor Temple in East Eighty-fourth Street, go down First Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, thence across and down Eighth Avenue and Broadway to Union Square. Max Fruchter will be Grand Marshal.

Another delegation of 10,000 will come from Brooklyn and march across Brooklyn Bridge burning red and blue torches. Another from Hudson County, in New Jersey will meet them at City Hall and march with them up the Old Bowery to Union Square. A fourth parade, the old East Side parade of the Socialists, will march up Second Avenue.

DIES AFTER SUBWAY SHOOTING

Spanish War Veteran, Who Killed Anderle, Held for Grand Jury.

George Anderle of 441 East 116th Street, who was shot on a southbound Subway express train near Fourteenth Street early yesterday morning, died yesterday afternoon in St. Vincent's Hospital. Charles H. Wright of 10 Sayre Place, Elizabeth, N. J., who is accused of having shot Anderle, was charged with homicide. C. Stuart Smith of 122 Jefferson Avenue, Elizabeth, is detained as a witness.

Wright was before Magistrate Corrigan later in the day and was held for the action of the Coroner. Coroner Hellenstein held him in $10,000 bail, in default of which he was committed to the Tombs. Smith was paroled in the custody of his employer.

Wright is well known in Elizabeth, N. J., where he is an inspector of the New York and New Jersey Car Demurrage Company. He is a member of Company C, Second Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard. He was a non-commissioned officer in the regular army in the Spanish war, and later saw service in the Philippines. Ever since his discharge from the army, Wright has carried a revolver, despite the protests of his friends.

Judges' Farewell to Hughes.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—Judges of the Court of Appeals and the State Court of Claims paid their final respects to Gov. Hughes prior to his retirement to take up his new duties as a member of the United States Supreme Court next week. Lieut. Gov. White is expected to be sworn in as Governor at noon on Wednesday next.

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps With All Cash or Charge Purchases—Double Stamps Before Noon. Single Stamps After Noon.

Dry Goods Greenhut & Co Wearing Apparel

High Class French Neckwear Copies

POPULAR priced reproductions of those high class, exclusive neckwear conceits for which Paris is famous. You know what the imported neckwear sells for; we offer you all the Frenchiness and daintiness of a foreign novelty for a price.

These are just out of the boxes and represent the very newest ideas.

Jabots at 50c.
Embroidered, dotted, tucked and lace trimmed novelties, 50c.

Jabots at 25c.
Embroidered or dotted batiste, in dainty tucked and lace trimmed effects, 25c.

Tailored Neckwear, new effects, at 25c., 50c., 75c. & $1.00.

Persian or Roman stripe effects, Stocks, Bows and Ties—the necessary finish for the Fall Tailored Waist. The centre illustration shows a black satin stock and Jabot at $1.00.
Main Floor—On Sale To-day.

Smart Coats and Headwear for the Motor Races and Aviation Meet

KNOWING that these events bring Special requirements in fashionable apparel we have made advance preparations to meet the smart woman's demands with satisfaction and economical expenditure.

Smart Motor Millinery

Auto Hoods and Bonnets, a large and exclusive showing made of shirred taffeta, rajah silk, satin, felt, etc., with those chic, racy trimmings of rosettes, cabachons, etc., that are characteristic of motor headwear. Price $2.95 to $10.95.
Main Floor.

Veils for the Fashionable Motorist

Motor Veils in satin striped borders; 3 yards long, at $1.95 to $5.50.

Ombre and Persian Veils with colored borders and Persian bordered Veils, also washable Chiffon Veils, at $1.59 to $3.95.
Main Floor.

The New Polo Coat, $23.50

The most striking coat innovation of the Fall season and this is the authentic model. We believe it to be the first coat shown in New York that is exactly the coat that Paris and London fashionables have adopted.

Besides its smartness it is a very practical coat. Being commodious, roomy, built on generous lines, it is particularly adapted to motor wear as well as for the street.

Other Details of This Splendid Coat

The collar is a large "convertible" style which can be worn open with lapels or buttoned right up to the throat in "military" style and the lapels buttoned over, as shown in the sketch. The cuffs and belt are designed to carry out the effect of comfort and "bigness." The buttons are large bone ones, the same color as the material. Colors are tan, navy, gray, reseda mixture and light blue. All women's sizes. Exceptional value at $23.50.
Second Floor.

Greenhut and Company, Sixth Avenue, 18th to 19th Street, New York City Store Formerly Occupied by B. Altman & Co.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

Newness and Extra Values in Dresses and Coats for Girls

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY asks just as much variety and individuality in the styles of apparel for her choosing as her mother can find among the adult styles. What is more, she finds these things in the GIRLS' STORE at Loeser's.

To-day she and her mother will have a particularly pleasant time in choosing from these stocks and in turning to their own advantage the exceptional values that the day will bring.

Misses' $15 One Piece Dresses at $6.98.

These come to us from one of the best American makers and are representative. Fabrics are the pretty and durable worsteds in autumn colorings. Yoke of net three-quarter sleeves, gored skirts with wide French flounce. Sensible, attractive Dresses—and a saving. None C. O. D., credited or exchanged.

Full Length Coats at $9.98.

These misses' Coats are considerably better than can usually be sold for the price. Of warm double faced (plaid back) fabric, single breasted and fastened with large fancy buttons. Shawl collar and cuffs of the plaid facing. Well tailored with seams all bound. Sizes 14 to 20 years—many small women will find them just right.

New Tailored Suits at $14.98.

These smart worsted Suits in plain and fancy weaves are also better than usual value. Single breasted, 30 inch semi-fitting coat with notched collar and inlaid revers. Fully lined with satin. Seven gored skirt with wide fold around the bottom. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Children's One Piece Dresses, $2.98.

These are of fancy plaids, the waist made with plaits over the shoulders and full length sleeves. Full plaited skirts. Body and sleeves lined. Sizes 6 to 14 years.
Second Floor, Elm Place.

Women's Sample Vests, Tights, Corset Covers and Combination Suits.
Values to $1.75 at 59c.
Values to $6 at $1.98.

WOMEN NOW HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY to share in the most surprising value in knit Underwear which has been offered this season.

There are several hundred garments, including Vests, Tights, Corset Covers and Combination Garments. They are of fine imported Swiss ribbed in various styles and fabrics. The fact that they are samples, and show slight handling marks, is reason for the unusual concession being made.

There Are Values Up to $1.75 at 59c. a Garment.
There Are Values Up to $6 at $1.98 a Garment.

ALL ARE IN SIZE 5 ONLY and the fact that ninety per cent. of women wear size 5 justifies us in believing that the entire lot will be gone before store closing to-night.
Second Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

$2 "Eppo" Petticoats, $1.39.

MOST WOMEN KNOW of the good style of the "Eppo" Petticoats, and Saturday brings a chance to buy the regular two-dollar models for $1.39.

In black with the jersey tops finished with circular ruffle of sateen. All are made with the fitted tops, no strings, fitting perfectly and correct in set....................$1.39 each
Second Floor.

Distinctive New Millinery For Girls of All Ages.

THE LOESER STORE IS READY. We have planned whole cases and counters of Hats just for young girls. Here are Hats of many shapes, and for all tastes, a Hat becoming to each face, and fitting each purse.

Mushroom and straight sailor shapes are most popular, though there are also modified toques and graceful drooping shapes, and draped turbans in soft felt and the popular beaver.

There is one very pretty mushroom sailor of a brilliant Persian silk and king's blue with an old gold buckle. Another of mode satin trimmed only with a fold of the silk and a quaint rose of gold cloth and pink silk.

Many black and white combinations also are adapted for the young people. Flowers are found on many of the Hats, big blooming ones, or clusters and sprays of the tiny French buds, or the newer blossoms fashioned of ribbon and gold. Ribbon trimmings too, are much used and the deftly tied bow, one of the real arts of millinery, often lends the smartness and charm of simplicity.

There is also an alluring variety of untrimmed and semi-trimmed shapes. Some of them are so designed that they can readily be worn just as they are sold. Others require only a knot of ribbon, or a wing or flower—which you can conveniently select at the same time—and the result will be a very good looking and modish Hat.

Prices in these untrimmed and semi-trimmed shapes range from 49c. for Hats for the very little ladies, to $5 or more for their bigger sisters.

A Special Value Group of Women's Trimmed Hats, $5 and $5.50.

If we put an adequate price on these Hats they would be marked $7 to $9. Each one has some note of newness and individuality.

They are fashioned of simple materials, most silk and velvets in black or the warm autumn shades. But the right quality is there, and skillful designing, so that the Hats will wear well and your satisfaction in them will increase with the wearing.

The woman who likes to combine fashion with economy will appreciate these Hats at $5 and $5.50.
Second Floor.

UNCOMMONLY Good Autumn Clothes for Men

TAKING IT ALTOGETHER the men of this city probably have choice from more good Clothing than can be found anywhere else in the world.

So that a Store must really do something to produce Clothing enough above the average best to be deservedly called UNCOMMONLY good.

In the making of Loeser Clothes for men something out of the common HAS been done.

Without raising the ordinary prices a single dollar, better fabrics, better styles and BETTER TAILOR WORK have been put into Clothes.

Enough better so that you will notice it just as other men have noticed and spoken of it.

Enough better so that after you have put Loeser Clothing to the test of service you will think even more highly of it than at the beginning.

The full new stocks are here now, and since many of the choicer patterns cannot be duplicated later on, the wise time to make selections is NOW.

Suits and Overcoats from $12.50 to $35.
Main Floor, Elm Place.

$2 Leather Hand Bags, 98c.
Also Other Remarkable Values.

THE COMBINATION OF QUALITY AND ECONOMY is so extraordinary that they are deserving of one of the main floor, front, special tables today.

Of black seal grain, in the split bottom style, with leather gusset. Lined with moire and each Bag is finished with inside pocket and fitted with purse. Choice of two fancy metal frames.
Main floor.

ROOSEVELT COMPARES PARTY CONVENTIONS

Finds the Advantage All on the Side of the Republicans at Saratoga.

TALK TO LEAGUE GATHERING

Taft's Turn There To-day—Convention of John Hays Hammond's League a Slim Affair—Delegates Sightseeing.

The National Republic League Convention, held at Carnegie Hall yesterday to indorse the Administration of President Taft, and ostensibly to boom Mr. Taft for 1912, was literally carried by storm by Col. Roosevelt, who appeared late in the afternoon, and, in spite of constant interruptions by the cheering delegates, told them something about the Saratoga Convention, and made an appeal to the citizens of the State to put Henry L. Stimson in the Governor's chair at Albany.

It was far from a full convention which Col. Roosevelt addressed, however. Although it had been announced that 1,814 delegates from 37 States were to be on hand, and that at least 700 of them were in town, hardly more than 150 of them attended the convention. In fact, there were not more than 300 persons in Carnegie Hall when the Colonel got there, and half of these were either women or men who had been attracted by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, after it had been sent out from the convention hall to attract a crowd.

Many Delegates Missing.

As to where the majority of the delegates were, John Hays Hammond, President of the league, explained that many of the delegates from the West and South must be taking advantage of their first visit to New York to see the sights. Those who did appear, however, cheered Col. Roosevelt whenever the faintest excuse presented itself. All the same, the poor showing made at the convention seemed to worry Mr. Hammond and Secretary D. B. Atherton of the National Republican League. When the morning attendance proved to be exceedinly small Mr. Hammond hoped that the missing delegates would appear in the afternoon. But after the noon recess there were less than 100 delegates present. A few more filed in as the time slipped by, but at 3 o'clock Carnegie Hall still looked almost deserted, and something had to be done. Col. Roosevelt was to appear at 4 o'clock. Glancing up at the Seventy-first Regiment Band in the gallery, Secretary Atherton made a megaphone of his hands and yelled:

"Play on the street."

"The band doesn't know that tune," yelled some one near the door, but the bandmaster took the cue and hastened his musicians out into Fifty-seventh Street. That brought some people in, and those in the galleries were moved down to the main floor, which also helped.

Roosevelt's Arrival Cheered.

Charles R. Shermer, President of the Maryland Republican League, was in the middle of a speech at 4:14 o'clock when a man stationed at the door waved his hands to indicate to Mr. Shermer that Col. Roosevelt had arrived.

A burst of handclapping and a cheer greeted him as he was conducted to the stage.

"You must restrain for one moment that wonderful enthusiasm which is always excited when Col. Roosevelt is in evidence," said Mr. Hammond. "He has come here to-day to do great honor to our league, and, as you all know, he has been from the first one of the greatest advocates of the league movement. We stand behind Col. Roosevelt in our endeavors to purify American politics. We will follow him up any San Juan hill he may lead us. Unfortunately Col. Roosevelt has a very bad cold, and is somewhat hoarse, but, as we all know, even his whisper is heard around the world."

The Colonel's hoarseness, however, was not very apparent. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I am here to report 'progress.' We have just held the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. There never has been held in the State of New York a convention that was more methodical, a people's convention. [Applause.] Not a lobbyist, not a representative of a single great special interest exercised a finger weight's influence in that convention. [Applause.] That convention represented absolutely the opinions, the reasoned convictions, and belief of the plain, every-day men who make up the rank and file of the Republican Party in the State of New York, and it represented equally the reasoned truth of the independent voters. [Applause.]

"Three points, three essential points were made in our platform of principles—the three points upon which the contest this Fall in New York is to be waged. In the first place: That we stand, not timidly, not half way, but agressively, for honesty in public and in business life.

"In the next place: That we stand for governmental efficiency; and.

"In the third place: That we stand for the right of the people to control themselves, and not to be controlled by some one else.

"Those are in sum the three essential points of our platform.

"Now, our words counted only in so far as they were made good by our deeds, and we ask that our words be tested by our deeds, for upon that platform we place a man whose whole life had made him a typical exemplar of that public servant who is absolutely efficient, absolutely fearless, absolutely honest, and in the highest and best sense, the servant as well as the leader of the people.

High Praise for Stimson.

"That is what our action was. That is what our platform is. And that is the kind of man that our candidate, Harry Stimson, is.

"Now, the voters of this State will have to choose between that on the one side and on the other side, this—(here Mr. Roosevelt held aloft a newspaper clipping)—which I shall now describe to you in the language of one of our most envenomed foes, a leading representative of the Wall Street Democracy, THE NEW YORK TIMES, of this morning, describing the Democratic Convention now sitting. Now, mind you, I am reading what appears in THE NEW YORK TIMES—our enemy, our bitter enemy, and I am reading its description of its party's convention. [Laughter.] and I ask you to listen to the words in which that party convention is described by its friend:

> All day and to-night the Democratic leaders have been going, hat in hand, to Mr. Murphy, and asking him humbly to favor this or that candidate.

"In THE NEW YORK TIMES! And in its editorial, THE NEW YORK TIMES falls in with the other Democratic leaders, and asks for the nomination of a candidate by the convention. Now, it goes on:

> "Never before has Tammany Hall been in such unquestioned control of a State Convention. Never before has any Tammany boss been enthroned as the State leader in the unlimited way in which Murphy is recognized to-day. The convention is in the hollow of his hand.

"Such a statement from me might seem extreme. [Laughter.] I am merely quoting the testimony of a leading Democrat, in speaking of the Democratic State Convention. I will go on:

> "Back of Murphy's control are rumors of strange and sinister influences. You cannot throw a brick in any direction in Rochester without hitting some lobbyist or railroad attorney.

"Now this is not what I am saying. It is THE NEW YORK TIMES. THE NEW YORK TIMES describing the convention of its party. It continues:

> "The woods have been full of them from the start. They got here before the delegates did.

"It then asks a question and answers it:

> "What was back of the secret candidacy of another leading candidate never sprung until the Gaynor movement was out of the way, but carefully planned weeks in advance? There are forty answers, and none of them favorable to the theory that the Democratic Convention is a people's convention.

"A Democrat says that, mind you.

> "The writer of this dispatch has attended many conventions, State and National, and he has never seen a more general air of distrust and suspicion than prevails throughout Rochester to-day as to the action of the convention. The convention session meant nothing. The real convention was in Mr. Murphy's room.

"Gentlemen, I have read to you the absolutely truthful statement made by a leading Democratic paper in describing the Democratic Convention at Rochester. I have given to you the absolutely truthful statement of what our convention was, of what it did, and of whom it nominated; and I feel we have the right to appeal to every decent citizen in this State without regard to party; so long as he is a good American and an upright and honest and a far-seeing man, he stands with us at the polls, and to put Harry Stimson in the Governor' chair at Albany."

Can't Attend Taft Dinner.

Col. Roosevelt, who had been drive direct from The Outlook office in an automobile, left immediately after speaking, and the convention wound up for the day. It was learned that the Colonel was invited to the National Republican League dinner to President Taft at the Hotel Astor to-night, but declined on the ground that he could not spare the time to attend. Vice President Sherman, who was also expected to be a guest, may not be there either.

A large share of yesterday morning's session of the convention was taken up with an address by Mr. Hammond, in which he indorsed the Administration of President Taft in glowing terms and said that the public was only beginning to understand what the President had really accomplished.

"Whatever it may be, the outcome of the ensuing campaign will not indicate disparagement of our President," he said. "But it would be a National calamity should President Taft's programme of constructive legislation be obstructed by Democratic control of the House of Representatives. The Democratic Party would gain but a temporary advantage; indeed, its control of the House of Representatives would prove to be a political boomerang; for after two years of the control of the House by the Democratic Party, with th ineptitude, the disingenuousness and pettifogging politics characteristic of that party of obstruction, the people of the country would regard with serious alarm any contingency that might give to it the administration of the affairs of the Nation."

Mr. Hammond also had nice things to say about the tariff.

"The high and patriotic motives which induced President Taft to sign the Payne tariff law are not yet fully understood, and therefore are not as yet appreciated, by the people of the country," he said. "It was by the President's masterful character that the Payne Tariff bill was finally so modified by Congress as to approximate honestly the promise of revision made in the Chicago platform."

He said, too, that the high cost of living had been ascribed to the cost of high living, and that the explanation was to a certain extent true. He divided the "insurgents" into five classes. The first, he said, may be called "the calamity howlers." He characterized these as Socialists and demagogues. The second, he said, were "unintelligent intellectuals" and the third "unctuous rectitudists."

In the morning about 150 delegates, headed by Mr. Hammond and led by the band, paraded from the Hotel Astor to the convention hall. One woman also marched with the delegates.

PRIMARY LAW CONSTRUED.

Delegates Need Not Tell What They Spent in Canvass.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—Secretary of State Koenig has received an opinion from Attorney General O'Malley that the law passed by the last Legislature extending the provisions of the Corrupt Practices act to primaries, does not apply to delegates, but only to candidates for nomination for public office. The Attorney General states that if the Legislature intended to apply the law to delegates it would have so plainly designated. This is the act which requires statements of expenses of candidates to be filed with the Secretary of State.

The Attorney General also holds that members of political committees are within the meaning of the new law and required to file statements of election expenses.

Authorization of Banks Refused.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—Superintendent Cheney of the State Banking Department has refused authorization to the Queensboro Bank of the City of New York, which proposed to operate in Long Island City with a capital of $100,000; Continental Bank of New York, capital $100,000; Rushville State Bank of Rushville, Yates County, capital $25,000, and Flatbush Savings Bank of Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn. The certificates have been on file with the department for a year or more, but the institutions failed to perfect their organizations within the time specified in the banking laws. A certificate of authorization has been granted the Clymer State Bank of Clymer, Chautauqua, with a capital of $25,000.

Ex-Gov. Broward Critically Ill.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 30.—Napoleon B. Broward, former Governor and Democratic nominee for United States Senator from Florida, is at his residence in this city critically ill with gall stones.

Why Glynn Declined.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—Ex-State Controller Martin H. Glynn made the following statement to-night regarding his refusal to be a candidate again for the Controllership:

"I was a candidate for the nomination for Governor, and for that office only, and refused to stand in the way of men who aspired for the nomination of Controller."

THREE AIR RACERS READY FOR FLIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

trol planes further back, he said to-day, he has gained a considerable increase in the speed of his machine.

Willard has hit a few fences in his time as a novitiate, and now that he has qualified as one of the experts of the air, he rather likes to recall the perilous journeys which marked his start as an airman.

"I'm going to start on this New York race," he declared to-day, "by jumping the fence instead of trying to take it with me, and then I'm going to head east and keep going under thtil the motor melts. I may be wrecked, of couse, but I sort of expect that I'll bring up within sight of The Times tower."

When the Contest Will Start.

Hawthorne track is so arranged that the fliers actually will have to jump the fence to get out. It is a mile race track, with a fine bit of meadow in the infield, marred in the middle, however, by a pond, about circular, and perhaps 250 feet in diameter. To a layman it would seem as though the aviators in their short flights during the week would be likely to drop into the pond on some of their descents. Hamilton and Willard laughed at the idea, however. It would be hard to hit if one tried, was their verdict.

To the south of the field, the direction the birdmen must go on their start for New York to avoid crossing above the city, there are a few barns—low structures, however—and a railroad embankment about twenty feet high. To the east are more barns, and on the southeast corner is a small clump of trees. To the west are some low frame houses, while the track is shut in on the north by the grand stand, field stand, and paddocks.

The tairmen who examined the track to-day, however, said that the railroad embankment, although covered by a network of wires, was at such a height that with the start that can be obtained after leaving the track proper, no flyer should have the least trouble in rising well above these obstructions. Once passed the tracks there is open country beyond, and to the west and east as well, once the barns and houses are passed, so that the flyers will have a clear field to circle the track, dodge the city proper, and start out on the 1,000-mile journey to New York.

Events for Two Days.

The programme for the exhibition flights to-morrow and Sunday was drawn up to-day, with the help of Mr. Fanciulli, and includes these events:

SATURDAY.

1—Three-lap race open to all entrants.

2—Three-lap race open to all entrants using machines equipped with motors of 35 horse power or less.

3—Experimental flight with four aeroplanes aloft at the same time.

4—Experimental flight demonstrating the value of aeroplanes for military and naval use.

5—Endurance competition with passengers.

SUNDAY.

1—General qualifying flight. Each entrant will be required to make a flight of not less than one-half mile to qualify for participation in the day's events.

2—Quick slanting competition.

3—Speed competition, one lap of the course.

4—One-half mile straightaway handicap.

5—Experimental flights with four aviators flying simultaneously.

6—Slow-flying competition, one lap of the course.

The flight will begin at 3 o'clock, and the street railway lines and railroads have made special provision to handle the crowds to and from the track, which is eight and a half miles from the city.

JUDGES FOR CHICAGO RACE.

Gen. Grant, Mayor Reber, and E. B. Clark to Decide Times-Post Contest.

Officials for the Chicago-New York aeroplane race, which is to start from Chicago next Saturday, have been selected. Three judges have been chosen by THE NEW YORK TIMES and Chicago Evening Post, and three timers have been named by the National Council of the Aero Club of America, the parent body governing aviation in this country.

The judges will be Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of the East designated by THE NEW YORK TIMES; Edward B. Clark, a graduate of West Point and Washington correspondent of The Chicago Evening Post, designated by that newspaper, and Major Samuel Reber, U. S. A., chief signal officer of the Department of the East, chosen by Gen. Grant and Mr. Clark.

Gen. Grant has been interested in aviation since it has occupied so prominent a place in science and sport. He readily accepted the place of judge, and expressed the hope that the event would be successful.

Army Authority a Judge.

Major Samuel Reber is an authority on aviation. As chief signal officer he has been assigned to many of the aviation meets held in the East, and his reports are now on file at the War Department in Washington. For many years Major Reber devoted himself to ballooning and made many flights. His knowledge of aeronautics caused his transfer to Governors Island. His technical knowledge of aviation has been of great assistance to the Government in compiling reports for the use of the aeroplane in warfare.

Mr. Clark, the third judge, who will represent The Chicago Evening Post at the New York end of the flight, is well qualified for his place, and will prove a valuable aid to Gen. Grant and Major Reber.

"The Chicago-New York race," said Major Reber yesterday, "is the most important event in the history of aviation. If the contestants have favorable weather conditions and do not meet with any serious accidents, I predict that one or more will finish. Recent flights, both in this country and abroad, are sufficient indication of the possibilities of the aeroplane. The territory over which the trip will be made is fairly good. There are some parts that make it somewhat hazardous, but not sufficiently so to cause the aviators any serious worry or concern. The event should demonstrate to the world the possibilities of the aeroplane. It would have been a great thing if one machine of every make had been entered.

"I consider it a great honor to be selected to serve as judge of this important race, and the aviation world in general owes THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chicago Evening Post a debt of gratitude for their liberality in offering so magnificent a prize as well as for their loyal support of the science. From a Government observation standpoint it will be exceedingly interesting, as it will go a long way toward proving the value of aeroplanes for military purposes."

National Club Sanctions the Race.

THE TIMES, under the conditions of the race, applied for and received a sanction from the governing aeronautical body, so that the entrants in the Chicago-New York race might be assured of having records for speed, endurance, and mileage duly timed, chronicled, and accepted the world over as official records.

The race is the first cross-country aeroplane race to be sanctioned by the National Council, and the first important aeronautical effort to be officially recognised by the council.

J. C. McCoy, Chairman of the Contest Committee of the National Council, will receive the aviators at the New York end of the flight with other representatives of the National Council. Mr. McCoy is also Chairman of the Contest Committee of the International Aviation meet at Belmont Park, Oct. 22 to 30. James E. Plew, Vice President of the Aero Club of Illinois, and David Beecroft, a member of the same organization, will time the start at Hawthorne race track, Chicago, one week from to-day.

These officials will register officially the hours of departure from the Chicago and arrival in New York.

RADLEY LIKES BELMONT PARK.

English Aviator Says Flying Grounds Are Equal to the Best in the World.

James Radley, one of the English contestants on the international aviation trophy team, visited Belmont Park yesterday with J. C. McCoy, Chairman of the Aviation Committee, and F. S. Battershall, to look over the ground where he and other aviators will fly for the world's championship trophy on Oct. 29. Mr. Radley was much pleased with what he saw.

"It is ideal," he said. "I have never seen any course where everything seems so admirably fitted for good flying. At the meetings in Europe they have a way of picking out a field and then saying to the aviator: 'This is where you must fly. If you break your neck, we can't help it.' Here you have removed the trees, put the telegraph wires underground, and done everything for the safety and the comfort of the flying men. I believe some marvelous records will be made here.

Mr. Radley also expressed his approval of the hangars that were being built, except, he thought, they were too good. He objected to a floor being put in the shed that he is to occupy for the reason that the place was more likely to take fire. "I am sure," he said, "that all the European aviators will be pleased with this place."

Asked if he expected to take the trophy back to England with him, with a shrug of his shoulders he replied, "Of course, I hope to, but I am not at all sure about it. Some of the French teams are coming over here with their high-powered machines. Morane and Leblanc are wonderful aviators, and they are no doubt coming here with the expectation of taking the trophy back to France. Latham will also have a tremendously speedy machine."

Mr. Radley expressed doubt, however, if any of the contestants would attempt to fly the entire 100 kilometers with high-powered motors and small-winged machines. It would not surprise him at all, he said, if an American aviator were to win the trophy. "I hear some very interesting rumors," he said, "about speedy machines that are being built here, and you can never tell what will happen in a great race like this until the race comes off."

"I would really like to take my machine down to the Hempstead Plains," he said, "just for a few spins over the open country, and then I would fly directly to Belmont Park and land near my hangar and save cartage." Turning to Allan A. Ryan, the English aviator asked if there would be any objection to entering Belmont Park in that way. "Not the slightest," replied Mr. Ryan. "We should be delighted to have you set an example for other aviators to follow. It would be quite a saving of cartage and the bother of assembling the machines."

The Chinese Prince will visit the Mineola aviation grounds this afternoon as the guest of Charles M. Schwab and Allan A. Ryan. Clifford B. Harmon has promised to give an exhibition flight, and if the visitor desires it, to take him as a passenger for a short spin over the plains. Mr. Harmon also invited Mr. Schwab and Mr. Ryan to accompany him on some of his flights, but Mr. Harmon said last night that he had received no acceptances.

HADLEY INVENTS BIPLANE.

New Machine Will Be Tried Out at the Empire Track Next Week.

Clinton O. Hadley of Tarrytown has invented a new biplane, upon which he has been working for several months. He has finished the machine, and last night, under cover of the darkness, it was moved to the Empire City track at Yonkers.

Mr. Hadley has several patents on controls, and he says his machine is more stable than any biplane on the market. His machine is now housed at the track. Mr. Hadley has a 60 horse power engine in his machine, and this he will test the first of the week.

ARONSON GOODS SEIZED.

Philadelphia Man Declared Dutiable Property, Failing to Describe It.

The dutiable articles contained in the twenty pieces of baggage brought in by Mr. and Mrs. Philip N. Aronson of Philadelphia upon their arrival last Sunday on the White Star liner Baltic were declared seized yesterday by the customs authorities. This followed a hearing before Surveyor Henry and Deputy Surveyor Smyth at the Custom House. The case is still unsettled, pending the appraisal of the goods. It is believed they are worth $2,000.

Mr. Aronson simply noted upon his declaration that he had "dutiable" goods, leaving it to the customs examiners to determine what was dutiable.

"If such a rule were allowed, it would require ten times as many Inspectors as are now detailed on the piers," said Mr. Smyth. "It would mean a great deal of delay and annoyance to travelers."

Mr. Aronson assumed full responsibility. He said that he acted in good faith, not being sure of the amount dutiable. H eleft the value to be fixed by the Examiners.

Mr. Smyth said that passengers could waive their responsibilities, as the regulations demand that they make a proper declaration. Mark P. Andrews, head of the legal division, decided that the regulation had been violated by the defective declaration, and a seizure was ordered. A gold watch found in Mrs. Aronson's stocking was also seized. A quantity of jewelry which she had in a bag on her person was released upon her representation that it had long been in her possession and was not dutiable.

GRESSER HEARING OCT. 8.

Special Commissioner Ordway to Start Graft Investigation Then.

Notice to appear for a hearing before Special Commissioner Samuel H. Ordway on charges filed by a taxpayers' committee before Gov. Hughes, was served yesterday on Borough President Lawrence Gresser of Queens. Commissioner Ordway took his oath of office this week.

The notice directs President Gresser to appear in the Queens County Court House, in Long Island City, on Saturday, Oct. 8, when the preliminaries of the hearing will be arranged. From Charles F. Caldwell, who represents one of the committees making the charges it is learned that he will produce at least seventy-five witnesses. It is understood that Gresser will have a counsel in his defense. Mr. Gresser will be defended by Chase Mellen of the law firm of Strong & Mellen, of 2 William Street, Manhattan. In substance the charges accuse Gresser of incompetency and gross negligence in office and they grow out of the graft investigations which began in this Borough last spring and which have resulted in the indictment of nine ex-officials and friends of the Gresser administration.

Evans' Ale

The drink of men of stability and sterling character—the backbone of the nation. They require a stamina producing force and get it from Evans' Ale. It builds character and self-reliance, as well as physical equipment.

Restaurants, Cafes, Oyster Houses, Dealers.

F. CHAUVENET'S

Red Cap

The RED SPARKLING BURGUNDY OF FRANCE

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps With Purchases Before 12 o'Clock.

SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH AND 19TH STS.
J. B. GREENHUT, PRES.
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A Highly Important Sale Will Begin To-day.

Stupendous Offering of High-Grade Editions De Luxe, Recently Purchased By Us at Auction From Williams, Barker & Severn Company of Chicago.

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The masterpieces which we offer in to-day's sale comprise many, if not practically all, of the monumental works of genius written in our language.

On the mechanical side these books will bear the closest inspection. The type is large and clear—the paper has been specially made—the illustrations are numerous and beautiful—the bindings either English buckram or three-quarter leather, with gilt tops. Each set is guaranteed new and perfect in every respect, and is packed in a wooden box, ready for shipping.

These sets have attracted deserved attention among book lovers all over the country, even at the prices originally placed upon them. Now, however, when we announce a reduction of such magnitude as in this sale, every reader of The Times will see at once the tremendous opportunity thus afforded. All we ask is that you EXAMINE the books. WE KNOW you will be highly gratified. Read the titles and the prices:

Number of Sets.	Title.	Vols.	Binding.	List Sub. Price.	Others' Former Low Price.	OUR PRICE.
10	Ainsworth	8	¾ Lea.	$35.00	$8.75	$6.75
25	Balzac	18	¾ Lea.	72.00	18.50	12.50
10	Bulwer	15	¾ Lea.	60.00	19.50	12.50
5	Bulwer	15	Buck.	30.00	14.75	9.75
15	Burns	6	¾ Lea.	35.00	8.75	3.95
10	Carlyle	10	Buck.	25.00	7.50	5.75
5	Carlyle	10	¾ Lea.	30.00	12.00	9.00
5	Cooper	16	Buck.	36.00	10.00	6.50
5	Cooper	16	¾ Lea.	56.00	16.00	12.50
2	Courtiers and Favorites of Royalty	10	Buck.	50.00	18.75	8.75
25	Dante, trans. by Longfellow	4	Buck.	6.00	2.95	2.25
10	Dante, trans. by Longfellow	4	¾ Lea.	16.00	6.25	3.95
5	DeFoe	8	Buck.	30.00	6.75	4.50
5	DeFoe	8	¾ Lea.	36.00	9.50	6.50
5	DeKock	25	Buck.	75.00	17.50	12.50
5	DeMusset	10	Buck.	35.00	8.50	5.75
5	DeMusset	10	¾ Lea.	49.00	12.25	7.50
10	DeMaupassant	10	¾ Lea.	35.00	10.25	6.75
10	Dickens	15	¾ Lea.	60.00	18.50	12.50
5	Dickens	15	Full Limp Lea.	60.00	18.50	15.00
5	Dumas	10	Buck.	20.00	12.50	5.75
5	Dumas	10	Full Lea.	25.00	12.50	7.50
5	Dumas	10	¾ Lea.	30.00	15.50	12.00
5	Eliot	6	¾ Lea.	24.00	12.00	3.95
10	Eliot (St. James)	8	Buck.	25.00	9.50	6.75
15	Eliot (St. James)	8	¾ Lea.	35.00	15.00	8.75
15	Emerson	6	Buck.	18.00	5.50	3.75
5	Emerson	6	¾ Lea.	24.00	6.75	4.50
20	Fielding	7	Buck.	24.00	7.50	3.95
10	Fielding	7	¾ Lea.	28.00	9.75	5.00
10	Gautier	10	¾ Lea.	30.00	9.50	5.75
10	Gautier	12	Buck.	40.00	12.75	7.25
5	Gibbon's Rome	6	Buck.	18.00	5.75	3.85
5	Gibbon's Rome	6	¾ Lea.	24.00	7.50	4.75
5	Goethe	14	¾ Lea.	28.00	7.50	4.75
2	Hope	18	¾ Lea.	125.00	45.00	27.50
5	Hugo	10	Full Lea.	25.00	7.50	6.50
5	Hugo	10	¾ Lea.	30.00	9.50	6.00
5	Hugo	10	¾ Lea.	30.00	10.50	6.50
10	Irish Literature	10	¾ Lea.	40.00	12.50	6.50
10	Kingsley	7	¾ Lea.	24.00	8.25	5.75
5	Lamb	5	¾ Lea.	24.00	8.25	5.75
5	Lincoln	8	¾ Lea.	34.00	9.50	5.75

Number of Sets.	Title.	Vols.	Binding.	List Sub. Price.	Others' Former Low Price.	OUR PRICE.
5	Lincoln	8	Buck.	$16.00	$6.50	$2.95
5	Longfellow	5	Buck.	15.00	5.75	3.75
25	Longfellow	10	¾ Lea.	35.00	12.00	6.75
5	Longfellow	10	Full Lea.	75.00	18.50	9.75
8	Lossing's History of U. S.	4	Buck.	12.00	5.00	3.50
5	Lossing's Hist. of U. S.	4	¾ Lea.	26.00	6.50	4.50
5	Marryat	12	Buck.	35.00	9.75	5.50
5	Marryat	12	¾ Lea.	48.00	13.50	9.75
5	Muhlbach	18	¾ Lea.	72.00	18.50	12.00
30	Pepys' Diary	4	Buck.	10.00	4.50	2.25
10	Pepys' Diary	4	¾ Lea.	16.00	5.50	3.75
10	Plutarch's Lives	5	Buck.	15.00	5.75	2.95
15	Plutarch's Lives	5	¾ Lea.	22.50	6.50	4.25
8	Poe	10	Buck.	35.00	8.50	4.50
10	Poe	10	¾ Lea.	49.00	12.00	5.75
5	Reade	12	Buck.	42.00	12.50	5.50
8	Reade	12	¾ Lea.	54.00	15.00	8.50
10	Scott	12	Buck.	36.00	9.75	6.75
10	Scott	12	¾ Lea.	48.00	18.00	8.75
10	Scott	24	¾ Lea.	75.00	24.00	12.00
10	Scott	24	¾ Lea.	84.00	18.50	12.00
25	Shakespeare	12	¾ Lea.	90.00	16.50	9.75
5	Spencer	18	Cloth	54.00	36.00	17.50
10	Smollett	6	Buck.	15.00	7.50	3.75
10	Stevenson	10	Buck.	25.00	8.50	4.50
10	Stevenson	10	¾ Lea.	30.00	9.75	5.75
10	Taine's English Literature	4	¾ Lea.	21.00	5.50	3.75
15	Travel Library	8	¾ Lea.	24.00	6.00	3.75
10	Wilde	15	¾ Lea.	49.00	11.25	6.75
10	World's Best Poetry	10	Buck.	24.00	6.00	3.50
20	World's Best Poetry	10	¾ Lea.	32.00	7.50	4.50
5	World's Great Literature	10	Buck.	40.00	9.50	4.75
5	World's Great Literature	10	¾ Lea.	50.00	11.25	6.75
2	Voltaire	22	¾ Lea.	48.00	37.00	25.00

The following are of exceptional value:

Number of Sets.	Title.	Vols.	Binding.	List Sub. Price.	Others' Former Low Price.	OUR PRICE.
25	DeMaupassant	10	Cloth	18.00	6.75	4.50
100	Kipling	9	Buck.	20.00	6.25	3.95
25	Kipling	9	¾ Lea.	30.00	8.75	4.75
50	Sterne	6	Buck.	22.50	6.50	2.50
50	Thackeray	10	Buck.	30.00	8.75	4.75

Also editions of a large number of other authors. Only a very few sets of each—not enough to advertise in detail.

A Bookbinder's Mistake.

TARNISHED SETS OF SCOTT.—35 sets, in 24 vols., Edition De Luxe; bound in ¾ leather; subscription price was $75; but the binder put the wrong gold on the titles, so the lettering on some volumes looks slightly tarnished. In every other respect the books are perfect—a great bargain here in this sale. 24 volumes, bound in ¾ leather; regular price was $24; sale price $9.75

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Ask for "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps—We Give Them.

Diamonds and Pearls

Precious stones set in every conceivable style—silverware and bronzes—comprising the

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Chester Billings & Son

(Formerly Randel, Baremore & Billings)

at 33⅓% off

Years of practical experience have gone toward the selection of this stock—and every article offered is in perfect accord with the trend of present fashions.

This sale is significant because of its authenticity and real value.

Arrangements can be made for reservations for those who wish to make early holiday purchases.

5th Avenue & 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

DIRECT PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO A NEW MAKE OF

SILK HOSIERY FOR WOMEN

WHICH THEY NOW HAVE IN STOCK AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE. THE WEARING QUALITIES ARE GUARANTEED AND THE HOSIERY WILL BE REPLACED IF UNSATISFACTORY.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

HILL ASKS REDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENT

Requests Inquiry into Police Assault on Berlin Representative of The Times.

POLICE HEAD IS CYNICAL

Von Jagow Says Officers Did Their Duty with Praiseworthy Cold-bloodedness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The brutal attack to which my three British colleagues and myself were subjected at the hands of the Berlin police Wednesday night has become a first-class international diplomatic incident. Acting on urgent cable instructions from the State Department in Washington to-day, Ambassador Hill, through the medium of Secretary Joseph C. Grew of the American Embassy, to-night presented a formal note to the Kaiser's Foreign Office demanding a thorough-going investigation of the assault and requesting a reply at the earliest moment the circumstances permit. The British Embassy, acting on behalf of the correspondents of Reuter's Agency, The London Daily News, and The London Sunday Times, has taken concurrent action. Mr. Seymour, the Chargé d'Affaires of the embassy, reached the Foreign Office with his note practically at the same moment Mr. Grew was leaving the one prepared by Dr. Hill.

The situation has assumed an amazing phase in view of the following defiant and uncompromising letter sent to me to-night by President of Police von Jagow in response to a protest addressed to him to-day by my colleagues and myself:

"You and your journalistic colleagues," he writes, "betook yourselves courageously but in violation of law into a tumultuous mob within the meaning of Paragraph 125 of the Imperial Penal Code. I regret exceedingly the unpleasantness thereby caused you, and trust that the injured Mr. Lawrence (Reuter's correspondent) will have a prompt recovery. The work of the police this week has been of an extraordinarily difficult character. I have convinced myself that the entire force has done its duty with highly commendable energy and cold-bloodedness. At the moment in question the quickest action was necessary. The mistake thereby occasioned is, after all, on that account as well as in view of the general situation, comprehensible, so that I must decline to proceed against the officials who were involved."

Paragraph 125 of the Penal Code, under which, according to Herr von Jagow, we have made ourselves liable to prosecution and imprisonment, reads as follows:

"If a mob foregathers in public, and, uniting its forces, commits acts of violence against persons or objects, anybody who participates will be punished for breach of the peace with not less than three months in jail."

I desire to say in regard to Herr von Jagow's letter:

(1) We at no stage of the Moabit riots "betook ourselves" to a mob, tumultuous or otherwise.

(2) On the evening in question we held converse on two different occasions with police officers, identified ourselves as newspaper men, and received their permission to proceed and hints of what to say if stopped by police in other quarters.

(3) At the point where we were attacked there was no semblance of a mob. Traffic was not interrupted, street cars were running, pedestrians were passing along peaceably and undisturbed—except by the police themselves.

(4) We "betook ourselves" to the point of attack at the direct suggestion of a Police Lieutenant, who told us he understood that trouble was going on somewhere in that vicinity.

(5) Last night we "betook ourselves" into the riot area and received not the slightest indication from the police officers to whom we applied for news and armed escort that we were acting in violation of Paragraph 125 of the Penal Code.

In addition to the diplomatic action taken by the American and British Governments and our own futile protest to the police administration, the Foreign Newspaper Correspondents' Association of Berlin, of which I have the honor to be Vice President, will to-morrow submit a memorial of protest to the Imperial Chancellor and will ask Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg in behalf of the combined foreign newspaper fraternity in Germany to take such steps as will insure the safety of newspaper men's lives in the Kaiser's brutally policed capital.

It only remains to be said that Ambassador Hill has acted to-day with a promptness and sympathetic vigor which make a man proud of being an American citizen.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—American Ambassador Hill, acting upon instructions from the State Department at Washington, called at the Foreign Office to-day and requested an inquiry into the affair and proper official redress for the wanton assault made by the police upon Frederick W. Wile, the correspondent of the New York Times, in the course of the coal strikers rioting last Sunday night.

In company with the corespondents of the Reuter Telegram Company, the New York World and the New York Sun, Mr. Wile, engaged in his duties, was watching the police and rioters from a motor car when the newspaper party was set upon by the police and painfully injured by them. Seemingly without provocation the officers charged with sabres and the newsgatherers were saved from further injury only by a hasty flight to the nearest first aid station.

Mr. Seymour, the British Chargé d'Affaires, has received, sympathetically, a protest from the three other newspaper men, who are British subjects. He now awaits instructions from London.

Mr. Seymour and Dr. Hill conferred on the matter this afternoon. It is assumed [illegible] Herr von Jagow, President of the Berlin police, appears to take a cynical view of the affair. Nevertheless it seems plain that the correspondents were unwarrantably mishandled. [illegible] that their presence on the scene was authorized.

Herr von Jagow, in answering the complaint and appeal for redress from the English and American journalists, declined to take action against the officers who made the attack. He says the correspondents acted courageously but against the police regulations in entering a rioting crowd. Herr von Jagow added that he had convinced himself from personal observation that all the policemen acted with praiseworthy energy and coolheadedness during the riots. He expressed lively regret, however, for the trouble with the newspaper men.

An easier explanation that Herr von Jagow has offered is that the police acted upon the order of some unknown bystander, a new sort of a Captain of Copenick, perhaps. Americans will not have forgotten the famous Captain of Copenick, or to give him his own name, William Voigt, the German shoemaker who was deported from New York last Spring after the authorities had discovered his record of ten years in jail. Four years ago, Voigt, pretending to be a Captain of the Grenadiers of the Guard, picked up a squad of German soldiers, who obeyed his orders without question though he led them into Copenick and appropriated $1,000 from the town hall.

TYPHOON SWEEPS LUZON.

Four Towns Demolished and 1,000 Persons Homeless and Destitute.

MANILA, Sept. 30.—A typhoon of unusual severity swept over the valley of Cayagan River in the Provinces of Cayagan and Isabela, Northern Luzon, on Sept. 24.

Four towns, including Hagan, the capital of Isabela Province, were practically demolished.

A thousand persons are still homeless and destitute, but the dispatches so far received indicate that there were no casualties.

The tobacco crop was seriously damaged. The Government is making relief plans.

COTTON LOCKOUT TO-DAY.

English Board of Trade Fails to Reconcile Employers and Workmen.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Board of Trade made to-day a vain attempt to avert a lockout in the cotton industry, which is threatened for Oct. 3.

After an official of the Board had gone to Manchester to interview members of the Federation of Cotton Spinners and representatives of the employes the masters and the workmen met this evening. The conference, however, broke up without a settlement having been reached. The employers' federation therefore ordered their mills to close at noon to-morrow.

OIL WAR ON IN JAPAN.

Standard and Japanese Companies Cutting Prices in Rivalry.

TOKIO, Sept. 30.—The Standard Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited, have canceled the agreement which they had, thus ending the oil combination between Japanese and foreign companies.

As a consequence a price war has been begun.

As the Japanese companies supply the smaller part of the product, they are likely to suffer severely and are complaining of the situation in which they find themselves.

Orinoco Case Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The court of arbitration, organized for the purpose of passing upon the controversy between the United States and Venezuela regarding the rights of the Orinoco Steamship Company, met yesterday at The Hague, adjourned until Oct. 5, when the oral arguments will begin and probably will continue until about Oct. 23. The Government of the United States will make the opening argument, the American case being presented by William C. Dennis, as agent, and Frederick D. McKenny of the Washington bar as counsel.

To Sell Wreck of Bedford.

TOKIO, Sept. 30.—Sir Alfred L. Winsloe, Commander-in-Chief of the British Eastern fleet has ordered that the wreck of the British cruiser Bedford be sold at auction on Oct. 10. The Bedford ran ashore on the rocks off Quelpart Island in the Yellow Sea on Aug. 21. Eighteen of the cruiser's men lost their lives.

Dickinson Party in Harbin.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Sept. 30.—Jacob M. Dickinson, the American Secretary of War with Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs and their party passed through here to-day on his way from Peking for Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Fire in Kieff—Many Jews Homeless.

KIEFF, Sept. 30.—Fire in the Buki Uman district to-day destroyed forty-seven houses and as a result 150 Jewish families to-night are without shelter.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

WARSAW, Sept. 30.—A strike of the electric street car employes was declared to-day. It was organised by the Socialist Party. The men demand a minimum wage of 40 rubles (about $20) monthly and the repeal of a system of fines, which they declare to be oppressive. There were no disorders to-day, as the police arrested the leaders of the movement.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Dr. Albert O. W. Suedekum, a prominent Socialist member of the Reichstag, started for New York to-day to deliver a series of lectures on the social reform measures in the German municipalities. The lectures will be under the auspices of the Civic Forum, and Dr. Suedekum will remain in the United States for three months.

NOT AN ICICLE, STIMSON DECLARES

Republican Candidate for Governor Says He Has Been Misjudged Because of His Official Manner.

NOT PLEDGED TO THE TRUSTS

While He Has Served Corporations, U. S. District Attorney Says It Has Not Predisposed Him Toward Them.

Henry L. Stimson, Republican candidate for Governor, received reporters at his office, 32 Liberty Street, yesterday and expressed to them the greatest confidence in the success of the Republican ticket this Fall. He said that the hesitancy of the Democratic Convention at Rochester in selecting a candidate demonstrated that the opposition had lost the confidence so freely expressed previous to the Republican Convention that this is a Democratic year. Mr. Stimson expects to make a clear-cut fight on the issue of Progress against Reaction.

Mr. Stimson said that he would adhere to his original declaration at Saratoga not to make any political utterances of a formal nature until he had been formally notified of his candidacy on Tuesday. He took lunch with Col. Roosevelt, Chairman Griscom of the Republican County Committee and others at noon. Mr. Stimson said at that time:

"I want to overcome the impression which I am told is current among newspapermen that I am an icicle. I am not an icicle. I think that impression has arisen because I occupied the place of United States District Attorney.

"In many ways, the place of a District Attorney is different from that of any other man in public life. He is like the General of an army. In many cases to tell of his plans and his information in advance of the time when he expects to use them is to nullify their effect and destroy the possibility of success. It is necessary for him to be a mollusk so far as divulging information and revealing plans to the newspapers are concerned. But that was merely my official and not my personal attitude. I think as a candidate I can adjust myself to the changed place which I to occupy."

Mr. Stimson laughed when a clerk in his office informed him that photographers from an unfriendly newspaper were taking flashlight photographs of the entrance to his office. On one of the doors of the office is emblazoned the name of Senator Elihu Root and the newspaper whose photographers were at work had declared editorially that Mr. Stimson was the representative of Mr. Root and the corporate interests frequently alleged to be behind the Senator. The names of Mr. Stimson and the members of his law firm were on the other door.

Senator Root has not been a member of the law firm since Aug 1, 1899, when he went to Washington to become Secretary of War. He desired, however, to have a nominal office in New York and his name was put on one of the doors of the office.

"If any one wants to make political capital out of the fact that I was connected with this firm when Mr. Root was a partner," remarked Mr. Stimson to a friend, "he is welcome to do so. I am proud of having worked with Mr. Root, whom I consider one of the greatest men in American life to-day. If it is a reflection on one to have been connected with him, I am glad I am getting that reflection."

Mr. Stimson was told by friends that he was accused by the Democrats of being a corporation lawyer, and replied:

"I have worked for corporations certainly, just as every other New York lawyer has. There is nothing intrinsically base about that. I have performed services for many corporations, but I don't believe that anybody can show that my connections with any of them have affected my performance of my duty toward the public.

"Why at one time I performed legal services for the National Bank of North America, in which Charles W. Morse was Vice President, but that fact did not influence me when I came to argue the appeal that sent Mr. Morse to the penitentiary.

"I cannot give at this time the list of corporations which have retained me in a legal capacity without going through my records. The number is large. But I have been out of private practice almost entirely since January, 1906, when I became United States District Attorney.

"I have never met Anthony N. Brady, though I believe he was a director in corporations which my firm represented at one time or another. My services have been more as a court lawyer than as a corporation organizer, although I have not hesitated to organize a corporation when retained to do so."

Mr. Stimson said that the statements attributed to him by his friends were correct in the main and went on to discuss the reported receipt by him of $50,000 in fees from the Federal Government in Sugar Trust cases and the Morse appeal. He said that the amount received by him was less than half what had been reported.

"The figures are moderate," he said, "and the fees are much less than would have been paid if the work had been done for a private client. There is something that none of the newspapers have not taken into account and that is that the $50,000 does not represent the net sum that came to me. The mistake is so obvious that I had my clerk look through the books and find out exactly how much I had received net, after all my assistants had been paid. The figures show that I personally received [illegible] in the period represented by the sugar litigation, and that sum includes a few fees received from my private clients. For this amount of salary I devoted practically all of my time during [illegible] the Morse appeal.

"Four years ago, before I became District Attorney, I was once curious to know how much money I was making and I had my bookkeeper determine it. He reported that for four years from January, 1902, to January, 1906, I had been clearing a net income of between [illegible] and [illegible].

"In 1906 I gave up that practice to become District Attorney at a salary of $10,000. I gave up my practice although I was not compelled to do so. In April, 1909, I resigned the District Attorneyship, but at the special request of the Government I continued in charge of the sugar cases. I never sent a bill to the Government, so the figures were not fixed by me. In fact they were fixed by Attorney General Wickersham with the personal approval of President Taft himself."

Mr. Stimson, who is at present living at Huntington, Long Island, will move into the city early this week.

ROOSEVELT IN GOOD HUMOR.

To Have the Nassau Delegates at Luncheon To-day—Not Worried by Cummins Bolt.

Col. Roosevelt arrived at The Outlook office, in the United Charities Societies Building, yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, and spent half an hour answering his mail. He said he had enjoyed a good night's rest, and was in a working mood. He will entertain the Nassau County delegates to the recent Saratoga Convention to-day at luncheon, and on Tuesday he will speak at the Firemen's Convention at Freeport, L. I. He will visit his office again on Wednesday before starting on his trip through the South on Tuesday.

The attack on Col. Roosevelt in yesterday's Des Moines News, the personal organ of Senator Cummins, brought forth no comment from the Colonel beyond the statement that he had heard of it. It is known, however, that he regards the State platform not as an expression of his own ideas, but rather as a reflection of the views of the party. Friends of his who were with him at Saratoga said yesterday that he was not pleased with the tariff plank. His position in regard to the tariff law was made clear in his speech as Temporary Chairman, and Col. Roosevelt told his friends that personally he did not care to go further than that in indorsing the law.

State Senator John B. Rose of Newburg, who succeeded ex-Gov. Odell as Republican leader of Orange County, was closeted with Col. Roosevelt for some time yesterday morning. After the interview Senator Rose disclaimed any ambition to succeed Timothy L. Woodruff as Chairman of the State Committee, a post for which he has been mentioned. In fact, the Senator said he would not accept it if it were offered to him. Senator Rose expressed himself as confident of victory for the Republican ticket this Fall, and said he thought the Old Guard would be loyal to the party. Some of them had told him after the convention that probably the best thing had been done after all, he said, in selecting a progressive candidate and adopting a progressive platform, and enthusiasm and organization would make up for any shortage in the campaign fund.

"We are going to get the young men interested, and clubs will be organized all over the State," said Senator Rose. "It will be a campaign of education. Our chief effort will be made to make every voter understand what the direct primary really means."

Congressman Nicholas Longworth called at the Outlook office, and with Lloyd C. Griscom, President of the County Committee and Candidate Stimson, was the guest of Col. Roosevelt at luncheon at the National Arts Club. Congressman Longworth said that the Republicans of Ohio were delighted with the Saratoga ticket and platform.

"We expect to hold our own in the Congressional fights. At present we have thirteen Representatives and the Democrats eight. The prospects of success in Ohio have been growing brighter, and we are now confident of electing Warren G. Harding Governor."

Chairman Griscom declared that in his opinion the next Chairman of the Republican State Committee would be either Representative William M. Calder of Brooklyn, Representative J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, or Representative John W. Dwight of Ithaca.

MOVE TO DISBAR TEMPLETON.

County Bar Association Charges Misappropriation by Pennsylvania Senator.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Sept. 30.—The Huntingdon County Bar Association, by its President, J. R. Simpson, on the affidavit of former District Attorney H. H. Waite, has presented a petition to the courts of Huntingdon County and obtained a rule requiring State Senator Chambers O. Templeton of Tyrone to show cause on Oct. 17 why he should not be disbarred.

The petition sets forth that Senator Templeton has been guilty of unprofessional conduct, in that he has misappropriated large sums of money intrusted to his care for investment by various persons in Blair and Huntingdon Counties.

The specific charge made is that he collected without authority the sum of $4,300 on mortgages and judgments belonging to J. Diller Buck, a large stock man and farmer of Warriorsmark Township, and appropriated the money to his own use.

Senator Templeton's alleged defalcations, it is said, amount to nearly $150,000. He recently withdrew as a candidate for re-election.

O'MALLEY SPENT NOTHING.

Attorney General the First to File Statement of Expenditures.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—Attorney General Edward R. O'Malley filed with the Secretary of State to-day the first statement of a candidate for nomination to public office under the new law passed by the last Legislature. These statements of expenses incurred must be filed within ten days of a nomination.

The Attorney General swears that he expended nothing to obtain his nomination.

Mrs. Ricker to Make Campaign.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 30.—Mrs. Marilla Ricker, candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, left here to-day to make a campaign for election.

NEW KOREAN REGULATIONS.

Terauchi Becomes Governor General and Missionaries Are to be Favored.

TOKIO, Sept. 30.—The regulations adopted for the government of Korea were gazetted to-day. They provide for a Governor General invested with authority to make ordinances subject to the approval of the Emperor of Japan. A Premier and Privy Council to administer affairs will be appointed.

The Governor General will be Lieut. Gen. Viscount Terauchi, heretofore the Resident General of Korea, and the Deputy Resident General Isaburo Yamagata will be the President of the Privy Council.

The regulations are numerous and detailed, but will not change the general situation. It is understood that the Government does not contemplate any change in the status of the missionaries in Korea, but on the contrary that Viscount Terauchi has evidenced a desire to favor them. Land ownership by foreigners will remain in the nature of leases until a system of registrations has been established, when these leases will constitute ownership. The mining rights already secured will not be affected.

ARREST JAPANESE AT HARBIN.

Thirteen Roughly Handled When Found in Closed District.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Sept. 30.—Thirteen Japanese were arrested and roughly handled here to-day.

They were found in a district which is not open to foreign trade.

James B. Reynolds Returning.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—James B. Reynolds, of the American Tariff Board has completed his investigation of European textile conditions and will sail for home to-morrow on the steamer Rotterdam from Boulogne. Mr. Reynolds to-day expressed satisfaction over the results of his inquiry but declined to indicate the trend of the recommendations which he will make.

Fall Golf
is the best golf. At this time of year you get everything good the weather and course can give you.

To complete your enjoyment of Fall golf, use our V. L. & D. E. Clubs. They'll improve your game—lengthen out your long ones, and make more deadly your short shots. You'll always have a bag full of shots with our golf clubs.

We are specialists in fine imported and domestic Guns, Rifles and Ammunition.

Von Lengerke & Detmold
Fifth Ave. and B'way
Bet. 23d & 24th St.

The Best Bitter Liqueur
Underberg Bitters
The one Bitters Universally popular.
The one Bitters which tempts the appetite. Look for name UNDERBERG.
Sold Everywhere.
LUYTIES BROTHERS,
U. S. Agents, New York.

ORIENTAL RUGS
BILLEY
BOSTON 5 PARK ST.
NEW YORK 225 FIFTH AVE.
BOOK 30 ILLUSTRATIONS 25c

BROKAW BROTHERS
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Our Fall Suits in fine Scotchy cheviots —roughish textures— will suit most men best. They're decidedly stylish in cut, patterns and colorings.

Sack Suits.................. [illegible]
Fall Overcoats.................. [illegible]

Making a hit. Our French and English Soft Hats: $3, $4 and $5.

ESTAB. OVER HALF A CENTURY

Don't Travel; Telephone.

ALCOHOLISM
MORPHINISM—DRUG HABITS
Cured Without Publicity
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
Oppenheimer Treatment, 317 W. 57th St., New York.

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

There's no hidden purpose about the suits and overcoats we are selling at

$15.50 and $18.50

They are extra inducements, so that many thousand more may know the goodness of Smith, Gray & Co. Clothes. There are included, at $15.50 and $18.50, suits and Fall overcoats that will fill every man's need in style, service and size.

The quality represents a saving of $5.00 or more on every suit or overcoat.

Motor clothes for owners and chauffeurs.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO
1868 Established 43 Years 1910
6th Ave., 20th to 22d St.

Two Special Suits for Misses and Juniors
Both Buildings.

At $13.75

For young women of 14 and 16 years, these broadcloth suits, lined throughout with satin, are among the prettiest that we have seen. The skirts are among the latest in style, and young women themselves consider these the most fashionable suits they have ever seen for the money.

At $15

For juniors of 13 and 17. There are two and three piece suits made of fancy cheviots and basket cloth. These are lined throughout with satin.

The gown makes a very pretty house dress and the jacket matches, so it becomes a suit the instant the coat is slipped on.

We give SURETY STAMPS, and redeem them in merchandise.

ONE YEAR AGO

The Rosary was published. The work of an author slightly known, unheralded by special advertising or exploitation, at first it attracted but moderate attention. Soon, however, the reviewers realized the wondrous charm of the book. Then intelligent booksellers began to read it and discovered that rare and peculiar quality that commends it to *all classes* of readers, men and women, young and old.
Every reader became an enthusiastic advertiser.

From a Prominent Bookseller:
"It is a pleasure to sell such a delightful book as 'The Rosary' and to recommend it. The market has been so flooded with the most inane trash that it is refreshing to know some one has written a book really worth while."

Syracuse Post-Standard
"A book that justifies the publishing business, refreshes the heart of the reviewer, and strengthens faith in the outcome of the great experiment of putting humanity on earth."

THE ROSARY
BY
FLORENCE L. BARCLAY
Price $1.35 By mail $1.50
"A Love Story of Exceptional Charm"
"A Rare Book, a Source of Genuine Delight"

TO-DAY

After a period when the life of most so-called "best-sellers" would have ended, The Rosary is pre-eminently the most popular book in the United States. Our presses are working continuously to meet the enormous and *steadily increasing* demand. It has become evident that The Rosary is going to take its place with those few unusual books, such as *Henry Esmond, Uncle Tom's Cabin,* and *Ben Hur,* whose life is not for a season or two, but for all time.

Just Published
THE MISTRESS OF SHENSTONE
By FLORENCE L. BARCLAY

Mrs. Barclay's new novel is another delightful love story told with all the charm and sweetness which won for The Rosary its place in the front rank of recent fiction. The Mistress of Shenstone is characterized by the same depth of feeling, wealth of imagination, and sincerity of art, which appeal so strongly in the earlier book. While in no sense a sequel to The Rosary, acquaintance is renewed with Myra (the Mistress of Shenstone), Jane, and other old friends.
Price $1.35 net. (By mail $1.50.)

NEW YORK G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS LONDON

GIMBELS

A Specialty Store for Men

Gimbels is going to be popular with *men*---especially with men who are careful both of their appearance and of their money.

The best men's specialty stores in the United States are located within a few blocks of ours. It is no small claim that we make for our men's store when we say that it will be found worthy of its neighborhood.

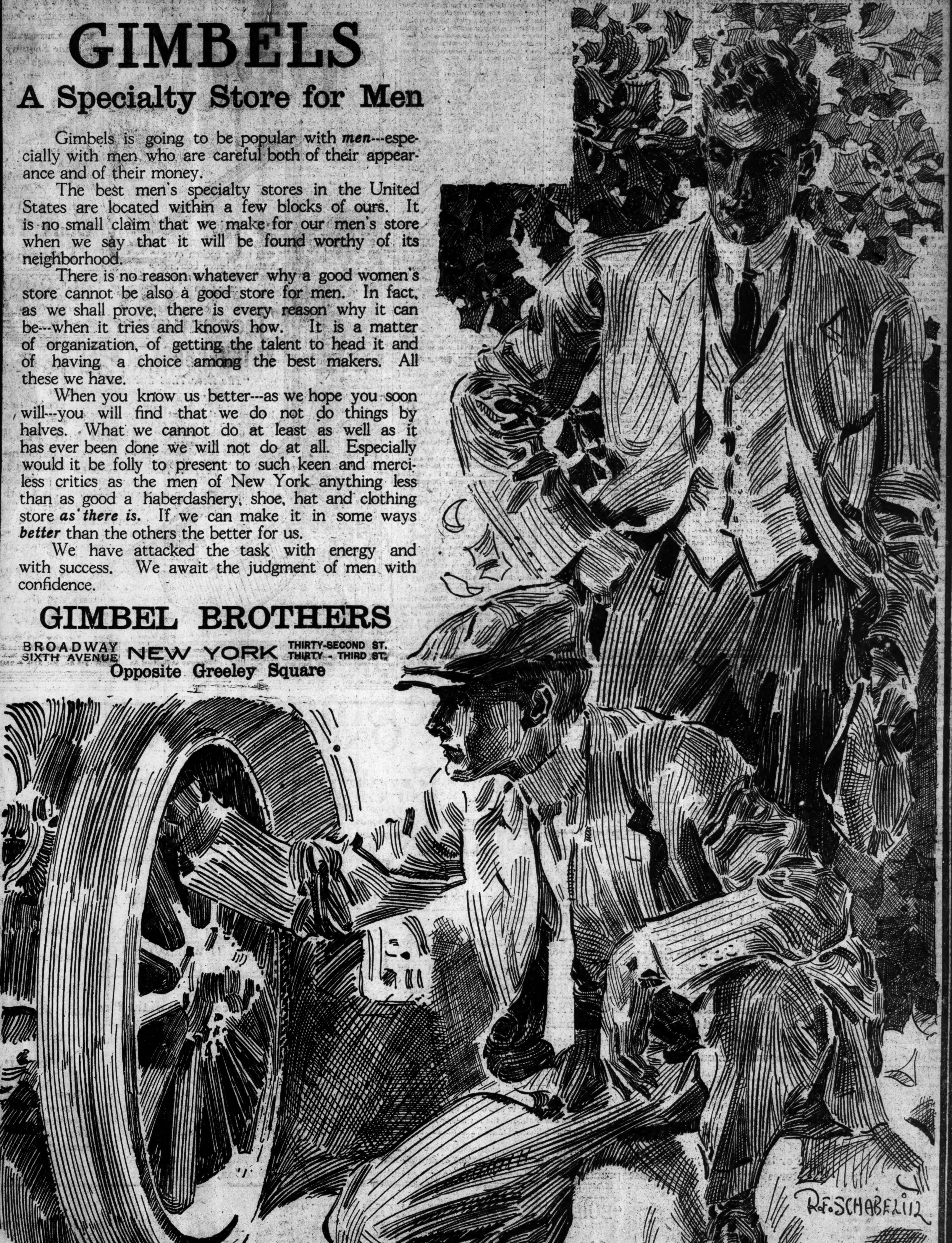
There is no reason whatever why a good women's store cannot be also a good store for men. In fact, as we shall prove, there is every reason why it can be---when it tries and knows how. It is a matter of organization, of getting the talent to head it and of having a choice among the best makers. All these we have.

When you know us better---as we hope you soon will---you will find that we do not do things by halves. What we cannot do at least as well as it has ever been done we will not do at all. Especially would it be folly to present to such keen and merciless critics as the men of New York anything less than as good a haberdashery, shoe, hat and clothing store *as there is.* If we can make it in some ways *better* than the others the better for us.

We have attacked the task with energy and with success. We await the judgment of men with confidence.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY
SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
THIRTY-SECOND ST.
THIRTY - THIRD ST.
Opposite Greeley Square



CONTRARY WIND DELAYS WELLMAN

But 95 Per Cent. of Breezes at This Time of Year Are Westerly, So It Must Soon Turn.

LIFEBOAT READY TO SLIP

A Single Rope Severed Will Drop It Into the Ocean Should the Airship Meet with Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 30.—From friends aboard the White Star liner Oceanic, on which he was junior officer before becoming navigator of the proposed transatlantic air liner America, Navigator Murray Simon received to-day a collection of weather observations detailing the winds of the last ten days at sea.

The observations indicated that most of the winds have been easterly, which is just what the airship crew wishes to avoid. As 95 per cent. Autumnal winds of the ocean are westerly Walter Wellman and Melvin Vaniman were pleased with the report. They said it meant that the 5 per cent. of easterly winds were having their blow this week, and that when they turn, as they are almost sure to do next week, the change will be permanent for a much longer period than is required for the America to cruise her way from shore to shore.

A squally wind out of the northwest made to-day another day of waiting in the America's hangar, and the airship's crew utilized the time to make their vessel a little more shipshape. A few more sailor's stitches were put in the great canvas keel, which makes the craft look from the ground very much like an ocean liner in dry dock. Engineer Vaniman turned the power into his two eighty horse power engines in the afternoon, giving them an hour's workout, to see how they behaved when warmed up to their task of driving the two sets of propeller blades. He found that neither missed a stroke, and said that if their hour's record of to-day was kept up for six days above the ocean there would be no question as to the trip's success.

Mr. Simon and J. Irwin, the Marconi wireless operator spent the day sketching plans for the transmission of wireless messages to THE NEW YORK TIMES, The London Daily Telegraph and The Chicago Record-Herald while the airship is in transit. They decided that on account of the heavy fogs lying off Newfoundland and the fact that fishing boats frequent the Newfoundland banks in great numbers it would be rash to try to pass that way, dragging their big trailer of steel gasoline tanks in the ocean below. With a map of the seas spread out on the hangar floor Mr. Simon sketched out a route midway between the transatlantic steamship path and the path of steamships headed to and from the Mediterranean. This path was made so as to keep the airship always in the wireless zone of one or other of the steamship routes. For the first quarter of the journey the Mediterranean route will have to be communicated with. In the last quarter the path is almost identical with the regular steamship lane to Europe.

Sailing true to the outlined course will depend largely on whether the winds are favorable or not, but Mr. Simon said he woudl try his best to keep approximately on the line selected.

An element of safety in case of shipwreck in the air also figured in the selection of the route. By means of many sailor's hitches the heavy non-sinkable lifeboat which is to be carried below the America's car was attached to-day, so that the slipping of a single knot will loose both ends together for a drop to the water, or will let it slip rapidly down for fifty feet along its rope retainers before finally setting it free.

The quick cutaway of the lifeboat was arranged to be ready for any mishap in the air which might make it necessary to disentangle the lifeboat before the wreckage of the airship could fall upon it in the water. The slower process of launching by letting it slide down fifty feet toward the water is for use in case the dirigible loses its lifting power on account of cold and foggy weather. The crew expect no trouble from the possibility of the airship's crumpling the lifeboat, as they say that in case of a sudden descent the minute the boat touches the water it will take a strain of 1,000 pounds or more off the airship and cause it to rebound before the steel car can descend upon the boat.

Once in the water Mr. Simon will have charge of the boat's course. In sketching a probable route to-day he took into consideration the feasibility with which one of the principal steamship lanes could be reached. A sail which the boat carries will give it four or five knots' headway without the use of oars, which will be carried as a last resort. Mr. Simon said he would set sail north or south in case of any accident, directly toward the nearest steamship lane. Once inside the lane he would lie to and wait for help.

"We folk who are accustomed to the Atlantic," he said, "consider these lanes to be as thickly populated, you might say, as Broadway. When one is moving along in the lane on a steamship keeping the normal pace he cannot guess how closely the boats crowd on behind and steam along in advance. But when we cut into the lane at right angles, as we will if any accident befalls us in the air, we will quickly find how near the boats run together. The likelihood of a long run for succor in the open sea is not one of the things I am counting on.

"A lot of people will ridicule this business as they ridiculed Fulton and Langley, and the Wrights, and even Marconi. If we could work to schedule as a completed commercial product should, we would not be pioneering a new field of endeavor. If, considering the unknown quantities, we should take more chances with bad weather than we are compelled to do, we should not be doing justice to ourselves, and to the many devices in our ship which have never been used before. They deserve a fair chance to show their abilities.

"Personally I am very content to sit out the waiting period. I know we're going to laugh last, for we're going to get across, and there you are," and Mr. Simon had a very consequential look of confidence and determination when he spoke.

Four tons of canvas cloth rolled in compact bundles arrived at Mr. Wellman's hangar this morning direct from the arctic, where Mr. Wellman spent three Summers trying to get to the pole by airship.

"That's the last of our polar arctic venture," he said, "and if Peary hadn't won that goal when he did the scientific way of getting there by airship would have relieved him of the need for further trials, instead of relieving me. For the canvas in these bundles we had to send a special ship from Norway. It comprised the roof and door of our Spitzbergen balloon house. Now the house is only a dismantled wreck, standing beside Nansen's, who tried to go by a drifting balloon. When Nansen made his plans, the dirigible was practically unknown. When I made mine no dirigible had made 100 miles. Now, with many appliances, fresh from scientific laboratories that never have yet helped out aerial voyagers, we shall see if the time has not arrived for the sea to be flown across as easily as the land."

The prospect to-night is that the America will be brought out of her hangar for a short flight to-morrow afternoon, and a longer trial on Monday.

Motor Cyclist Hits a Wagon; Killed.

BEDFORD, Sept. 30.—Martin Kennedy of Mount Kisco died here to-day in O'Brien's Hotel from injuries he received when his motor cycle ran into a hay wagon in charge of Samuel Reynolds. The accident happened in the Katonah Road last night. There were no lights on the wagon or the motor cycle. Kennedy was thrown twenty feet to the side of the road. The tires on the machine exploded and the horses ran away, throwing Reynolds out.

BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE NOW NATION-WIDE

Unions Quit Work on Every Contract Held by the Mason Builders' Association.

EMPLOYERS FIGHT BACK

Declare the Workers Wanted to Control the Plasterers' Trade, Too—Independents Not Affected.

The fight between the bricklayers' unions and the Mason Builders' Association has now become National. Reports from all parts of the country where the members of the Mason Builders' Association have work, are to the effect that the bricklayers are on strike on every contract.

A special meeting of the association was held late yesterday afternoon at the Builders' Exchange, 30 West Thirty-third Street, to take action on the situation. The strike of the three unions which were not locked out, was recognised by resolution as a violation of the agreement, and President Conover of the association, who acted as Chairman, was instructed to appoint a committee within twenty-four hours to take charge of the fight and report to the association in about a week.

The meeting was largely attended, and by a unanimous vote the stand taken by the association that the trouble between F. T. Nesbit & Co., with the Newark union, which caused the strikes here in violation of the agreement between the unions and the association, did not affect the standing of the firm, or constitute any breach of the agreement.

There were a number of informal meetings of members of the association after the general meeting, and it was the general sentiment that the present fight is the most serious that has taken place since the trade agreement was established twenty-five years ago. President Conover said last evening:

"Through the action of the National officers of the bricklayers we find ourselves, whether we will or not, lined up against the Bricklayers' Unions in a struggle that no one can foresee the end of. The trouble between F. T. Nesbit & Co. and the Newark unions is not the real issue. The real issue is to allow the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union to classify all work in the trade. This would mean the plastering work, and if such a thing were possible it would array us with the bricklayers against the regular International Union of Plasterers in every city where it has a local.

"No matter what the international officers of the bricklayers say to the contrary, the proposition was made to us by letter by International Secretary Dobson of their organization that we would recognize the classification of all work by the International Union of Bricklayers, which would include the plastering, as the word 'plasterers' has now been added to the name of their International Union. The Nesbit strikes are a small incident compared to this."

William J. Bowen, International President of the bricklayers, left the headquarters of the bricklayers in the Labor Temple yesterday for the most of the day in charge of First Vice President Thomas R. Preece, who said that President Bowen was finding out the contracts of independent mason builders so that they would not be involved in strikes by mistake.

"Every contract of any member of the Mason Builders' Association throughout the United States is now involved," he said, "and even the apprentices are out. The City of New York was divided by us to-day into sixteen districts, each of which will be in charge of a committee who will look after the picketing of the buildings. We are prepared for a long fight if necessary."

CAR WRECKERS AGAIN BUSY.

Columbus Strikers Blow Up Two and Resume Stoning and Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Two blown-up cars and the injuring of several people by stones and bullets to-night show that the street car strike is far from over, although for the past ten days there has been comparative quiet. The strikers are still thoroughly organized, and while they are ready to make concessions, Manager Stewart of the street railway company is obdurate and again refuses to see their committee. The motor omnibuses brought here from Detroit two weeks ago, which have been running on the principal thoroughfares and manned by striking conductors and motormen in opposition to the company, are well patronized.

At 7:3 P. M. a crowd of 5 attacked a car in the suburb of Milo, dragged the conductor and motorman into the street, and beat and kicked them into insensibility. As the crowd approached the car the motorman fired twice. One shot hit a man. Dynamite was then placed on the track. The crowd shoved the car over hte explosive and it was completely wrecked. One man in the crowd had an eye put out by a piece of flying debris. The motorman and the conductor were taken to the hospital in a dangerous condition. There were no police on the scene.

A little later a car on the Camp Chase line was wrecked with nitroglycerine. Large pieces of the tracks on both sides were torn from the ground. The conductor and motorman, seing a large crowd a square ahead, apprehended danger and jumped from the car, thus probably saving their lives. The crowd chased them but they escaped. Fortunate there were no passengers on the car.

INVESTIGATES FAIR RAFFLE.

District Attorney Youngs Hears Long Island Fete Violated Postal Laws.

The wa in which an alleged raffle was held in connection with a fair for the South Side Lodge, 493, F. A. and A. M., at Patchogue, Long Island, recently, has caused the United States District Attorney Youngs, of Brooklyn, to investigate. He is trying to determine if the postal laws which forbid the use of the mails for lottery purposes have been violated.

Mr. Youngs summoned some of the officers of the lodge to appear before him. Among those questioned by him yesterday were Alexander G. Blue, Jr., an Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County; Harry M. Demarest, Worshipful Master of the lodge; A. Smith Petty, Senior Warden of the lodge and President of the Fair Committee, and Charles F. Smith, the committee's Treasurer.

JUMPS FROM ROOF TO DEATH.

Poverty Drove the Wife of a Sweatshop Worker to Desperation.

Mrs. Tillie Kahlman, wife of Harry Kahlman, a sweatshop worker, threw herself to death from the roof of a seven-story tenement house at 310 East Houston Street yesterday. She had two children, one 15 months and another 5 weeks old. Mrs. Kahlman had been despondent for weeks over the smallness of her husband's earnings, and had prayed, neighbors said, that her child might be born dead.

"We poor folks have no right to children," she told her neighbors. "We have no right to bring them into the world. What have we to offer them? What chance is there for them? They only make things worse for us. My Harry works all day long and sometimes far into the night, and what has he at the end of the week?"

A Jewish congregation took up a collection to provide Mrs. Kahlman with a decent burial.

Ex-Manager Garen Surrenders $14,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—William Garon, former manager of Havlin's Theatre, who was recently indicted on a charge of embezzling $22,000 from the St. Louis Theatre Company, signed a confession of judgment to-day acknowledging that he owes the company $24,000. He also surrendered $14,000 to the company.

RAIDS ON GANGS FUTILE.

No Evidence Lately to Satisfy Magistrate of Prisoners' Guilt.

Police raids on so-called gangs have not been productive of results lately. Eighteen members of the "car barns gang" were arrested and seventeen of them sent to prison, since which time there have been many arrests and few convictions.

In the last two weeks forty or fifty alleged members of the "car barn, goofer, and other gangs" have been arraigned in Yorkville Night Court, and only two convictions have resulted. Every crowd of young men standing on street corners has been routed by police or detectives.

The evidence has been so flimsy that the Magistrate has not felt justified in administering even a reprimand. Nine-tenths of those arraigned have been workingmen, guilty only of standing too long in one spot.

New Steamship Line to Texas.

General Manager Warfield of the Seaboard & Gulf Steamship Company, recently organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, to ply between New York and Velasco, Tex., opened an office yesterday at 309 Broadway. The new line is owned by the Houston & Brazos Valley Railroad, which connects Velasco with the International & Great Northern Railway at Anchor, Tex. The Honduras has been chartered to open the line and is scheduled to sail from New York on Oct. 15. Until recently Mr. Warfield was Freight Traffic Manager of the Mallory line.

BREWER
3RD AVE. 90TH TO 92ND STRE

"PROSIT!"

"Prosit"

was never spoken over a stein of better beer, nor a health drunk in a more healthful beverage than

Jacob Ruppert's
KNICKERBOCKER BEER

"The Beer That Satisfies"

It exemplifies the highest perfection of the art of brewing in the quality of the ingredients. It fulfills the highest requirements of health in the scientific safeguards which protect it from every form of contamination. Every drop of water filtered. Every drop of beer sterilized. The health beer of the home.

Bottled at the Brewery

Third Ave.,
90th to 92d St.

Families Supplied
by
Retail Dealers.

Thursday's Fire in the Singer Building

Holds a Lesson for Every Prospective Builder

The last word in fireproof construction—DAHLSTROM METALLIC DOORS and TRIM—made a "flash" out of what might have proved a serious conflagration.

The fire in the Singer Building COULD NOT SPREAD—the mere closing of the DAHLSTROM STEEL DOORS of those rooms where the fire raged—CONFINED IT. THERE WAS NO ACTUAL NEED FOR THE SERVICES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. WHEN THE ROOMS' CONTENTS BURNED OUT THE FIRE WAS OVER. THERE WAS ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER TO THE BUILDING ITSELF.

This Singer Building fire put DAHLSTROM METALLIC DOORS to the supreme test. The comments of the Fire Underwriters proved that they more than made good.

The following excerpt from our advertisement appearing in the leading October magazines fits in admirably at this psychological moment:

> "There is but one way of precluding the fire hazard, absolutely. Take the Singer Building, New York City, for instance. Here is a structure equipped with the Dahlstrom products. All the inflammable material in any particular office could be consumed by fire without incurring the slightest danger to the building in its entirety. The elimination of the fire hazard, although the most important, is but one of the advantages gained by the installation of DAHLSTROM METALLIC Doors and Trim."

For the architect, prospective builder, individual or corporation willing to be guided by results attained in modern structures exemplifying the best practice of fire-proof, sanitary, artistic, permanent construction, we have published

"BUILDINGS AS THEY SHOULD BE"

—a book illustrating the exteriors and interiors of a few of the world's most prominent office buildings, apartments, residences, etc., that are equipped with DAHLSTROM METALLIC Doors, Partitions, Trim, etc.

"Buildings As They Should Be" is now on the press. To the interested a copy of this book is free for 6c. postage.

DAHLSTROM METALLIC DOOR COMPANY.

Executive Offices and Factory at Jamestown, N. Y. Branch Offices in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco and Seattle.

MILLION IN MARGINS GONE AT SCHEFTELS

Books of Raided Firm Call for This Much in Customers' Securities Which Are Missing.

JEROME PLEADS FOR DEFENSE

Refers to Innocence of His Clients, Whereat District Attorney Smiles—Bad Day for "Red Letter" Sullivan.

Evidence of the disappearance beyond all tracing of securities representing upward of $1,000,000 in real values, put up as collateral by customers of the raided brokerage firm of B. H. Scheftels & Co., has been obtained by the Federal authorities from books and papers gathered up in the Scheftels offices. This branch of the case the Government is preparing against the firm of which Simon Jacob Herzig, alias George Graham Rice, ex-convict and sure-thing man, was the active head, promises in itself to be the biggest discovery the Government has made since it began the fight on bucket shops and allied swindles.

Herzig, who was not arrested when the Broad Street offices of the company were raided Thursday afternoon, decided yesterday afternoon to give himself up, and came in before United States Commissioner Shields, in the Federal Building, accompanied by Attorney Moses Grossman, who appeared for the prisoners taken the first day, and by ex-District Attorney Jerome. Some surprise was expressed in the Federal Building at the appearance of Mr. Jerome in this case, and more was exhibited by United States Attorney Wise and his assistant, A. E. Smith, when Mr. Jerome made a plea based on the entire innocence of the ex-convict and his associates.

Herzig was ready with the representative of a surety company to give the $15,000 bail required, and no argument was necessary. But on behalf of "Red Letter" Sullivan of Sullivan Trust Company notoriety, Clarence McCormack, and Charles F. Belser, three of the others, who had remained in the Tombs all night because they were unable to obtain bail, Mr. Jerome interposed. Sullivan, the letter writer of the Scheftels firm, was originally held in $10,000 bail; Belser in $7,500, and McCormack in $2,500. Mr. Jerome said:

His Clients Profess Innocence.

"While I believe that the prosecuting officials have been acting in this matter from a strict sense of duty, and under the circumstances could have done nothing else, it appears from what my clients have told me—and I, of course, have no other information—that they have unwittingly been deceived by persons acting from ulterior motives, who are back of this prosecution. As my clients believe that there is no fraud whatever in these transactions, they desire to help the prosecuting authorities to get at all the facts, and if after these facts have all been obtained we still differ as to the nature of their business, why, then, of course, we will have to go to the court and the jury."

Mr. Wise, who gathered in the raid and now has under lock and key in the Grand Jury room every book of the Scheftels firm and every scrap of paper that the Federal investigators thought might be of any value in the case, besides having all the employes not arrested organized into a procession that is passing continuously through the Grand Jury room under Federal subpoena, smiled perceptibly at this offer of assistance. When Mr. Jerome stated further that bail of $7,500 for Belser and of $10,000 for Sullivan was out of all proportion to their parts in the Scheftels business, the United States Attorney turned to his assistant, Mr. Smith, who has had charge of the investigation, and after conferring for a few moments said that he thought the bail ought to stand.

"We refused $15,000 cash bail for 'Red' Adams," he remarked.

"But that was a big swindle," protested Mr. Grossman.

"This is a great deal larger swindle, if our facts are correct," rejoined Mr. Wise. Mr. Jerome objected to the characterization and Mr. Wise continued:

Compares Rice to "Red" Adams.

"I don't think this man George Graham Rice is a bit better than 'Red' Adams. His prison record certainly doesn't indicate it."

"I don't think that the District Attorney is receiving us in exactly the spirit in which we came here," said Mr. Jerome.

"Your spirit may be all right," retorted Mr. Wise, "but we have to be governed by the facts as they appear, and this man has been twice in the penitentiary before his present arrest."

Eventualy the Government agreed to accept $5,000 bail for Sullivan and $3,500 for Belser, leaving McCormack's bail at $2,500, as originally fixed. An hour later all three men were brought down from the Tombs and their bail provided by the same surety company that gave bail for Herzig. But as soon as Sullivan had signed his bail bond United States Marshal Henkel called to him and remarked that a gentleman had something to say to him. The gentleman was Detective Lieutenant McConville, who had been looking for "Red Letter" on a bench warrant issued from General Sessions, charging him with grand larceny.

The indictment is an old one, dating back to 1901, when Sullivan was a member of the Consolidated Exchange. The complainant, a resident of Northport, L. I., named Sanford, alleges that he gave Sullivan a 100-share certificate of Republic Steel stock to dispose of and that Sullivan retained either the certificate or its proceeds, amounting, at the then prices, to about $5,000. Sullivan, a disconsolate-looking figure, was led away by Detective McConville to Police Headquarters, and last night for a second time slept in the Tombs.

Fraud of Three Varieties.

Meantime the Federal Grand Jury was busy all the afternoon with witnesses from the Scheftels firm. Esther Quinn, the stenographer of the Boston office of Scheftels & Co., who is expected to make an interesting witness for the Government, was due to arrive in the Federal Building during the afternoon, but had not turned up before the Grand Jury adjourned for the day. The other witnesses and the information gained thus far from the books of Scheftels & Co. made it plain that the Government's case would be divided into three divisions of fraud.

The first variety of fraud due to figure in the Government's case is straight out swindling, based on the sale of worthless or nearly worthless mining stocks to confiding investors at exaggerated values, sustained only by the Scheftels advertising and the Scheftels stock washing on the Broad Street Curb.

The second variety of swindle which will be described in the Government allegations is of the bucket shop order, by which sums sent into the Scheftels offices by customers are said to have been systematically diverted to the profit of the firm. Complaints have been made to the Federal investigators by persons responding to the Scheftels advertisements booming one mining stock or another, that they never saw their money again.

The Government investigators have deduced from these complaints and the documentary evidence obtained from the Scheftels books that the practice was to receive orders in mining stocks which the firm operated in, and then by manipulation on the Broad Street Curb, move the stocks up or down, as the case might be, usually down, to wipe out the slender margins on which the business was accepted. As the mining stocks in question had a narrow market, largely confined to the trading of the Scheftels brokers, it was not difficult to manipulate them as the occasion required.

All Collaterals Disappear.

The third trick that has appeared from the investigations made thus far was the old one of getting away with security put up as margin.

It appears that almost everything ever pledged with the firm in the way of collaterals disappeared before the raid was made. Numerous complaints of the loss of such securities seem true to the investigators since they learned that whereas the books of the firm seem to call for securities on hand and belonging to customers representing at least $1,000,000 in market value, hardly more than $10,000 in securities were found in the firm's boxes.

The postal authorities took custody yesterday of all mail addressed to Scheftels & Co., and in the afternoon, an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by three creditors with claims aggregating $3,280. The postal authorities will return money remittannes to he persons sending them and wil collect from the mails such evidence as may be furnished to promote the government's case.

BROKERS TO PAY $96,897.

Client Sued Them for Loss on Stock Holdings Sold in 1907 Slump,

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 30.—A verdict for $96,897 in favor of Charles A. Gettman in a suit against the brokerage firm of A. B. Baxter & Co., formerly Henry J. Spuhler, Inc., was returned by a jury in Common Pleas Court to-day. Gettman alleged that the brokers disposed of his holdings in stocks on a day when the securities dropped to their lowest in the panic of 1907, directly after they granted him an extension of time from a Saturday until 11 A. M. on a Monday to provide $5,900 margin to cover the slump. The brokers' attorneys claimed that the extension was only until 10 A. M., and further argued that since their business was in the nature of a bucketshop the deal was a gaming contract and they could not be held liable.

When the suit was first filed in 1908 Gettman demanded only $33,000, which would have covered the value of the stocks at that time, but the stocks continued to rise and Gettman demanded the price they would have brought at the highest point in three years. The stocks were mainly those of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and the American Smelting and Refining Company.

GAMBLING STOPS IN NEVADA.

Professionals Bow to Law Which Went Into Effect at Midnight.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Sept. 30.—For the first time in fifty years the doors of gambling houses in this State have been barred by the law.

Under the recent action of the Legislature of Nevada gambling in this State will be prohibited on and after Oct. 1. Despite traditions, influence, argument, and politics, the law stands and the old line gamblers have bowed before it. Although another day of grace remained to them, the wheels that have spun since the days of the characters of Bret Hart and Mark Twain are still, and the faro tables have been stored away. Gambling is dead, and Carson City, where fortunes have shifted on the turn of a card, is "closed."

A decision rendered by Attorney General Stoddard to-day puts under the ban whist, bridge whist, five hundred, solo, and all other card games played for money, property, or the representative of vaule. Slot machines also are banished.

LA FOLLETTE NOT VERY ILL.

Has Consulted Specialists, but Won't Be Operated On Yet.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 30.—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin arrived last night to consult specialists regarding his physical condition. Four doctors accompanied the Senator. The Senator is suffering from a complication of abdominal trouble, it is said, but is not in a critical condition and will not undergo an operation now, according to Dr. George Keenan of Madison, who accompanied the Senator to Rochester.

Senator La Follette, seen by a newspaper man to-day at the Mayo Hospital, said:

"There is no reason for any alarming reports regarding my illness. My condition has shown improvement, but this is not as rapid as I have desired, so after consulting with my family physician I decided to come to Rochester for consultation. Should the doctors decide as a result of the examination that I am in need of an operation I would submit if my family physician concurred.

"To show you that I feel little anxiety, let me say that I expect to enter the Congressional campaign in Wisconsin this Fall.

THREE HURT AS AUTO CRASHES INTO PILLAR

All in Critical Condition After a Wild Ride Down Broadway.

GOING 50 MILES AN HOUR

Accident Near 231st Street Was Caused by a Bursting Tire—Car Utterly Wrecked.

An automobile, speeding in from Yonkers at daybreak yesterday morning, had just passed 231st Street on its way down Broadway, when it veered sharply to the left, grazed one pillar of the Subway structure, and, lurching on, crashed against the next. The car was reduced to an almost indistinguishable mass of wreakage, and its three passengers, seriously injured, were taken to Fordham Hospital. One was so seriously hurt that at first he was expected to die. These are the men who were in the car:

Thomas J. McLaughlin, a young real estate man, who lives with his wife at 296 Central Park West. It was his car and he was driving. He is supposed to have sustained internal injuries, but no bones were broken.

Paul O'Brien of 57 West Ninetieth Street, a nephew of ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, had both legs broken. He is a clerk in the office of his father, John P. O'Brien, President of the Stillman Appellate Printing Company, 51 Broad Street.

Herbert E. Barnum, a lawyer, 47 years old, of 70 West Eighty-eighth Street. His skull was fractured. For a time he was not expected to live.

Patrolman J. J. Maloney was standing on 231st Street yesterday morning a little after 5 o'clock, when he heard an explosion from the direction of Broadway. It sounded like a pistol shot, and it was followed immediately by a loud crash. Running to the scene he found an automobile lying in fragments at the foot of one of the iron pillars which supports the elevated structure of the Broadway Subway extension.

McLaughlin, still conscious, was trying to climb out. He was pinned between the back of the driver's seat and the steering wheel, which was jammed against his breast. O'Brien lay on the ground beside the front wheel. Both legs were broken. Fifty feet in front of the wreck, at the base of the next pillar, Barnum lay, face down, unconscious.

McLaughlin and O'Brien were conscious long enough to give their names before they were taken in an ambulance to the hospital. Then the remnants of the car were dragged to the sidewalk. It was a new four-cylinder runabout, and all that remained intact was the engine, which was carted downtown. The rest was a jumbled, twisted mass. Many automobile parties, driving past, stopped to look it over.

"I have seen many a wreck in my day," said one chauffeur, shaking his head, "but never anything half so bad as this."

The police coludl find no one yesterday who saw the smash, but two or three who were at 231st Street as the car passed said it was going at a high speed. The explosion which Maloney heard was the bursting of the left rear tire, and an examination of the wreckage showed the rear axle had snapped. It is supposed that the bursting of the tire made the car lurch sharply to the left, carrying it into the pillar.

The first pillar hit was scarred deeply. One chauffeur suggested that the bursting of the tire and the snapping of the axle had followed the impact with this first pillar.

The car did not overturn, and after the accident McLaughlin, pinned in the driver's seat, was in an upright position. Barnum, who had been in the rumble, was hurled through the air as from a catapult.

Dr. Black, at Fordham Hospital, said last night that O'Brien and McLaughlin were resting comfortably and that there was an excellent chance for Barnum's recovery. Mrs. McLaughlin spent the greater part of the day at the hospital.

As to the rate at which the car was going when the accident happened, a policeman further up Broadway reported that when he had seen it it was going more than fifty miles an hour. William Lester, who was on the 231st Street station platform, believed it was going sixty miles an hour.

WANTS NO COLLEGE GRAFT.

President Schurman Declares Against Dishonesty in Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—In his opening address to the students of Cornell University to-day President Schurman said:

"We have heard so much about graft of late and I regret to say some of our greatest and most corrupt bosses are college men. Are the seeds and the beginning of grafting here? Let a student neglect his work and cheat in an examination, let him deceive himself, his professors and his fellow students and he is practicing the same thing that great political parties find in the grafter and boodler. Let us tolerate nothing in this university community which will cultivate grafting.

"Last year the faculty made an investigation into drinking among the students and the results of that investigation were very satisfactory. It was found that 99 per cent. of the students conducted themselves in a manner above reproach. The one per cent. is too large for this university."

Bookmaker Must Return Money.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Bertha Sommers has obtained a verdict of $2,850 from a jury in the Superior Court against Benjamin F. Mayer, formerly keeper of a handbook. Mrs. Sommers sued for $3,840, which she claimed her husband had lost in gambling on the races.

NEW SHOP IN TIMES SQUARE.

Brill Brothers Open an Establishment at Forty-ninth Street.

The steady growth of Times Square and the adjoining streets as the business centre of Manhattan, is proved this morning by the opening of a new clothing store by Brill Brothers at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street. It covers half the block on the Broadway side and 75 feet in Forty-ninth Street. The opening of this store is significant of the increase in the traffic in this region, for all this firm's establishments, in Cortlandt Street, in Broadway opposite City Hall Park, in Third Avenue and 125th Street, and in Fourteenth Street, facing Union Square, have been established where the tide of travel back and forth was thickest.

An innovation in the new store is the substitution for the long tables, on which in other men's clothing stores the garments are laid, of cabinets such as are used in women's stores for the hanging of suits. The opportunities thus afforded for artistic furnishing have been used successfully.

The Brill Brothers' firm was started on Nov. 12, 1887, by Samuel and Maurice Brill, whose total capital amounted to $300. They took over a men's furnishing business at 45 Cortlandt Street, which was in low water, and at once began to go ahead. Three and a half years later they were able to open a second store at 211 Sixth Avenue and to take their brother, Max D. Brill, into partnership. Since then they have been expanding till their 15-foot store in Cortlandt Street has developed into four other stores.

LONG TERM FOR BOY ROBBER.

Ten to Fifteen Years for a Hold-Up Which Yielded $7 to the Gang.

James J. Finnan, 19 years old, of 501 West Fifty-seventh Street, pleaded guilty before Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday to an indictment charging him with robbery in the first degree, and was sentenced to State's Prison for not less than ten or more than fifteen years.

Finnan and two other youths held up Michael Garret on the night of June 12 at Sixty-fourth Street and West End Avenue, and after beating him, robbed him of $7. Garret, who is over 64 years of age, made a hard fight.

Judge Malone said he had received many letters, one of them from an Assemblyman, asking for clemency in Finnan's case. Such crimes, he said, were decidedly on the increase in this city, and he refused to consider the letters, no matter from what source they came.

REWED AFTER A YEAR.

Couple Grieved Because They Feared Minister Was Not Ordained.

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, Conn., Sept. 30.—For fear they were not legally wed, Mr. and Mrs. Alton W. Stone of this place were married over again in the Middletown Hospital to-day. They were united a year ago by Rev. Chester H. Sweet, Pastor of the Durham Congregational Church.

A month ago Mr. Sweet was arrested on a charge of misappropriating the church funds and it was then announced that the church officials had been investigating his record and alleged that he was not an ordained minister. The matter so worried Mr. Stone that he became seriously ill and was taken to the hospital in Middletown where he has since been under treatment. Legal advice was sought and the couple were advised to remarry. Mrs. Stone visited the hospital in Middletown to-day with two witnesses and a clergyman and the ceremony was performed for a second time.

FIGHTING MARSHAL FINED.

The Peace Guardian from Bound Brook Also Lost Revolver He Displayed.

John Roberts, a marshal of Bound Brook, N. J., was looking for a criminal who recently escaped from Bound Brook jail, and went to Tompkinsville. He failed to find his man there and took a boat for New York. There were five men on the boat singing Italian songs, to which Roberts objected. As the boat reached the Battery Roberts picked out Emile Annoni as the offender, and struck him in the face.

Annoni and his four friends, waiters at Staten Island, struck back at Roberts,, who showed his marshal's badge and drew a revolver.

Patrolman Scharinkon of the Greenwich street station locked Roberts up. In the Yorkville Court yesterday morning Magistrate Breen fined Roberts $3 and told the policeman to confiscate the revolver.

Emanu-El Brotherhood's New Home.

The new quarters of the Emanu-El Brotherhood Social House, at 309 and 311 Sixth Street, will be opened to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock to welcome those who used to meet in the club at 316 Fifth Street. At the dedication exercises addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Edward G. Gerstle, Louis Schlessinger, M. H. Winkler, and other Directors. George Pankin will speak on "What the Brotherhood Has Done for Us." Among those who have been invited are Jacob H. Schiff, Adolph Lewisohn, and the Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes.

SOCIAL WORKERS TO MEET.

Many Problems to be Discussed at the Charities and Correction Convention.

The eleventh New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, in Rochester Nov. 15, 16, and 17, will bring together several hundred philanthropists, officials of charitable and correctional institutions, and social workers.

Two new committees will present reports of subjects of especial timeliness. These are the Committees on Congestion of Population and on Moral and Social Prophylaxis. The report on congestion, by Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch of New York City, will be followed by a paper on the work of a State Committee on Distribution of Population, by Robert W. Hebbard, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and others on national policies abroad for distributing population by recognized authorities.

The conference also will consider the oonservation of eyesight, alcoholism and the care of the inebriate, social service work in hospitals and among the insane, the function of alsmhouses, the destructive forces at work upon the child, widows and deserted wives, and tuberculosis relief.

The officers of the conference are George A. Lewis, President; Frank E. Wade, Secretary; Frederick E. Bauer, Abram J. Katz, and John R. Shillady, Assistant Secretaries, and Frank Tucker, Treasurer.

TEST NEW LAW FOR WOMEN.

Constitutionality of the Physical Examination Clause to be Passed Upon.

A case which is expected to test the constitutionality of the provision of the new women's court law providing for the physical examination of disorderly women came up yesterday in the Supreme Court. Lily Hastings, who was convicted on Sept. 28 and committed for a maximum period of four months by Magistrate Herbert, has applied for her release on a writ of habeas corpus. The argument on the writ was adjourned yesterday to Oct. 3.

The woman was arrested in Fourteenth Street charged with having accosted two men in the presence of a policeman. Women physicians who examined her recommended to the Magistrate her committal to a hospital under the provision of the statute. Magistrate Herbert then committed her to a hospital for four months unless she should sooner be committed to the workhouse under the provision of the statute providing for such a transfer in certain eventualities.

Louis Lowenstein, the woman's attorney, attacks the constitutionality of the law, arguing that it discriminates between different classes of vagrants.

O'NEILL-ADAMS Co

1868 Established 43 Years 1910

6th Ave., 20th to 22d St.

Boys' Suits, $3.98

Adams Building—Second Floor.

With an extra Pair of Knickerbockers.

These are absolutely all-wool and the suits are regularly worth a third more than this price. There are all sizes in the lot from 7 to 16 years. We can think of no better way of getting a long wearing school suit for a boy than attending this sale.

Boys' Blue Serge Suits, $5.

The new fall and winter weights, all-wool and of course fast color. They are navy blue serge, double breasted coats and full, well-cut knickerbockers, sizes 7 to 16.

We give SURETY STAMPS, and redeem them in merchandise.

Brill Brothers

NEW STORE

on Broadway, at 49th Street

Open To-day!

Ready to demonstrate the reality of that wonderful measure of VALUE which is the keynote of our policy and the secret of our success.

Mens' and Young Men's Clothing

Every garment in a cabinet, pressed, ready to put on. New fabrics, new designs and new models. The hand-work of skilled craftsmen. Merely as an exposition of the marvelous progress made in the art of preparing clothes ready for immediate wear, it is worthy a visit. An infinite variety, for the satisfying of all tastes and builds of men.

Boys' Clothing

As nearly boy-proof as the mills can make the cloth. As smart and roomy as any boy could wish. In all sorts of fabrics, styles, colorings and models. Prices the same as in all our other stores.

A new attractive line of Men's Furnishings, and—

Motor Accessories
Uniforms and Liveries
Chauffeurs' Suits
Raincoats, Umbrellas

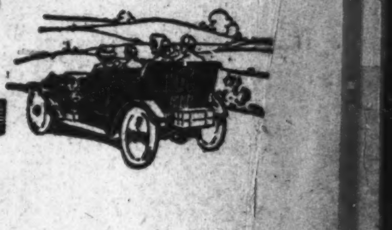
Fur Coats
Fur Lap Robes
Leather Goods
Traveling Bags

Stetson Hats
Imported Hats
Innovation Trunks
Utility Trunks

Briarcliff Lodge

On the Hudson—Open May 1st to December 1st

Reached by Train



Spend These Glorious Fall Days at Briarcliff
Instead of Opening the Town House or Apartment

In the matter of comfort, surroundings and good food, you will be as well taken care of at Briarcliff as in your own home.

In addition you will be in the midst of some of the most inspiring scenery which Nature ever painted. The slopes of the Hudson and the hills of Westchester are a riot of many colors. The clear, crisp atmosphere gives more vigor with every breath.

The good roads in every direction from Briarcliff invite walking, riding, driving and motoring.

Golf links and tennis courts are in splendid condition. Cuisine and service are beyond criticism.

Everything contributes to the full enjoyment of the wonderful Fall Season. Come here and *Live.* Briarcliff Milk and Cream, Briarcliff Table Water and fresh vegetables are produced especially for this hotel.

Lodge automobiles meet trains at Scarborough.

Full particulars, booklet, terms and road map for motorists on request.

Briarcliff Lodge, David B. Plumer, Manager, Geo. W. Tuttle, Assistant, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

New York Office, 5½ East 46th Street, (Windsor Arcade) Telephone, Murray Hill, 3278

REACHED BY TRAIN over the main line of the New York Central to Scarborough Station, also from terminus of 6th and 9th Avenue "L" at 155th Street to Briarcliff Manor Station.

REACHED BY MOTOR along three routes: 1. Broadway to Scarborough. 2. Saw Mill River Road via Dobbs Ferry or White Plains to Briarcliff Manor. 3. From New Jersey; Nyack Ferry to Tarrytown; thence to Scarborough.

FLOUR

HAVE IN MIND

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

CROWDS FLOCK TO VANDERBILT RACE

Motor Parties Get Early Start for Long Island Parkway Automobile Course.

LOOK FOR NO SPEED RECORD

Sections of Roads in Poor Condition and Big Entry List May Prevent Drivers from Taking Chances.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Sept. 30.—They are talking about broken records and broken machines here to-night. The eve of the Vanderbilt Cup race on the Motor Parkway finds a great number of enthusiastic motorists keyed to the expectation of seeing something unusual happen in the sixth running of the National motor classic. The largest field that ever faced Starter Fred Wagner will be sent away at daybreak in the speed whirl for the highest glory in American motordom. The big field—thirty-one starters—leads the seasoned race habitues to entertain a feeling of danger. With all these throbbing motors whizzing around the course, to be followed after an hour's start by the "bug" machines in the Wheatley Hills and Massapequa events, the skeptical ones fear a crowded speed arena, with danger lurking at every turn. The officials believe otherwise, for they think that before the small machines are started many of the Vanderbilt contestants will have come to grief, and by the time the three events are under way a sufficient number of motors will have dropped out to make way for the swiftest battle against time that Long Island has ever seen.

Drivers Anticipate Trouble.

Some of the drivers to-night look askance when you mention the rutty Nassau County roads. The Motor Parkway was never in better condition, but along the public highways from Hicksville to Westbury the going is lumpy in spots and may cause trouble. David Bruce Brown, who will pilot a Benz, says it's going to be a difficult matter to make fast time.

"The track will not permit it," he said, "especialy if it is to insure safety. There'll be so many cars in the going that I believe fast time is out of the question. These fellows who are willing to take a long chance will have an opportunity."

Jack Aiken, who will drive a National, said: "I look for a most sensational race, for the course is in none too good shape. I think there's going to be something doing when the drivers try to pass each other. The big fellows will find it hard if the cars stay on the course. It would not surprise me if there are some accidents. Let us hope for the best."

The buzz and chatter of race gossip fills the corridors of the Garden City Hotel. There is not even a cot to be obtained to-night. A few favored ones will get a corner in the music room or the drawing room. Some of these folks won't sleep at all.

Crowds at Garden City.

The crowd began to pour in at 6 o'clock to-night. At 9 o'clock all the parking space around the hotel was taken up. Night at Garden City takes on an inky blackness, in which the little street lamps look like fireflies. From every direction there comes to the hotel the glaring white [illegible] of the automobile headlights. The dense trees and shrubbery around the hotel grounds were bathed in a milk-white glow shooting from hundreds of auto lamps. Women came hidden in pink and purple veils and heavy coats; men in goggles and fur ulsters. It will be cold in the early morning.

In the crowded list of drivers they are picking their favorites to-night. There are those who look to see the cool reserve of Harry Grant lead his Alco home first again. Then Franz Heim, the German, who will take smiling George Robertson's place, is popular. Starter Wagner will shout his orders to Heim on the starting mark in German, for the foreigner knows no word of English. But Fred Wagner can do it. He speaks a dozen languages, and if there was a Chinaman in the race he could make him understand. They are talking about the Aztec Indian, De Hymel, who will drive a Stoddard-Dayton. He is a new kind of a citizen in this race, and Wagner will have to grunt when he tells him to go. Before the swarthy Aztec went to his cot to-night he read a telegram from far-off Texas saying: "We are watching you. Bring back the cup." De Hymel just grunted, that's all.

Chevrolet Hopes for Better Luck.

Louis Chevrolet has many admirers, for in his Buick last year he rounded the circuit at the dizziest gait ever attempted, but he broke down, and hopes to see the race through this year. Burman, Bruce, Brown, Hearne, Fleming, Disbrow, Matson, Harroun, Beardsley, Stone, and the youngster of the bunch, Walter Jones, all have plenty of admirers here to spur them on.

Starter Wagner and A. R. Pardington have laid down the law to the drivers and their mechanicians. The latter must keep a sharp lookout behind them, the pilots must keep to the right side of the course, and must pass on the left.

The entries for the three events follow:

Vanderbilt Cup Race.

No. Car and Driver.
1—National, Al Livingston.
2—Lozier, Ralph Lozier.
3—Marquette-Buick, Arthur Chevrolet.
4—Mercedes, Spencer E. Wishart.
5—Oldsmobile, Joseph [illegible].
6—Simplex, Ralph Beardsley.
7—Simplex, Leland Mitchell.
8—Benz, Franz Heims.
9—Amplex, Walter Jones.
10—National, John Aitken.
11—Benz, Edward Hearne.
12—Columbia, Harold Stone.
14—Corbin, Joseph Matson.
15—Stoddard-Dayton, Ray Harding.
16—Benz, David Bruce Brown.
17—Pope-Hartford, John Fleming.
18—Alco, Harry F. Grant.
19—Jackson, H. F. Scheifler.
20—Oldsmobile, Harry Stillman.
21—Marmon, Ray Harroun.
22—Pope-Hartford, Bert Dingley.
23—American, William Wallace.
24—Stoddard-Dayton, Tobin De Hymel.
25—Marmon, Joseph Dawson.
26—Houpt-Rockwell, Carl Limberg.
27—Marquette-Buick, Robert Burman.
28—Apperson, Harris Hanshue.
29—Marquette-Buick, Louis Chevrolet.
30—Royal, F. H. Jardine.
31—National, Louis Disbrow.
32—Knox, Fred Belcher.

Wheatly Hills Trophy.

No. Car and Driver.
41—Fal, W. H. Pearce.
42—Mercer, E. H. Sherwood.
43—Marion, Marcel Basle.
44—Correja, Montague Roberts.
45—Marion, Fred Heineman.
46—Fal, J. F. Gelnaw.
47—Mercer, C. H. Frey.
48—Corbin, Alvin Maisonville.
49—S. O. P., John Tuhasz.

Massapequa Trophy.

No. Car and Trophy.
51—Col "30," William Endicott.
52—Cole "30," Louis Edwards.
54—Ave Lancia, William Knipper.
55—Abbott-Detroit, Lee Oldfield.
56—Abbott-Detroit, V. Padula.
57—Abbott-Detroit, Mertimer Roberts.

VANDERBILT CUP RACE.

(Sixth running.)

For cars of less than 601 cubic inches piston displacement.

Starts sunrise to-day, (about 6 o'clock.)

Course, Nassau County, Long Island.

Length of course, 12.64 miles.
(County roads, 7.49 miles; Motor Parkway, 5.15 miles.)

Length of race, 22 laps, 278.08 miles.

Entries, 31 cars. (Entrance fee, $500 for each car.)

Prizes for Winner—The William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Cup and additional award of $2,000 cash. Also a special award of donor's trophy for permanent ownership.

(Additional offers of $1,000 from manufacturers, under certain conditions.)

1909 Winner—Alco car, driven by Harry F. Grant.

Race Record—Average of 64.3 miles per hour, made by Locomobile, driven by George Robertson in 1908.

Race Record (Present Course)—Average of 62.8 miles an hour made by Alco car, driven by Harry F. Grant.

Record for Present Course (12.64 Miles) 9:56½, made by Buick car, driven by Louis Chevrolet. (Rate of 76.30 miles per hour.)

Winners of Previous Races.—1904, won by Panhard car, driven by George Heath; 1905, won by Darracq car, driven by Victor Hemery; 1906, won by Darracq car, driven by Louis Wagner; 1908, won by Locomobile car, driven by George Robertson; 1909, won by Alco car, driven by Harry F. Grant.

Officials—Referee, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Judges—Henry Sanderson, Colgate Hoyt, Dave H. Morris, Robert Lee Morrell, Samuel M. Butler. Assistant to the President—A. R. Pardington. Starter—Fred J. Wagner. Chief Timer and Scorer—Charles H. Warner. Announcer—Peter Prunty.

LONG ISLAND MOTOR PARKWAY SWEEPSTAKES.

For the Wheatley Hills Trophy.

(Second running.)

For cars of less than 301 cubic inches piston displacement and minimum weight of car 1,700 pounds.

Length of race, 189.60 miles, (15 laps.)

Entries, nine cars. (Entrance fee of $250 for each car.)

Prizes for Winner—$1,000 cash and trophy. (To be run simultaneously with Vanderbilt Cup Race.)

FOR MASSAPEQUA TROPHY.

(Second running.)

For cars of less than 231 cubic inches piston displacement and minimum weight of car 1,400 pounds

Length of race, 126.40 miles, (10 laps.)

Entries, six cars. (Entrance fee of $250 for each car.)

Prizes for Winner—$1,000 cash and trophy. (To be run simultaneously with Vanderbilt Cup Race.)

RECORD CROWDS OVER BRIDGES

1,500 Autos Pass Over Queensboro Structure Up to Midnight.

The exodus of automobiles for the Vanderbilt Cup race to-day began yesterday afternoon and continued up to almost daylight to-day. The early procession of cars over the Queensboro and Williamsburg Bridges carried a big throng for the purpose of selecting points of vantage along the course. Those who secured parking spaces and reserved seats did not leave until later.

At 6 o'clock last night the normal stream of automobiles crossing the bridges thickened into almost a solid procession. As the night progressed the vanguard of the campers-out increased, and when the theatres closed almost every variety of horseless carriages, from the little raceabout to the big touring cars and limousines were found wending their way to the Motor Parkway. Many of the parties were equipped with blankets and warm clothing to protect them from the chill October air.

At midnight the ticket sellers on the bridges had sold over 1,500 tickets for motor cars. This number exceeded the eve and early morning record of last year's cup race by 500. It was estimated by the ticket sellers that fully 500 more cars would pass over the bridges before daylight. This number established a record for automobile traffic over the bridges.

In nearly every instance the capacity of the cars was exceeded by nearly 50 per cent. Seven-passenger cars carried as many as ten, while the five-passenger vehicles found one or two extra persons crowded on the back seats or on the front part of the cars. It was one of the most orderly crowds in the history of the big race, and the officers on the bridges had little or no difficulty in controlling the autoists.

This condition was in a measure due to the stringent rules of the new Callan law, and chauffeurs and owners preferred to drive their cars at an ordinary rate rather than risk arrest and interfere with the day's outing.

The crush at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry of the Long Island Railroad was considerably less than in former years. This was due to the new Queensboro Bridge, which was favored by the motorists. The gate tenders at the ferry estimated the falling off at about 25 per cent.

RACEGOERS FILL THE HOTELS.

Chefs Kept Busy Preparing Early Breakfasts and Basket Lunches.

There was plenty of activity last night and early this morning at the big hotels, where parties were being made up to attend the Vanderbilt Cup race. Lights gleamed all night long in the main restaurants at the hotels, and chefs were kept busy filling orders for basket lunches and early breakfasts.

Many parties were from out of town, and after midnight the corridors were alive with men and women in heavy ulsters carrying baskets and bundles. Some never went to bed at all, and midnight suppers merged with early breakfasts, with plenty of gayety marking both.

The Hotel Plaza steward placed a bottle in each basket containing hot coffee, which he guaranteed to keep hot until after the race. As much as $25 was asked for some small baskets. The Waldorf Garden was crowded around 3 o'clock, and the same condition prevailed at the Astor, Knickerbocker, Belmont, Manhattan, St. Regis, Gotham, and other hotels.

Among those who started for the race from the Plaza were Theodore P. Shonts, Paul Morton, Frank Cassidy, William C. Langley, Trowbridge Martin, St. John Wood, and Ernest Schmolk. Each had a party of friends. Others included Alan Campbell, W. T. Huhn, and C. H. Clarke, Jr., Mrs. E. R. Thomas, and Mrs. John Farson, Jr.

Mrs. L. C. Barnett of Superior, Wis., chaperoned a party from the Hotel Knickerbocker, which included Miss Barnett, Miss H. B. Stuff, and Miss F. G. Welsh of Cleveland, Ohio. Others who left from this hotel were James W. Stoddart, Col. James Hamilton and a party from Albany, and James W. Martin of Saratoga. Mrs. Ava Willing Astor was among those who departed from the Gotham.

AT PENNSYLVANIA STATION.

Crowds for Race Begin to Arrive Early—One Train Filled with Passengers.

At the new Pennsylvnaia Station, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street, the crowd started to assemble at an early hour yesterday. No extra trains, however,, were added to the regular schedule until 2 o'clock this morning, but all the trains that left the station up to midnight were well filled, although a great many persons were left sitting in the waiting room trying to pass the time away there instead ow wandering around the darkness at the course for nearly seven hours.

A large force of detectives and plainclothes men were on duty about the station, and at 9:30 P. M. five pickpockets were arrested by a Central Office detective. They were taken to the West Fifty-seventh Street Station on the charge of being suspicious persons. They were recognized at once by the officers as having been arrested before as pickpockets, and will probably be held for a few days for further examination.

Train 326, which left for the course at 10:10 P. M., was crowded with passengers and vendors of pennants, programmes, &c., who expect to make a night of it and be there when daylight arrives.

MORRIS HARRIS GAME, BUT BADLY BEATEN

Joe Jeannette Outclasses Negro Adversary All the Way at National Sporting Club.

It was a highly colored show that Tom O'Rourke staged at the National Sporting Club last night. In other words, all of the bouts were between negro fighters, and they furnished enough excitement for two shows. So pleased was an occupant of one of the boxes at the ringside that he presented Morris Harris, whom Joe Jeannette beat almost to a pulp in the final bout, with a $100 bill.

While Harris was outclassed from start to finish, he gamely took his medicine, and only retreated or covered up when it became too hot for human endurance. He was unsightly at the finish, and was practically out, with just about enough consciousness left to hang on and wait for the bell.

The two men shaped well in comparison, as they stood together in the ring, ready to start the bout.

Jeannette opened the session by poking his left glove into Harris's face. Harris started to clinch early, and both were a bit wild. Jeannette slipped once on a missed left swing and went to his knees. Harris was inclined to force the pace and made Joe cover up toward the end of the round.

Harris continued his wild work in the second round and Jeannette was not any too accurate, but Harris is a hard man to get at, and it was easily seen that Joe only needed a little time to get his proper poise. This he did as the round drew near its close, and as Harris rushed pell mell at him Joe planted both gloves about where he pleased.

Harris used all of his knowledge of boxing to land on Jeannette, and Joe ran around the ring, letting Harris follow. For this carelessness Jeannette caught a stinger on the side of the head and then went after Harris. He landed his left repeatedly on Harris's face and ear, but he missed several that had the most force behind them.

Joe contented himself with jabbing Harris in the face and on the body in the fourth round and the latter was very wild. He couldn't get a square blow in to save his life.

The fifth round still found Harris persistent, but he missed nearly every thing he tried. Jeannette didn't take very much advantage of his opportunities and contented himself with showing how far superior he was to Harris in a boxing sense.

Harris didn't land a fair blow during the entire sixth round. On the other hand Joe kept planting his left straight into the face and body. Once Harris rushed Joe to the ropes and it looked a bit bad for the latter, but he squirmed out of a tight hole and swung on Harris as he danced away.

Harris showed a flash of good fighting in the fore part of the seventh round and roughed Joe in the clinches. In the last 30 seconds they swapped punches, and Jeannette wound the session up with a stiff uppercut, which caught Harris on the chin.

Harris started to get gay as the eighth period opened, and Joe deceptively wabbled his head, indicating that he was tired. Harris walked into the trap, and as he came in Jeannette caught him with a straight left on the chin which plumped him on the floor. This blow took nearly all of the fight out of Harris, and he was hanging on desperately when the bell rang.

The sound of the gong at the end of the ninth was the most welcome sound Harris heard during the whole round. Joe started the period by piling into his opponent, and pounded him on every part of his body above the belt. Harris got his bumps for fair in this round. His two eyes were swollen, his nose was bleeding, and his mouth must have been all cut up inside by the way he expectorated blood.

Only because of the peculiar tactics adopted by Harris in the last round was Jeannette unable to put his man away. Harris hung on, hugged, covered up, and fought back. He was game to the backbone, and at least tried every way he knew to stay out the bout. In this he succeeded. It was the only balm he had had out of the encounter, if one excepts the handout by the fan at the ringside.

The semi-final brought together Tom Overby and Black Bill for six rounds. Overby is the man whom O'Rourke thinks with any kind of good instruction will prove dangerous for any heavyweight to tackle. He is a finely proportioned big black, weighing about 220 pounds in condition, and about as tall as Jack Johnson. He handles himself better than Johnson, only he hasn't a tithe of the cunning that the champion has, and probably couldn't lick one side of him. He put it all over Black Bill last night, and the latter did nothing but hang on during the entire last round.

Dorman Defeats Stein at Lehigh A. C.

Members of the Lehigh Athletic Club and guests turned out strong last night to see Jack Dorman and Joe Stein fight ten rounds in the star bout of the programme, and at the finish few were disappointed. It was a fast and good bout throughout, in the opinion of boxing experts, and with the exception of the first round, which was evenly fought, and the eighth and ninth rounds, which were in favor of Stein, Dorman had much the better of the argument. He was cool, and made his blows tell. In the second round Stein took the count of eight. In the semi-final of six rounds Jimmy Ambrose outpointed Eddie Moran, who was substituted for Marty Allen. Ambrose had a strong jab, which severely told on Moran.

Games of Irish Volunteers.

All details have been arranged in connection with the annual athletic carnival of the Second Regiment, Irish Volunteers, to be held to-morrow afternoon and evening at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn. The review and dress parade by the First Brigade will be an attractive feature, the First and Second Regiments and companies from Yonkers, Jersey City, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, and other cities taking part. The athletic programme is of a high order, and many stars are entered for the one-mile run, handicap; 440-yard run, three-mile run, and 100-yard dash. The best juvenile athletes in the ranks of the Catholic Athletic League are to face the mark in a special one-mile relay race, the prize for the winner being a handsome silver cup. The prizes in the other events are gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Hoppe and Morningstar in Form.

It has been a long time since billiard enthusiasts have been so much exercised over a match as they are in the competition between Willie Hoppe and Ora Morningstar at 18.1 balk line, which will start at Maurice Daly's billiard academy, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, on Monday evening, and continue for six nights, 400 points to be played each night. Both players are in constant practice. Morningside has made several runs of over 100, and a few surpassing 150. Hoppe, who is the champion at this style of billiards, has also been making large runs and averages in practice.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company is building a special table for the match, and is also constructing an amphitheatre to accommodate the public wishing to witness the contest.

Morningstar Wins Practice Game.

Ora Morningstar, who is practicing at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, for his coming contest with Willie Hoppe for the 18.1 balkline billiard championship, defeated John Hendricks last night by the score of 400 to 200. Morningstar's high run was 119 and his average 23 9-17, while Hendricks's best effordt netted him a high run of 72 and an average of 11.

Billiard Victor at Doyle's.

In last night's game of the Class B amateur three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy, J. Van Raalte easily defeated Harry Peters by the score of 25 to 15. To-night at 8 o'clock Al Latchford will meet William Blumenthal.

Sherman at Football Game.

CLINTON, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Hamilton defeated the Clarkson School of Technology (Potsdam, N. Y.,) at football, 20 to 0, to-day. Vice President Sherman, a Hamilton alumnus, witnessed the game.

CLEVELAND PACER WINS IN FAST TIME

Evelyn W. Takes Longest Route, but Does a Mile in 2:02¾ at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 30.—What patrons of the Grand Circuit racing pronounced the most remarkable heat and finish seen at any point this year occurred in the second mile of to-day's 2:03 pace, a race that went to Evelyn W. Earl, Jr., first choice in the pooling. The Cleveland mare won on the outside in 2:02¾, with the next four lined up across the track, and all so close together that Evelyn W.'s victory seemed at first doubtful.

Earl, Jr., took the first heat in 2:03¼, new time for him, and Evelyn W. was sixth because of a break. At the start of the second heat Major Brino picked up the Cox pacer and carried him the first quarter in 30 seconds and to the half in 1:00½. On the far turn Star Patchen made a break and dropped back. All the others kept within range of the leaders, and the rush at the finish was terrific. Evelyn won in 2:02¾.

After the second heat had been taken away from him Earl, Jr., remained in favor and stood a show to win in slower time, until the last eighth, when Evelyn W. rushed along the rail and won by a length from Major Brino, with Earl, Jr., third.

Scandal appeared during the final heat of the 2:07 trot, it being disposed of officially by fining Driver Nottingham $250 for not trying to win with Hallworthy, that had beaten Brace Girdle by inches in the second mile in 2:05¼, or time equaling that which Brace Girdle made when she won the opening heat from Nancy Royce with room to spare. Brace Girdle was the winner of the race. After announcing the fine, bets on the heat were declared off, but the auction pools were allowed to stand. The summaries:

2:15 class, pacing, 3 heats; $1,200:
Sara Ann Patch, blk. m., by Joe Patchen, (Cox)........1 1 1
On Time, b. g., (Valentine)........7 2 2
The Liar, b. s., (Snow)........2 4 4
Atha Boy, b. g., (Hunnell,)........3 3 3
Lowanda, blk. s., (Jamison)........4 5 5
Cinnamon, ch. m., (Freeman)........6 6 6
Fred Patchen, b. g., (Jolly)........5 7 7
Paymaster, b. g., (Whyrie)........9 dis.
Marie Doro, b. m., (Hayes)........8 dr.
Time—2:06¼; 2:07¼; 2:07¼.

2:07 class, trotting, 3 heats; $1,200:
Brace Girdle, b. m., by Tregantle, (McMahan)........1 3 2
Hallworthy, b. g., by Axworthy, (Nottingham)........3 1 6
Spanish Queen, b. m., by Onward Silver, (R. Macey)........6 2 1
Nancy Royce, blk. m., (McCarthy)........2 6 4
Wilkes Heart, b. g., (Snow)........5 5 3
Baron May, br. s., (Sayles)........4 4 5
Time—2:05¼; 2:05¼; 2:09.

2:03 class, pacing, 3 heats; $1,200:
Evelyn W., b. m., by The Spy, (Shank)........6 1 1
Earl, Jr., g. g., by The Earl, (Cox)........1 3 3
Major Brino, blk. g., (Hodson)........5 2 2
Star Patchen, blk. s., (Snow)........3 6 6
Jennie W., b. m., (Bowdoin)........2 5 5
Ella Ambulator, b. m., (Murphy)........4 4 4
Time—2:03¼; 2:02¾; 2:06¼.

Monmouth Hounds Getting Ready.

The Monmouth County Hounds, through Robert J. Collier, M. F. H., has just issued its schedule for the coming season. The hounds will be hunted under the auspices of the Rumson Country Club, and members of the club and residents of Monmouth County are cordially invited to participate. The first meet will be on Saturday, Oct. 8, at the Rumson Country Club, at 3 P. M. At 4:30 there will be a hunt tea at the clubhouse, by invitation of the Hunt Committee. On Wednesday, Oct. 12, the meet will be at Red Bank, starting at 3 P. M. On Saturday, Oct. 15, the meet will be at the kennels, Eatontown, at 3:30 P. M. Other meetings will be as follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 19—Shrewsbury station, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 22—Elberon station, 3:15 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 26—Little Silver station, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 29—Rumson Country Club, 12 M.

Two of the Greatest Feats Ever Attempted

Across the Atlantic by Dirigible Balloon!

The great balloon America is now undergoing final tests at Atlantic City, preparatory to an attempt to fly across the Atlantic and land as near London as possible. The start will probably be made within a week. The airship is to be operated by a crew of six, headed by Walter Wellman and Melvin Vaniman. It is equipped with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph, which will be used to flash news of its progress exclusively to The New York Times, The London Telegraph and The Chicago Record-Herald, which have paid $35,000 for this service.

Aviators are now assembling at Hawthorne Park, Chicago, preparatory to the start, on Saturday, Oct. 8, of the great aeroplane race from Chicago to New York for a prize of $25,000 offered by The New York Times and the Chicago Evening Post. Mr. Clifford B. Harmon adds prizes amounting to $5,000, making it possible for the winner to receive $30,000. There will be a week of preliminary trials at Chicago, beginning to-day. These and the progress of the race will be fully reported in The New York Times.

Chicago to New York by Aeroplane!

For news of these two attempts at epoch-marking feats of aviation, read daily

The New York Times

Order it of your newsdealer in advance. While these flights are in progress you may not be able to obtain The Times on the newsstands after an early hour of the morning

WARHOP PITCHES POORLY AND LOSES

Manager Chase Gets Rousing Reception, but His Team Is Beaten by Senators.

Washington..0 0 [illegible] 0 2 0 0 1 2—6
New York....0 0 [illegible] 0 0 0 1 0 2—3

WASHINGTON.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Milan, cf.	2	3	1	3	0	0
Elberfeld, 3b.	3	1	0	2	2	0
Cunningham, 2b.	5	0	3	0	1	0
Sommerlott, 1b.	5	0	1	8	0	0
Schaefer, lf.	4	1	1	3	0	0
McBride, ss.	3	0	1	3	3	0
Gessler, rf.	3	0	1	4	0	0
Street, c.	4	0	0	4	0	1
Groom, p.	3	1	0	0	1	0
Total	32	6	8	27	7	1

NEW YORK.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Daniels, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Hemphill, rf.	4	0	0	3	1	0
Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1	1
Knight, ss.	4	1	2	1	2	0
Gardner, 2b.	4	2	2	4	2	0
Cree, cf.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	2	4	0
Blair, c.	3	0	0	4	2	0
Warhop, p.	2	0	0	0	4	1
*Laporte	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	8	27	16	2

*Batted for Warhop in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Cunningham, McBride, Knight, 2. Three-base hit—Milan. Sacrifice hit—Elberfeld. Sacrifice fly—Blair. Stolen base—Warhop. Left on bases—Washington, 7; New York, 6. First base on error—Washington, 1. Double plays—Blair and Gardner; Knight, Gardner, Chase, and Blair. Struck out—By Warhop, 2; by Groom, 3. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 6. Hit by pitchers—By Warhop, (Elberfeld;) by Groom, (Warhop.) Wild pitch—Warhop. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Hal Chase made his début at home as manager of the Yankees in yesterday's session with the Senators at the Hilltop, and the event, which proved a huge floral success, was a failure from the standpoint of a Yankee victory. The McAleer boys had a shade on Manager Hal's brigade at all stages of the struggle, and after getting the jump on the Yanks in the early innings, gradually forged ahead until there was no doubt about the outcome. The Hilltoppers uncorked a rally in the ninth inning, which brought out the only real noise of the afternoon, but it was smothered before they really became dangerous. The final score was 6 to 3, and it was the first defeat the new manager has tasted since he received official notice of his appointment last Monday.

If Chase had any doubts about the fans being with him in his new position these opinions died early. When Hal went to bat in the first innnig a small-sized hothouse, in four sections, was carried on to the field by four huskies, and the entire mass of scenery was deposited in front of the new manager. It consisted of two floral horseshoes and two baskets of flowers. Roses and asters played the heavy part in each setting. After all the Yankees and Senators had gathered 'round the shrubbery to be photographed and the fans had contributed considerable applause and a few calls for a speech from Manager Hal, the scene shifters went back to work again and disturbed the beautiful setting. Then Hal lined a hot one to Kid Elberfeld, who grabbed the ball and turned in the only discordant note in the reception by tossing Chase out at first base.

Jack Warhop had the pitching assignment for the Yanks, and he failed to deliver. He put himself in bad places several times by his lack of control, and he seemed unable to puzzle the Senators when runners were in position to scamper across on a hit. Three of his six passes were directly responsible for Washington runs. Groom, who opposed Warhop, pitched splendid ball up to the last frame, when the five-run lead put him in a position to ease up in his work. For eight innings he allowed only four scattered hits, and excepting Gardner, who scored New York's first run in the seventh inning, only one Yankee saw third base. In the ninth inning a double, a clean single, and a pair of scratches were bunched off the lengthy Senator.

Cunningham's stick shared with Warhop's lack of control in bringing victory to the Senators. The New Bedford youngster, who lately joined the Senators, drove out three timely hits during the afternoon, and these figured in four Washington runs. In the third inning he chased Milan from second base to third and put him in position to score when Summerlott poked to left field. In the fifth inning, with first and second bases occupied, Cunningham pushed the horsehide to the scoreboard in left field for two bases, and two runners came across. In the ninth, with Milan on third base Cunningham slapped a clean single past Knight for another run. Knight was the only Yankee who was able to solve the mysteries of Groom's slants with any success. Of the five clean hits made off the tall Senator, Jack turned in two, and both were doubles which rattled the scoreboard.

The Senators saw third base in the opening frame on a pass to Milan, Elberfeld's sacrifice, and Knight's failure to handle a throw from Warhop. Cunningham fanned and Summerlott popped to Gardner. Two more passes and an infield out put Senators on second and third base in the second inning, but there was no scoring. The runmaking began in the third inning. Milan drew his second pass, and reached second base while Austin was throwing Elberfeld out. Austin knocked down a sizzler from Cunningham's bat, but could not get his man, and Milan advanced a base. He scored on Summerlott's clean single to left field. The visitors died in order in the fourth inning, and got two more runs in the fifth. Groom was safe when Chase dropped Austin's throw, and Milan walked for the third time. Groom was forced at third, Warhop to Austin, on Elberfeld's attempted sacrifice, and Cunningham hit to the scoreboard for two bases, scoring Milan and Elberfeld. The sixth and seventh inning were quiet. With one out in the eighth, Schaefer singled over Austin's head, and reached third base on McBride's double, which bounded past Daniels. Gessler hit over second base and Schaefer counted. A pass to Groom, Milan's triple, and Cunningham's single added two runs in the ninth inning.

The Yankees saw third base but once up to the seventh inning, that being in the third inning, when Warhop was hit. He stole second, and went up a base on Street's poor peg. In the seventh inning Gardner singled, went to third base on a wild pitch, and scored on Cree's scratch single past Groom. In the ninth inning a double by Knight, scratch hits by Gardner and Austin, and Cree's clean drive to centre field netted two more runs.

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"Two-shoe" Shoes.
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Very soft, light and good looking.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren st. at 13th st. at 34th st.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 6; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 17; Boston, 8.
Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 9.
(Ten innings; darkness.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	99	46	.683	Cleveland	67	77	.465
New York	82	62	.569	Washington	64	82	.438
Detroit	82	64	.562	Chicago	64	83	.435
Boston	80	66	.548	St. Louis	45	103	.304

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	94	47	.667	Cincinnati	73	75	.493
New York	86	59	.593	St. Louis	59	83	.416
Pittsburg	83	62	.572	Brooklyn	60	86	.411
Philadelphia	74	71	.511	Boston	50	96	.342

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn—2 games.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

White Sox Win Final Game.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Chicago defeated St. Louis 9 to 1 in the final game of the series to-day. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'Con'l, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4	Truesd'e, 2b.	5	0	2	4	6
Lord, 3b.	4	1	1	2	0	Jansen, 3b.	5	0	4	2	3
Meloan, rf.	5	0	1	2	0	Stone, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Mes'ger, lf.	3	3	2	1	0	Northen, cf.	5	0	1	0	0
Chou'd, cf.	4	1	1	5	1	Hoffm'n, rf.	5	0	0	0	0
Blackb'e, ss.	4	1	0	3	2	Wallace, ss.	4	0	2	0	3
Mullen, 1b.	5	1	0	9	0	Griggs, 1b.	4	0	2	13	0
Block, c.	4	2	3	4	2	Stephens, c.	4	1	2	6	2
Olmst'd, p.	5	0	0	0	2	Malloy, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Parent, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1	Boyd, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	9	9	27	12	Total	40	1	16	27	17

Errors—Messenger, Truesdale, Jansen, (3,) Hoffman, Wallace, Griggs.

Chicago.........0 1 0 0 1 4 2 1 0—9
St. Louis.......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Chouinard. Three-base hits—Stephens, Stone. Sacrifice hits—Stone, McConnell, Lord, Blackburne. Double play—Blackburne, McConnell, and Mullen. Stolen bases—Messenger, Blackburne. Bases on balls—Off Malloy, 3; off Boyd, 1. Struck out—By Malloy, 3; by Olmstead, 3. Hits—Off Malloy, 8 in 6 2-3 innings; off Boyd, 1 in 2 1-3 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 13; Chicago, 9. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

New Record for the Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—By winning to-day's game from Boston Philadelphia broke the American League record for victories, which was set at ninety-eight by Detroit last year. Coombs was effective, while the home team took advantage of Boston's errors and won by 4 to 1. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hartsel, lf.	3	2	0	0	0	Gard'r, 2b.	4	1	1	1	4
Lord, rf.	4	1	1	3	0	Hooper, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Collins, 2b.	3	0	1	4	1	Speaker, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
McInnes, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1	Lewis, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Davis, 1b.	4	0	1	5	0	Engle, 3b.	3	0	1	0	4
Strunk, cf.	4	0	1	5	0	Purtell, ss.	4	0	0	0	2
Barry, ss.	4	1	2	1	5	Bradley, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Lapp, c.	4	0	1	7	2	Kleinow, c.	1	0	0	3	0
Coombs, p.	4	0	0	0	1	Carrigan, c.	1	0	1	6	0
						Wood, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	8	27	8	Total	30	1	4	24	10

Errors—Barry, Gardner, Purtell, Kleinow.

Philadelphia.........0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 ..—4
Boston...............0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Barry, 2. Three-base hits—Collins, Lapp. Sacrifice hit—Speaker. Stolen base—Strunk. Struck out—By Wood, 8; by Coombs, 6. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Wood, 2; off Coombs, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Wild pitch—Coombs. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Egan.

Leland Giants Against Ridgewood.

The biggest game of the season at Meyerrose Park, Ridgewood, will be played to-morrow between the Leland Giants of Chicago, the fastest colored team in the West, when they will meet the crack Ridgewoods. In their trip coming East the Leland Giants defeated several minor league teams, including the Lancasters of the Tri-State League, whom they beat decisively in a series. The Philadelphia Giants, Royal Giants, and Cuban Stars also have been beaten by the Chicagoans. In their line-up will be "Home Run" Johnson, Lloyd Petway, Rube Foster, and others. After this contest the Leland Giants will leave for Havana. Lindemann and Clougher will be in the points for Ridgewood.

Double-Header at Bronx Oval.

Another attractive double-header has been scheduled for Bronx Oval to-morrow, when the All Stars and Hobokens will clash in the first game, and in the second session the All Stars and Bronx Athletics will be the contestants. The All Stars will have in their line-up Billy Gilbert, Cy Seymour, Billy O'Hara, and Ernie Lush, formerly of the Giants, Sadofski, who has been signed by Baltimore, will cover short, and Fred Fisher, drafted by Brooklyn from Binghamton, will catch. Woods and Peterson will be in the box for the Bronx Athletics and Hohman will be behind the bat.

To Arrange World's Series Monday.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—"Garry" Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, issued a call for a meeting of the commission to be held next Monday in this city to arrange details for the world's championship baseball series. It is said that the members of the commission favor Oct. 15 as the opening day, and if the Chicago and St. Louis National League clubs can come to an agreement to push forward the game scheduled for Oct. 14 the world's series will be opened on the first named date.

Used Jennings's Name to Swindle.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 30.—Manager Hugh Jennings of the Detroit Americans has received new but disagreeable proofs of his popularity in Detroit. Some swindler has been circulating among well-to-do people representing himself as a committee to collect funds to purchase a home for Jennings and his bride. Jennings is to be married in November. Jennings's friends, without waiting to investigate, jumped at the chance to contribute. Congressman Denby was one of those who gave $50. Jennings was chagrined and angry when he heard of the swindle.

Police to Play Edison Team.

The baseball team of the New York Police Department, which defeated the Fire Department team last Saturday by a score of 15 to 5 in the final game for the trophy offered by The Chief, will play the team of the Brooklyn branch of the Edison Company on the Edison Field at Henry and Loraine Streets, Brooklyn, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The Edison [illegible]

BECKER'S LONG HIT PUTS GIANTS IN LEAD

Wiltse Replaced by Crandall and McGraw's Men Finally Win by 17 Runs to 8.

New York..1 3 0 0 6 1 0 3 3—17
Boston....3 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 1—8

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf, rf.	6	2	4	2	0	1
Doyle, 2b.	6	1	2	1	7	1
Snodgrass, cf.	1	4	1	0	0	0
Murray, rf, lf.	5	2	3	0	1	0
Bridwell, ss.	3	2	2	6	3	0
Fletcher, ss.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1	1
Merkle, 1b.	5	2	2	9	0	0
Wilson, c.	6	1	2	6	2	0
Wiltse, p.	2	1	1	0	1	0
Crandall, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rudolph, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Becker	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	42	17	19	27	15	8

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Collins, lf.	5	1	3	3	0	0
Goode, cf.	4	1	2	1	2	0
Shean, 2b.	5	1	3	4	2	0
Beck, 1b.	5	1	1	11	0	0
Miller, rf.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Sweeney, ss.	5	1	3	3	5	2
Burg, 3b.	5	0	4	1	2	0
Rariden, c.	5	1	0	4	3	0
Brown, p.	2	1	1	0	3	0
Curtis, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mattern, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Total	43	8	18	27	18	2

*Batted for Wiltse in fifth inning.

First base on errors—Boston, 2; New York, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 9 New York, 10. First base on balls—Off Brown, 4; off Curtis, 1; off Mattern, 4. Struck out—By Brown, 1; by Mattern, 1; by Wiltse, 1; by Crandall, 3; by Rudolph, 2. Home run—Becker. Three-base hit—Devore. Two-base hits—Miller, (2,) Wilson, Brown. Sacrifice hits—Goode, Doyle. Sacrifice fly—Murray. Stolen bases—Beck, Devore, (2) Doyle, Collins, Snodgrass, Merkle, Sweeney, (2,) Burg, (2.) Double plays—Brown, Rariden, and Beck; Shean, Sweney, and Beck; Doyle, Bridwell, and Merkle. Hit by pitcher—By Mattern, Snodgrass. Wild pitches—Brown, 1; Curtis, 1; Mattern, 1. Passed ball—Rariden. Hits—Off Brown, 10 in 4 innings; off Wiltse, 11 in 4 innings; off Curtis, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Crandall, 5 in 4 innings; off Rudolph, 2 in 1 innings; off Mattern, 6 in 3 2-3 innings. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Kane.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The Giants pulled off an easy victory in the first game of the last series with the Doves to-day, the score being 17 to 8. For four innings, however, McGraw's men did not know where they were at, the local men plugging Wiltse's curves consistently, while Brown kept the Giants' hits well scattered. In the fifth inning, however, there was a sudden reversal of batting form, due to the appearance of Becker, who took Wiltse's place at the bat.

The score when Becker faced Curtis, who had just replaced Brown, was 7 to 6 in favor of the Doves. The bases were filled and only one man was out. Becker did not have to wait long for the ball he wanted, and he sent it to the centre-field bleachers, clearing the bases and scoring himself. The inning netted the Giants six runs, placing them in the lead by a score of 10 runs to 7. After this inning there was nothing to the game, but the Polo Grounds men added seven more runs to their total, while Boston could secure only one.

Devore opened the game with a safe hit to centre, stole second, and reached third on Doyle's sacrifice. Snodgrass got first on called balls and stole second. On Murray's sacrifice fly Devore tallied. The Doves started in on Wiltse in the liveliest fashion, and before the inning closed had placed three runs to their credit. The Giants attached the same number of runs in the second inning, but the Doves assumed the lead again in the third and fourth. This put an end to Wiltse's career in the box, his place being taken by Crandall.

Crandall had the local men at his mercy, and it was only after the substitution of Rudolph in the last inning that the Bostons were enabled to make a solitary run in five innings. This came about after the first two men had been retired. Sweeney hit a single into right field and stole second and then third. Burg's single to centre scored Sweeney, but after purloining second and third he was left at the latter base when Raridan struck out.

Curtis was replaced by Mattern in the sixth inning, and the latter fared as badly as his predecessors. In the eighth inning Snodgrass was hit by a pitched ball, Murray hit safely to right, and Bridwell got first on called balls. Devlin's single to second sent two across the plate. As Bridwell reached third Devlin was caught at second. Merkle came to Bridwell's rescue with a nice single, and this ended the scoring for the inning. In the ninth, after Crandall had been thrown out at first, Devore hit to centre for three bases, and he tallied on Doyle's single. Snodgrass walked. On Murray's single Doyle crossed the plate, and Snodgrass reached third. Fletcher, who batted for Bridwell, was an easy out, but Devlin was sent to first on called balls, filling the bases. Snodgrass finally scored the third and last run for the Giants on a wild pitch.

Brooklyn Escapes a Defeat.

Brooklyn and Philadelphia played ten innings to a tie yesterday at Washington Park in a heavy-hitting battle, in which six pitchers were used. The game was called on account of darkness. The locals had the game apparently safe up to the eighth inning, when the visitors batted in eight runs and took the lead, 9 to 6. Brooklyn tied it up in the ninth inning, when Coulson hit for a home run with two men on bases. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Titus, rf.	4	1	2	0	0	Davids'n, cf.	6	1	2	3	0
Knabe, 2b.	5	1	1	3	4	Daubert, 1b.	6	2	4	10	2
Bates, cf.	6	2	4	3	0	Wheat, lf.	2	2	0	4	0
Magee, lf.	5	0	1	5	0	Hum'el, 2b.	6	1	2	0	4
Grant, 3b.	5	1	2	1	0	Coulson, rf.	5	1	3	1	0
Br'nsf'd, 1b.	4	1	2	10	0	M'Elv'n, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Doolan, ss.	5	1	1	1	4	Stark, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
Moran, c.	5	1	1	7	0	Miller, c.	3	1	1	5	2
Moore, p.	1	0	0	0	1	†Burch	1	0	0	0	0
Shettler, p.	2	1	1	0	1	Bergen, c.	1	0	0	3	1
*Walsh	1	0	0	0	0	Rucker, p.	3	1	1	1	1
Girard, p.	0	0	0	0	0	‡Erwin	1	0	0	0	0
Brennan, p.	1	0	0	0	1	§Dalton	1	0	0	0	0
						Scanlon, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						‖Lennox	1	0	0	0	0
Total	44	9	16	30	11	Total	44	9	14	32	13

*Batted for Shettler in eighth inning.
†Batted for Miller in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Rucker in eighth inning, but was taken out.
§Batted for Erwin in eighth inning.
‖Batted for Scanlon in tenth inning.

Errors—Bates, Shettler.

Philadelphia.........0 0 0 0 0 1 0 8 0 0—9
Brooklyn.............2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 0—9

Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 10. Two-base hits—Magee, Grant. Three-base hit—Coulson. Home runs—Bransfield, Daubert, Coulson. Stolen bases—Magee, Daubert, Hummel, Coulson. Double play—Bergen and McElveen. Bases on balls—Off Moore, 2; off Shettler, 1; off Brennan, 2; off Rucker, 4. Struck out—By Moore, 1; by Shettler, 3; by Rucker, 5; by Scanlon, 8. Hit by Pitcher—By Rucker, (Magee.) Passed ball—Moran. Hits—Off Moore, 6 in 3 innings; off Shettler, 3 in 4 innings; off Girard, 1 in 1-3 inning; off Rucker, 13 in 8 innings. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnstone.

Last Games at Brooklyn.

Two games will be played at Washington Park, Brooklyn, this afternoon, between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia teams, the first game starting at 1:30 o'clock. The remaining games to be played at Washington Park this season are with the Giants on Oct. 8 and two games with Boston on Columbus Day, Oct. 12.

For the Colored Championship.

The final baseball games in the series for the colored championship will be played at Olympic Field, 136th Street and Fifth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon, when the Royal Giants and Philadelphia Giants meet in a double-header. As each team has won three games there promises to be sharp tussels in the season's final meeting. Both teams will have out all their stars.

BASEBALL, 3:30 P. M., N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. American League Park. Adm. 50c.

CHANGES IN HARVARD TEAM.

Second Team Beaten, but It Scores a Touchdown on 'Varsity.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 30.—There were numerous changes in the line up of the Harvard first eleven in the football scrimmaging this afternoon, though everybody was out in uniform for practice of some sort except Ham Corbett, the crack halfback. Corbett hurt his right hand yesterday and is wearing it in bandages. Whether he plays to-morrow against Bowdoin is doubtful.

In a long scrimmage against the second team, the first team players were: Left end, Felton, Jowett and Long; left tackle, McKay and F. Leslie; left guard, Minot and Blodgett; centre, Perkins; right guard, Stow, Parmenter and Keays; right tackle, Bush and Hann; right end, O'Flaherty and Leads; back field, Gardiner, Johnson, Pierce, Tyron, T. H. Frothingham, Morrison and Graustein.

P. Smith, centre; Captain Withington, tackle; L. Smith, end, Wigglesworth, Frothingham and H. Leslie of the backfield took no part in the scrimmaging, but did preliminary practice consisting of goal kicking for the placement and signal work. They will all be in the game to-morrow probably.

The first team made two touchdowns and one goal from the field and the second team made one touchdown. The latter score was on a short forward pass after one or two extra downs had been allowed to the second team. The latter would not have scored in a week otherwise. Lewis made one of the first team's touchdowns by nabbing a forward pass and running 45 yards. O'Flaherty, who did excellent work at end, recovered a long bunt by Felton and in the next line up drop-kicked a goal from the 25-yard line. There were a couple of minor injuries. Long left the field limping and a second string man retired with a bloody nose.

The freshman squad was increased to-day to 86 and includes a goodly share of big and rangy youths. The officials for to-morrow will be: Referee, E. G. Hapgood, Brown; Umpire, W. H. Burke, Worcester "Poly"; Field Judge, F. R. Gillender, Pennsylvania; Head linesman, K. L. Morse, Dartmouth. The quarter periods will be ten minutes long.

Tigers Ready for Stevens Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 30.—On account of the contest with Stevens Institute tomorrow Head Coach Roper confined Princeton's football practice this afternoon to signals and blocking with the scrubs. There was no scrimmage, and the regulars are in good shape. Punting was done against the scrubs, and the ends covered the punts, but did not tackle. In running signals the team employed the forward pass and the onside kick. These two plays are expected to gain on Stevens. Laurie Dowd, Princeton, '09, is coaching the Hoboken boys, and his team is expected to put up a good game. Dowd coached the Princeton freshmen last year, and his team won the class championship. Last year's game went 47 to 12 against Stevens, and that of the year before 21 to 0.

Cornell to Play Engineers.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Cornell football team will line up against the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute team of Troy to-morrow afternoon, and although the Ithacans expect victory they believe the engineers will prove much stronger opponents than Hobart College's team. The coaches put the 'Varsity through a signal drill to-day in which many forward passes were used. The 'Varsity tomorrow will consist of Pitcher and Baker, ends; Munk and Austin, tackles; Hale and Champaign, guards; Stimson, centre; Butler, quarter back; Robb and Bates, half backs, and Simson, full back. The stocky Seagrave, who played centre last year, was out, but it is not known whether he will be able to play.

Football in Central Park.

Commissioner Stover yesterday afternoon approved about fifty applications for permits to play football in Central Park, and they were issued by the department. The Commissioner has assigned one-half of the North Meadows for the practice of the game, while the other half of the big field is devoted to lawn tennis. Among the clubs granted permits to use the meadows are the Seneca Club, Irish-American Football Club, Ranger Athletic Club, Cutler School, and the Ardsley Club.

Mohawks Ready to Play Football.

Manager Corcoran is getting the football candidates of the Mohawk A. C. in shape for an active season and believes he will develop a team to retain the title of the heavyweight championship of Greater New York. The Mohawks will play all first-class teams, challenges to be addressed to Ed Corcoran, Manager, 3,300 Broadway, New York City.

MISS HAMMOND VICTOR.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach to Defend Tennis Title Against New York Girl.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Because of a strained muscle in her right arm, Miss Evelyn Sears of Boston was obliged to default to-day to Miss Louise Hammond of New York in the final match for the women's tennis singles championship on the Longwood courts. The strain did not prevent Miss Sears from playing a match in doubles, and, although her back-hand strokes were useless, her partner, Miss Margaret Curtis, played so brilliantly that the pair defeated Miss Edith Rotch and Miss Lois Moyes in a two-set match. The winners will meet Miss Louis Hammond and Miss Elsie Little in the finals to-morrow. It was announced to-day that Mrs. Barger-Wallach of Newport, holder of last year's title to the Longwood Cup, would defend it to-morrow against Miss Hammond. Summary:

Women's Singles.—Final Round—Miss Louise Hammond, New York, defeated Miss Evelyn Sears, Boston, by default.

Women's Doubles.—Semi-finals, (concluded)—Miss Evelyn Sears and Miss Margaret Curtis, Boston, defeated Miss Edith Rotch, Boston, and Miss Lois Moyes, Toronto 6—4, 8—6.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-finals—Miss Marion Fenno and N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Miss Lois Moyes, Toronto, and Richard Bishop, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Louise Hammond, New York, and R. C. Seaver, Boston, defeated Miss Frederika Paine, Newport, and Gardner Beals, Boston, 10—8, 6—3.

Tex Ramsdell Ill in Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Tex Ramsdell, the noted sprinter and full back of the University of Pennsylvania football team, was taken to the University Hospital to-night seriously ill. He has not been feeling well since before the game with Dickinson last Wednesday. His temperature is very high, and it is feared he may be suffering from typhoid fever. Hutchinson, another star player on the team, is also in the hospital suffering from a sprained knee.

Turf Victories for Americans.

NEWMARKET, England, Sept. 30.—The Newmarket St. Leger Stakes of 550 sovereigns, for three-year-olds, distance last mile and three-quarters of the Cesarewitch Course, was run here to-day and won by August Belmont's Merry Task. Covent Garden II. was second. Only two horses ran.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Frank J. Gould's Pauverose finished second in Criterium de Maisons Laffitte of $5,000, distance six furlongs, which was run to-day at Maisons Laffitte.

NEW YALE TEAM TO TACKLE SYRACUSE

Capt. Daly Will Be Only Veteran in Line-Up—Elis Expect Easy Victory.

FOOTBALL GAMES TO-DAY.

Syracuse at Yale.
Stevens Institute at Princeton.
Bowdoin at Harvard.
Gettysburg at Pennsylvania.
Rensselaer Poly at Cornell.
Western Maryland at Carlisle.
St. John's at Annapolis.
Ursinus at Lafayette.
A. and M. of North Carolina at Georgetown.
Norwich at Brown.
Massachusetts "Aggies" at Dartmouth.
Union at Williams.
Worcester "Tech" at Trinity.
Lebanon Valley at Swarthmore.
Franklin and Marshall at Rutgers.
St. Bonaventure at Rochester.
Springfield Training at Amherst.
Connecticut "Aggies" at Wesleyan.
Clarkson at Colgate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30.—Yale expects little trouble to-morrow in equalling last year's score of 15 points against Syracuse, although Capt. Daly is the only veteran who will be able to face the New York men. Howe has not recovered from his injuries and Kilpatrick, who has practiced only two days is not yet in condition. Yale's final practice in preparation for the game consisted in only five minutes of scrimmaging, most of which was devoted to drilling in drop kicking and forming protection for it. Capt. Daly tried five goals from the field, missing four.

The Syracuse eleven reached here today at noon and went to their hotel headquarters. They were assigned rooms in the Yale gymnasium and spent an hour there late this afternoon drilling in signals. They were accompanied by head Coach Tad Jones, who said that the team was stronger than last season.

Capt. Daly to-night decided upon two changes in the team. He will start Loree at guard and Scully at right tackle. There is a slight disagreement over the time. Yale would like Syracuse to play 10 minute periods, but the visitors want them shorter. The line-up:

Yale.	Positions.	Syracuse.
Bomeisler	Left end	Pinder, Goldstone
Francis	Left tackle	Waite, Camp
Paul	Left guard	Ayling
Morris	Centre	Hartman
Loree	Right guard	Meyer, Fisher
Scully	Right tackle	Smith
Brooks	Right end	Kellett
Corey	Quarter back	Waldron
Philbin	Left half back	Reidpath, Wilkinson
Daly	Right half back	Fogle, Ainsley
Field	Full back	Daily, Lyons

NEWEST FOOTBALL RULES.

Connecticut League Adopts Code—Scoring of Points.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30.—No attempt is being made by football teams in this vicinity to follow the new rules. The school and amateur teams are playing under rules which they mutually agreed upon and a code different from the intercollegiate was adopted by the Connecticut Football League at its organization to-day. In all league matches the players will have to wear tennis shoes instead of the regulation footgear with leather cleats. This, the organizers declare, will result in fewer accidents.

The most radical innovation is in the system of scoring. Four teams will be in the league, and, in order to prevent tie games a new system was adopted. If a team carries the ball to its opponents' 15 yard line and loses it there, or if time is called the offense will score one point. If the pigskin goes to the 10 yard line two points will be chalked up and, if the ball is carried within the five yard line, the offense will score three points. If the ball is carried over the line for a touchdown only the regulation number of points will be scored. This rule will make it possible for a team to score a touchdown and keep its opponents from the goal line and yet lose the game.

NEW FOOTBALL UNSAFE.

Ten Players Injured in Games and Practice on Franklin Field.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—That football under the new rules is not likely to degenerate into a pastime for mollycoddies, as was feared by experts who favor the old fashioned game, is shown by the injuries already sustained by players on Franklin Field in regular games and in practice. Here is the list up to date:

Brown, Dickinson College, broken collar bone, sustained in game.
Bookmeyer, Pennsylvania, broken collar bone, received in practice.
Bloom, Pennsylvania, collar bone broken in practice.
Marks, Pennsylvania, shoulder dislocated in practice.
Hutchinson, Pennsylvania, wrenched knee, out of game for a week.
Clark and Keough, Pennsylvania, water on knee.
Young, Joudet, and Shoemaker, Pennsylvania, lame knees or ankles.

Middies in First Game To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 30.—The football season opens here to-morrow, when the local teams, the Naval Academy and St. John's, will meet in their annual game. Though St. John's is weaker than in former years, much interest has been aroused, as it will demonstrate the possibilities of the Midshipmen, who appear to be unusually strong. The work done by the navy lads in practice so far has made their supporters feel that the navy has bright prospects this year, and to-morrow's contest will be the first test against an opponent. Two men on the Naval Academy team who will be watched with much interest are Weems, at centre, and Howe, at left guard. The former weighs only a little over 160 pounds, but is so strong and active that it is believed he will hold his own with any opponent he will meet during the season. Howe entered this year, and as he weighs 208 pounds is the biggest man who has appeared on the academy team for many years. The back field, with Dalton and Clay at the halves and Austin at full back, is particularly fast, and they are good punters, Dalton being probably the equal of any on the field this season.

Lieut. Berrien, head coach, announced the following line-up for to-morrow: Left end, Cobb; left tackle, Capt. King; left guard, Howe; centre, Weems; right guard, Wright; right tackle, Loftin; right end, Hamilton; quarter back, Erwin; left half back, Clay; right half back, Dalton; full back, Austin.

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PENNSYLVANIA BEATEN.

Massachusetts Golfers to Play "Mets" for Leslie Cup.

HAMILTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—Massachusetts golfers triumphed over a team from Pennsylvania to-day in the preliminary round of the sixth competition for the Leslie Cup, played over the links of the Myopia Hunt Club. The Massachusetts players to-morrow will meet the Metropolitan team, holders of the cup since it was offered, in the final round.

Both in singles and in foursomes, the team of ten Massachusetts golfers excelled those from Pennsylvania. In the morning Massachusetts won six singles matches to four for Pennsylvania, and in the afternoon captured four of the five foursomes.

National Amateur Champion W. C. Fownes, Jr., and G. A. Ormiston of the Pennsylvania team, both of whom had been successful in the individual competition of the forenoon, were defeated as a team in the afternoon by H. H. Wilder and P. W. Whittemore of Massachusetts, 3 up, 2 to play. The Pennsylvanians led the local players by one stroke on the trip out, but on the return became unsteady and lost their advantage.

Perrin and Smith of the Pennsylvania team forced Fuller and Stevenson of Massachusetts to an extra hole, only to lose on the final approach, 1 up.

E. M. Byers and J. H. Childs won the only foursomes match for the Pennsylvanians, 3 up, 2 to play.

The summary of the foursome:

MASSACHUSETTS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Whittemore and Wilder, (3-2)	1	Fownes and Ormiston	0
Anderson and Tuckerman	0	Byers and Childs, (3-2)	1
Golbert and Schmidt, (2 up)	1	Pell and Thompson	0
Fuller and Davidson, (1 up, 19)	1	Perrine and Smith	0
Claflin and Brown, (5-3)	1	Kay and Kemble	0
Total	4	Total	1

PRELIMINARY ROUND, SINGLES.

MASSACHUSETTS.		PHILADELPHIA.	
H. H. Wilder	0	W. C. Fownes, Jr.	1
P. W. Whittemore	0	E. M. Byers	1
J. G. Anderson	0	G. A. Ormiston	1
W. R. Tuckerman	1	H. W. Perrin	0
Percival Gilbert	1	W. R. Thompson	0
A. G. Lockwood	0	W. D. Pfeil	1
P. G. Stevenson	1	W. S. Sargent	0
T. M. Claflin	1	J. H. Childs	0
H. Schmidt	1	A. G. Ray	0
T. R. Fuller	1	F. W. Kemble	0
Total	6	Total	4

FOR THE GOLF PLAYERS.

The title-holder, Miss Dorothy Campbell, has entered for the women's championship of the United States Golf Association at the Homewood Country Club, Flossmoor, Ill., Oct. 10 to 15. The entries close on Monday evening, and only eleven have so far sent in their names. This is a smaller advance list than usual, but no anxiety is felt among the National Committeemen, for the customary rush of entries is anticipated on the last day. Canadian entries are most prominent on the list at present, and include Miss Mabel Thompson, the champion of St. Johns, N. B. The other early entrants are Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, Philadelphia; Miss Martin, Tavistock, England; Mrs. J. D. Hibbard, Mrs. Warran McArthur, and Mrs. George R. Mitchell, Homewood Country Club; Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Evanston, Ill., Golf Club, who was beaten in the first round last year by Miss M. Phelps, Country Club of Brookline; Miss E. Turner, Exmoor Country Club, Highland Park, Ill.; Mrs. E. C. Nesbitt, Woodstock, Canada, and Miss Florence Harvey, Hamilton, Ontario.

Since the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association last Winter Secretary Watson's staff has been compiling a list of clubs in the United States that have golf links, but are not members of the National organization. It ran up to nearly 600 clubs. The work was necessary owing to a resolution passed at the meeting to mail to every such club a copy of the new constitution and by-laws, and a letter calling attention to the advantages of belonging to the United States Golf Association. The communications are now in the mails, and as a result many new members are expected, but whether this consummation is realized or not the Executive Committee feels that the campaign of education will have a good effect in advancing the general interest among the clubs in the National organization and its methods.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1910.

JOHN A. DIX.

After much searching for a candidate, the Democrats at Rochester have nominated for Governor Mr. JOHN A. DIX, a man of affairs, a business man, who, there is every reason to believe, will administer the public business of the State of New York as a successful private business is and should be administered, with method, with order, with system, with a sense of accountability for himself and his subordinates, and with a willingness and the courage to be held responsible for his administration of the trust. As a successful business man, as a man charged not only with the care of his own interests but with the proper safeguarding and advancement of the interests of others, Mr. DIX is in the best sense representative of the intelligent, active, sober-minded, conservative, and successful citizenship of the Empire State. He is a man to whom his fellow-citizens in the great community of which he is a part would readily turn for counsel, to whom they would with confidence intrust the conduct of affairs demanding foresight, sound judgment, ability, and uprightness. He is precisely that type of man that those charged with small or great trusts and responsibilities, hard beset by the violent and uncontrollable currents of our recent politics, alarmed by the peril involved in the daily propounding of new and strange social and political theories, have pictured forth to themselves and to others as a saving force, a safe helmsman, one whose coming to a place of power and responsibility would be welcomed with a deep sense of relief, would be regarded as a promise of safety. It is a familiar saying that the country needs a rest. With such an Executive as Mr. DIX this State, at least, would have a rest from crude experiment, from irresponsible groping after the unattainable, from rash ventures into the wholly unknown.

Mr. DIX is not unknown in politics, and to have had some experience in politics is a qualification for a candidate. But his are not the politics of the machine or of the boss. He became Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in June last. His method in discharging that trust has been the method of a man of conscience and right intentions, seriously desiring to find out what was best for those who had trusted him. He has called in conference the leading men of his party. He has journeyed about the State conferring with Democrats of prominence in every county, with those who are best qualified to advise and point the way. He has inspired his party with a new feeling. He has put life into it. He has reorganized it. He has won the respect and confidence of those whom he has consulted, of the mass of Democratic voters.

Upon public questions Mr. DIX has made declarations which show him to be in accord with the principles of the platform upon which he stands. He is an advocate of an honest revision of the tariff, of a reasonable and conservative, not a destructive revision, of a revision that will strip the unworthy beneficiaries of the protective tariff law of privileges of extortion of which no men, and least of all they, should have the enjoyment, a revision that will, so far as possible, tend to reduce the present high cost of living. He is an advocate of an economical administration of the affairs of the State, and of a cutting off of the useless expenditures which have so multiplied under successive Republican administrations. He has denounced the dishonest use of campaign funds as tending to undermine the integrity of elections, as a fraud upon the people. Mr. DIX is not in the slightest degree a believer in Mr. ROOSEVELT's "new Nationalism." He does not believe that the welfare of the people demands centralization of power. He has as little faith in an autocracy as in a plutocracy. "It is time," he has said, "for the people to guard with jealous care the privileges bestowed through a Government of law, not of men."

In a word, Mr. DIX is a Democrat. He adheres to the sound and long-tried principles of Democracy of which, if ever the Nation had need in the direction of its affairs, it now has need. In his private career and in his public utterances he appears as the antithesis of all that is dangerous and subversive in Rooseveltism. His character, his [illegible], his beliefs make it perfectly [illegible] fidence of the people should they elect him to the Governorship.

NEW NATIONALISM AT WORK.

The scorn with which true insurgents regard the temporizing methods of those who are insurgents for practical reasons is justified by the news of the day. We learn that "the Mexican Government has decided" to extend the period within which corn may be imported free of duty. Mexico wants cheap corn, and the "Government" takes off the duty forthwith. There is no nonsense about getting a law passed, or pottering whether or not a law is constitutional. The Government decides that food should be cheaper, and takes off the duty. What could be simpler, even in the United States under the new dispensation?

Nicaragua is another exemplar of the new Nationalism. Here again "the Government" decides and acts. Singularly enough it acts in precisely the same way. Food is dear, and "the Government" removes the duties, especially on "those most used by the poorer classes." Some reductions are complete, the free list being enlarged by articles both of food and wear. Better things are promised "as soon as the state of the Treasury permits." Best of all, "this crowns the work of freeing the country from the trusts."

Carry the news to Iowa. Spread it abroad in Beveridge land. But tell it not in New York, where the proprietor of the new Nationalism for the United States is falling so far short of the expectations of his disciples.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The platform of the Democratic Convention is a sensible, clear, practical, and dignified document in all its essential declarations. It is well at this juncture in public affairs that serious attention should be given to National questions, since the conditions of sound political life for the Nation and for the State are, in great degree, the same.

Nothing, for instance, could more intimately and vitally concern the people of the State of New York than the issue between the old—and true—Nationalism and the curious hodgepodge of extreme and venturesome ideas put forward, when and where it suits him, by Mr. ROOSEVELT as the new Nationalism. It is a proper and expedient thing for the Democratic Party of New York to pledge itself to the Nationalism "embodied in the Constitution of the United States," to "support the independent existence" of the distinct branches of the Government, and especially to "condemn all attacks upon the Supreme Court of the United States." These are not abstractions, nor is the reference to them in the platform a mere trick of political rhetoric. The subjects treated are of prime importance, and the course of Mr. ROOSEVELT with regard to them makes them of actual and immediate interest. The sober and measured language of the Democratic platform expresses a deep-seated feeling among reasonable and patriotic men of all parties.

Comment of the same sort is invited by the declaration of the Democratic Convention regarding the tariff. It goes straight to the point of what is, necessarily, one of the living issues of the present moment. It will not do to say that the tariff, as it now presents itself to the public mind, is not in this State an issue. It is so in one peculiar and significant respect. Mr. ROOSEVELT has just overthrown, in convention, a very bad set of bosses, and asks for the support of the voters for his ticket as the embodiment of superior political virtue. But the Payne-Aldrich tariff, which is the negation of political virtue, which is the violation of a solemn pledge, which is the product of the most shameless trade and dicker in Washington, which is oppressive to the mass of honest and hard-working men, and accords rich favors to special interests, this tariff, which is a monstrosity of political demoralization, is accepted, indorsed, and praised by Mr. ROOSEVELT's convention and party. They have made it an issue, and a vital issue, in the State, and the Democrats do their plain duty in meeting that issue.

The issue as to corruption in the affairs of the State is also a pertinent one. It would be idle to say that all vice is in one party and all virtue in the other. But there are a few plain facts that cannot be ignored. One of them is that the exposures of shameful corruption so far made have involved men high in the counsels of the Republican Party; another is that the unearthing and punishment of this corruption have been undertaken very reluctantly by the agents and representatives of that party; a third is that this urgent task is sure to be prosecuted more vigorously by the opposition. These are reasons, and good ones, for a change in the party in power. They would be equally good if the positions of the two parties were reversed. As things actually stand we think the duty of practical and intelligent and independent citizens is very plain.

"UNFAIR"?

It is said that $100,000,000 of building construction in many cities is stopped by a dispute in Newark. A firm there employed some members of a union not in affiliation with the International Association of Bricklayers, and also some laborers not unionists. It is said that in this the employers violated their agreement with the bricklayers' union. However that may be, the unions violated their agreement not to order a strike without arbitrating the dispute, in consideration of a pledge that employers would not order a lockout without arbitration. It is to be remarked that no question of uplift is involved. There are none of the sentimental questions which obscured the dispute in the strikes of the shirtwaistmakers, the cloakmakers, and others. There is no question of underpaid labor, or excessive hours, or of regard to sex weakness for reasons of public policy as well as personal sympathy. These strikers are able-bodied adults, who are not complaining of the conditions of their employment. They are, according to their own statement, asking the right to dictate who shall and shall not work. And they ask this, according to the statement of the employers, in violation of their agreement as to the manner in which they should make any demands whatever.

This strike is not exceptional. It occurs at a time when 300,000 British cotton operatives are in danger of losing their livelihood on account of a dispute originally affecting seventy-five. The maxim of labor that the injury of one is the concern of all is true in a sense not intended. It is the universal interest that such disputes shall be compartmented, and shall not involve all in a matter concerning only a few, whether they are right or wrong. In the broadest sense it is the interest of all that all should have a right to work on terms agreeable to them, and that one-tenth shall not possess the right, or rather the power, however acquired, to say whether or not others must be idle.

It is singular that workingmen should be so undemocratic in a country whose democracy is its boast. It can only be because their selfish interests submerge their interests as citizens. Public liberty gave the rights which these unions seek to exercise in a manner worthy of tyranny. The unions are quick to resent organized action against their interests. They ought to see that similar action by them is obnoxious to those who would see all have equal rights, and who would protect capital and labor alike from obnoxious oppression, whether through the forms of law or by the enactment of class legislation.

Labor offends in both directions. It has sought exemption from laws governing unfair competition which it seeks to enforce against others. It seeks to enforce laws of its own which are contrary to morality, even if within the written law. No man who wishes to buy or to sell is patient with any arrangement whereby he must deal with a single concern on terms fixed by it. Labor understands this when it wishes to sell labor. It should understand that there is the same feeling among those who buy labor. The public demand that all such monopolistic organizations shall be regulated. Any man has a right to be idle, but this case involves the right to declare that other men shall be idle. Labor ought to see that this is not permissible.

It is said that some unions do perceive it, and are willing to work beside non-unionists. These are not merely the most intelligent unions, but the best workmen, not shirking competition because able to meet it. It is the weak union and the poor workman who uses methods springing from fear of competition with competent wage earners under terms of lawful equality. There can be no public sympathy with workmen who seek to outlaw other workmen, whether under public law or trade union law. It behooves prudent wage earners to keep these two laws from clashing, because the public law must prevail whenever the issue is made.

DISFELLOWSHIPPED.

The distinguished Contributing Editor is accused of trying to serve two masters, contrary to the averment of a certain Sermon which, we suppose, is still held in respect in some departments of The Outlook office. Senator CUMMINS's newspaper, The Des Moines Leader, makes this charge against Mr. ROOSEVELT, and does not mince its words. This organ of insurgent opinion expresses much displeasure at the standpat tone which we had remarked in Mr. ROOSEVELT's Saratoga platform. It admonishes the Colonel that "he cannot swallow up the insurgent movement, and insurgency will not swallow him."

It would be one of the great catastrophes of politics if, to change the metaphor about the two masters, both of the horses which Mr. ROOSEVELT is trying to ride should run from under him. He returned from his recent expedition exulting in the belief that he had captured the West with his railing at the Supreme Court Judges, with his "new Nationalism" professions, with his demands for more power at the centre of the Government, and with his programme of further harassing the corporations. But the West, so far as Mr. CUMMINS, a very active and able insurgent, may be assumed to represent it, now turns against him. "ROOSEVELT's room is far preferable to his company," says The Des Moines Leader. The right hand of fellowship was never more rudely withdrawn.

It has been rumored that the insurgents of the West were somewhat narrowly watching Mr. ROOSEVELT. They do not forget that he got on very well with CANNON and ALDRICH. Neither do they forget that he never liked LA FOLLETTE or CUMMINS. His Saratoga platform they construe as we construe it. It is such a platform as CANNON himself might have written. Its tariff plank is a defiant proclamation of standpat principles. Over this, and evidently, too, over the omission from the [illegible] platform of all [illegible] of the doctrines over which the West goes wild, the organ of the Iowa insurgents is visibly excited. It really looks as though the Colonel's Western horse was getting away.

The Eastern mount can do him no service. In New York and in the States of the East generally he might with clenched teeth and fists, and all the vehemence of the Rooseveltian oratory, insist that he is a conservative, a standpatter, and a Cannon man, without in any degree impairing that marked want of confidence with which he is here regarded. Mr. ROOSEVELT is by nature a radical, by temperament a destroyer. The East judges him correctly; he cannot change its judgment by platform reticences concerning those doctrines which stirred the West's enthusiasm. But it is shocking that this great ethical teacher should be accused of two-facedness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Automobile and Aeroplane. To-day will determine to what extent the aeroplane has taken the place of the automobile as an object of general public interest. We can all very well remember when the race for the Vanderbilt Cup was easily the most discussed and most eagerly awaited sporting event of the year in this vicinity—when to watch it vast crowds of people subjected themselves to enormous inconvenience and not a little expense, and when the drivers of the racing machines were regarded by everybody as the culminating exemplars of what human beings care to attempt and can accomplish when they rise superior to the instinct of self-preservation. But now it is the aeroplane about which, as truly as about anything, one can say that "everybody is talking."

Of course everybody is not talking about the aeroplane all of the time, and not many much of the time, but aviation is certainly the "sensation" of the day, and to see a man flying through the air on a well-controlled machine gives thrills which the automobile, even at its topmost speed, no longer provides. As an object of desire the automobile is unquestionably doing much more than hold its own. Its numbers have marvelously increased, it has conquered to a large degree the fierce animosity which it at first excited in the mind of almost everybody who could not afford to buy the then new vehicle, and appreciation of the pleasures it can give and of the utilities it can serve has become almost universal. Indeed, the automobile is now almost or quite as much a necessity of modern life as horses and carriages were a generation ago. But there is hardly any question that the aeroplane has made the automobile "an old story" in most, or at least many, senses of that phrase, and the racing chauffeur's glory has paled while that of the aviator has brightened.

This is not remarkable, for while the automobile was an improvement on anything that went before, the aeroplane is something absolutely new, and marks the accomplishment of what for numberless centuries was held to be a wild dream, if not an utter impossibility. The air was the last unconquered domain, and it seemed to be unconquerable, for the balloon only invaded it. Nevertheless, the cup race remains a notable "event," and many a night's sleep will have been lost this morning because of it. Perhaps the interest in it now is not less, but only different.

A Victim of Witchcraft. When a young woman rose in the oldest and largest of New York's Christian Science "churches" Wednesday evening and proceeded to voice the conviction that she had been subjected to mental injuries and sufferings by certain of its members who had "mesmerized" her with just that end in view, there was instant alarm and excitement among those present. The young woman was peremptorily silenced before she could make her accusation with any detail, and as she showed a strong disinclination to remain silent she was gently but very firmly led out of the building. Then the First Reader solemnly assured such uninitiates as might be present that "in the Christian Science Church there is no such thing as mesmerism."

It took a good deal of courage for him to say so, for to the knowledge of everybody who heard his words, the Eddyites thoroughly believe, and Mrs. EDDY most thoroughly of all, that there is "such a thing as mesmerism," and that by means of it people both in and out of the Church have been tortured and even murdered. They usually call it "malicious animal magnetism"—"M. A. M." for short—and their older literature is full of stories about the crimes of those who practice it. Of late, since Mrs. EDDY's retirement into a mysterious seclusion, her followers have avoided public discussion of this dark subject, but it is the merest quibble to say that there is none of it in the Christian Science Church.

The statement is true only in the sense that the use of suggestion for evil ends does not come within the definitions of the cult. Numberless times, however, prominent as well as obscure Eddyites have charged people who vehemently claimed membership with them with practicing the black instead of the white magic, and in many cases the question whether a particular piece of magic was black or white has been only a matter of opinion. There is the same amount and kind of reality in each, for the two are one, and while disbelief in "malicious animal magnetism" gives perfect safety from it, belief renders it a very efficient agent—equally efficient whether or not anybody is trying to use it or not.

Probably nobody had endeavored to hurt the young woman who made the scene, but if she imagined that people were thinking against her, the pains she wanted to describe were as real as any others to her, and such a delusion, carried far enough, might have caused her death.

Why They Disliked the Captain. Now that what may be taken as an accurate explanation of why the West Point cadets resorted to a "silence" against an officer stationed there has been published, it is not difficult to understand why they manifested their dislike of Capt. LANGAN in this way instead of presenting their grievance in accordance with discipline and the rules. They realized that the complaint would have been too general to have been taken seriously.

It was made up mostly of little things, each in itself hardly a basis for action, while the graver accusations are somewhat lacking in obvious plausibility. Whether or not these charges against Capt. LANGAN are true will develop as the inquiry goes on, but boys do not become fiercely antagonistic to anybody without some cause, real or imagined. Even though it be only lack of tact that was the cause in this instance, the Captain is not vindicated, for tactlessness is a grave [illegible] in the position he held, and it can make an enormous amount of trouble.

The boys were not quite fair in getting their side of the case before the public while Capt. LANGAN could say nothing in his own defense, but they had the excuse that they were already under punishment for what they did, though sentence has not yet been passed upon them. Perhaps if they realized that a "silence" has much resemblance to what in civilian life is called "sulking," it would not seem to them a very dignified form of protest.

LIMITS OF CENSORSHIP.

National Board Praises Standard of Moving Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the recurrent discussion of the merits of moving pictures the National Board of Censorship is generally involved. Of late there have been a number of published statements which misconceive the methods and jurisdiction of the Board of Censorship, and we trust that you can find space for the following statement:

1. The Board of Censorship is responsible only for the motion pictures seen in theatres—not for the vaudeville, illustrated songs, &c. The Board of Censorship censors the National output of motion pictures. It is not equipped to look after the numerous local problems involved in the motion-picture show.

2. The Board of Censorship does not limit its work to the output of one group of motion-picture manufacturers, but censors the output of all the leading manufacturers, the so-called independent, as well as the so-called licensed companies. This has been true since the beginning of the work. At least 90 per cent. of the total output of motion pictures placed on the American market, week by week, is inspected by the board.

3. The Board of Censorship is not merely an advisory body, but a body with power. This power is delegated by the manufacturers of pictures, and if a manufacturer refused to put into effect any verdict of the Board of Censorship the board would thenceforward decline to inspect any of his pictures and would so announce to the public. The board exists through a co-operative arrangement with the manufacturers, but the manufacturers have seen fit to give the board positive and final power so long as the co-operative arrangement continues.

4. There still remain on the market a number, constantly diminishing, of pictures which have not been censored by this board. These pictures were produced prior to the creation of the board, a year and a half ago, and were spread throughout the country and passed beyond the control of the manufacturers, and can be reached only by each locality on its own initiative. If among these pictures there are any objectionable films, such films can be confiscated only by legal process, carried out under the statutes of each State. The total of such uncensored pictures is less than 20 per cent., and with each month the proportion is diminishing.

5. The Board of Censorship is controlled by a General Committee of social workers and representatives of numerous civic bodies. The routine of censorship is carried on by subcommittees of volunteers, who are in no way obligated to the business interests of the trade. Any one interested can obtain literature giving detailed description of the methods and standards of the board, and likewise giving the complete personnel of all committees.

6. In censoring motion pictures the Board of Censorship remembers that they are a form of dramatic art and must, therefore, deal with human problems and sometimes with actions which in real life would be illegal. The board seeks in each case to determine whether the picture tends to undermine moral standards, to suggest immorality, to overemphasize the brutal and sensational, and it goes without saying that all obscenity is proscribed. The subtleties of good taste are necessarily beyond the jurisdiction of the board.

Finally, it has been the general verdict of social workers expressed in numerous reports made on different occasions in different parts of the country that motion pictures are on the whole a cleaner, a more moral, and a more intellectually versatile form of dramatics than any other form of the cheap theatre now extant. This is so because the audience of motion-picture shows is in the main an audience of wage-earners and of families whose standards are not base and whose craving for education is genuine and deep.

NATIONAL BOARD OF CENSORSHIP.
WALTER STOREY, General Secretary.
New York Sept. 29, 1910.

Suffrage in Colorado.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Possibly you may have heard something about the agitation for woman suffrage. It seems to me that while I was a citizen of your very excellent town, that is, until two months ago, I heard little else. I thought when I came here I should find the fair creatures tumbling over one another on their way to the polls, raising the tone of politics and purifying ballots. Yesterday I heard how they were doing it when I found on my veranda a pleasing young female and a grandpa G. A. R. in blue and brass. They had registration books to take my pedigree. "Do you mean to tell me that one can register in one's own house, without going to the polls?" said I.

"Oh, yes," said the fair canvasser. "We have to do that with the ladies, or they would not take the trouble to vote."

"Why, we have been hearing in New York how enthusiastic the women were, crazy to vote, pushing one another from the ballot box—couldn't keep 'em home."

"Humph!" exclaimed the old soldier, "we have to send carriages for 'em to get 'em to the polls at all."

When you in New York place in the feminine hand from which it has so long and so cruelly been withheld, so to speak, the sacred franchise, be sure to provide at the same time transportation in a seagoing motor car.

LEONARD W. ELY.
Denver, Col., Sept. 25, 1910.

In Aristocratic Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been living during this Summer in a suburb of Brooklyn where everybody seems well-off, where the verandaed houses and grounds are pretty and well-kept, where even the streets—or "avenues" have had their old numeral nomenclature changed to aristocratic English names, and where, therefore, a lover of consistency might expect to find the inhabitants to be of a corresponding refinement in their habits and customs. But what does he find? An intermittent sound of carpet-beating fills your disgusted consciousness throughout the day, suggesting the vanished shanty-town, the dumping ground, the "middin"—anything but the pleasant suburban villas and smartly attired people. And then what of our Board of Health and its mythical functions? Where do they come in? D. C. M.
Brooklyn, Sept. 28, 1910.

The High Duty on Socks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, P. B. Worrall, in to-day's issue, complains that woolen cloth sold in this country for $1.14 a yard, which he can purchase in England for 54 cents a yard, cannot be imported into this country because the duty exceeds the differences, 60 cents a yard. If Mr. Worrall had gone to Germany and bought a dozen cotton socks for 54 cents, or 4½ cents per pair, before he could get them into the country the duty on them would be 78 cents a dozen. This duty is paid entirely by the poorer classes of people, as the wealthier classes wear the higher grades and silk hosiery, on which the duty is less.

According to the newspaper reports, some of our honorable Senators do not wear any socks at all, probably because of this high duty.

New York, Sept. 28, 1910. M. B.

Nut Trees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Abandoned farms and hillsides could be planted with nut trees. Chestnuts, hickories, beeches, butternuts, and walnuts will thrive in any part of our Eastern States.

New York, Sept. 29, 1910. C. W. B.

ROOSEVELT'S PLATFORM.

How Can He Reconcile It with His Western Speeches?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of your paper of the 29th you have an editorial article entitled "A Standpat Platform." The opinions and facts set forth in the editorial accord so perfectly with the views and feelings of the people at large that I for one wish to indorse it.

That Theodore Roosevelt has many admirers in the United States goes without saying, but the game of politics is somewhat like the game of love—admirers may stand the sauce of coquetry but they will not tolerate the trait of insincerity. Col. Roosevelt, in adopting the platform laid down at Saratoga, which indorsed the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill, has placed on his brow the wreath of insincerity so plainly that the whole world may now read. He has been howling from East to West: Down with all dishonest methods, and bosses! Down with all robbery and stealing by the trusts, corporations, and special interests! Down with every method of stealing whereby the common people are wronged!

Those have been his utterances; those have been his speeches; yet when the time came for action for the benefit of the people at large he set his approval and stamp on the worst piece of robbery and grafting ever perpetrated on the people of the United States. It proves conclusively that when it comes to action the corporations, large interests, and big grafters are really supported by Col. Roosevelt.

As the utter hypocrisy of his many utterances appeals to me, so will it to other voters. The man has only his political aspirations at heart, not the good of the people.

THOMAS BRUCE.
Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Exactly where does THE TIMES find ground for saying that Mr. Roosevelt desires to be President in 1912? It must be assumed that you have a good basis for making the statement. It is a strong argument against Roosevelt if true, and an unworthy one of you if not true.

Theodore Roosevelt has been twice President, why should he desire to be President again? Is it impossible to conceive that from motives of the highest patriotism he desires to turn the rascals out of civic position and to see that every man and corporation gets a square deal? I admire the lion-like courage with which unbacked by official position and with sole weapon of Truth, he is attempting the task. One is fascinated by his personality, for it is laid on simple and great lines, and 99 per cent. of us are well-wishers of his career, for each man says to himself: "I would like to have the fun he is having and to do what he is doing."

ISRAEL LUDLOW.
New York, Sept. 28, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The country, indeed the whole world, has seen and heard so much of Theodore Roosevelt of late that his retirement to private life for a year or two would be accepted by his fellowmen with a sense of grateful relief. The strenuous ex-President made mistakes in his European tour. Since his return to his native land his unceasing activity has resulted in no positive good to the Nation at large, or to his own political party; on the contrary he has helped to place the Republican Party in a condition of complete chaos.

Were Mr. Roosevelt out of public view, his party might see its way more clearly and develop greater harmony of action for the struggle the November election will make inevitable.

E. B. WHITE.
Newark, N. J., Sept. 29, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I certainly think you sustain your claim to be "independent," so independent, indeed, that you seem to have no stability. Do you remember your splendid editorial article of Aug. 20, "Avoid a Fight," in which you urge Roosevelt to fight and clean up the whole "wretched combine" for the benefit of the whole State? Now look at your editorial article in to-day's paper, "Mr. Roosevelt's Convention." You say: "Thus Mr. Roosevelt has won the first important battle preliminary to his campaign for the Presidency of 1912."

Aug. 20 you call it a fight to clean up the "wretched combine," Sept. 28 you call it a "battle for the Presidency of 1912."

D. MacLACHLAN.
Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1910.

Crossing Fifth Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in this morning's TIMES entitled "Lives Imperiled in Fifth Avenue," is most opportune; it recites the situation clearly.

My business takes me along the referred to avenue and Forty-second Street several times daily, and I have almost on every visit found an annoying and vicious practice permitted by the policemen stationed to guide traffic at the junction of these thoroughfares.

The officer halts traffic coming west on Forty-second Street to allow vehicles to move up and down Fifth Avenue. I have frequently observed that the policeman permits a taxi or auto to break from the congested group on Forty-second Street to move around the corner and pass up or down Fifth Avenue, as the case may be. Pedestrians not looking for happenings such as this, since the west-bound traffic on Forty-second Street is at a standstill, are put to acrobatic feats to avoid being run down by the sudden and unexpected appearance and close proximity of these often fast moving machines.

CITIZEN.
New York, Sept. 29, 1910.

An Unenforced Motor Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to commend your publication of the article "Good Law but no Enforcement" in this morning's issue. While away, if I remember rightly, I read in the newspapers that the numbers on the motor cars were to be in figures of thirteen inches high and were to be immovably placed upon the vehicles where they would be clearly visible. Instead of this they are frequently placed where they are hidden by portions of the cars and none of them are of the height of thirteen inches. The smoke offense is another point upon which the law is not enforced.

Altogether my expectations of improvement founded upon what was promised have been terribly shocked, even to the filthy condition of the streets. I had it in mind to address the special authority on this last point; but I fear we are in for no better street management than it was customary to attribute to Tammany Hall.

ABBOTT BROWN.
New York, Sept. 29, 1910.

Mr. Price Collier and the English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Price Collier has used his energies to convince his readers that the most important thing at the present time is to understand and appreciate the English. It is surprising that, knowing the English as well as he assumes, he does not know them well enough to realize that it is merely energy wasted on a nation which knows itself to be "tip-top."

Mr. Collier admires "results," no matter as to ways and means of obtaining them. For every weakness of this nation he finds a cause and an excuse in the same breath. He inflicts and heals, all the time bearing "results" in mind. But does England try to understand any nation under the sun? No; it is a case of the mountain must come to Mohammed. John Bull may well grin.

A. C. D.
Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 29, 1910.

Mayor Gaynor's Latest Act.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mayor Gaynor has been daily growing larger in the estimation of the people since his inauguration. His latest act has lifted him head and shoulders above his contemporaries and distinguished the man from the politician.

VOTER.
New York, Sept. 29, 1910.

IN MEMORY OF GEORGE CHAVEZ

Brave eyes, the first that viewed the upturned face
Of that vast spirit of the eternal snow;
Brave soul, that dared with fiery wing to trace
The lonely pathway that the eagles know;
Uplifted so beyond our common fears,
What praise can reach you now your pulse is still?
Rest, with the mighty army of your peers,
The sons of the unconquerable Will.

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

TAFT'S CABINET ENDS BUSY WEEK

His House Party Breaks Up After Cutting Down All Expenditures to the Quick.

NAVY ESTIMATES LOWER

President Leaves for Here at 10 A. M. To-day to Address Republican Clubs —Submits Speech to Cabinet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The last day of the President's house party of Cabinet officers at the White House passed in a stress of work that made it impossible for most callers to reach the President's inner office. All the unfinished matters of a week of almost continuous Cabinet sessions were gone into, a task that occupied the President and his official family all morning and most of the afternoon.

The President will leave Washington to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for New York, where he will deliver a speech before the National League of Republican Clubs. This will be the last and most important political utterance of the President in the present campaign, and he has spent much time and care in its preparation. Parts of the speech were submitted to the Cabinet to-day and slight modifications were suggested here and there. Most interest centres in the likelihood of references by Mr. Taft to the result of the Saratoga convention, but nothing is known as to the purport of any remarks he may make thereon. The work of the week has been largely devoted to cutting down estimates for the coming year in all departments. All expenditures except for the Army have been "cut to the quick." In the case of the Navy, despite the President's adherence to the two-battleship programme, the Department's total estimates for the next fiscal year will be about $9,000,000 less than they were last year, $128,300,000, as against $137,018,000. There will be a few smaller vessels besides the two ships of the super-dreadnought class. The President has long been interested in our Oriental trade development, and this fact is thought to explain his wishes for a larger Navy to protect our interests in that zone.

While stringent economy is the rule, it is understood that Congress will be asked to appropriate $2,000,000 for fortifying the Isthmian Canal. Retrenchments in other directions indicate that no clerk need expect any increase in salary except by promotion.

The President will follow the example of former Executives for many years in appointing a negro as successor to W. T. Vernon, Registrar of the Treasury. Vernon will resign soon as a result of a quarrel with Gov. Stubbs of Kansas, whom the Registrar did not support. The Governor in turn will prevent Vernon's return to Western University, of which he was head. His successor will be J. C. Napier of Tennessee, well known in that State as a negro leader, banker, and business man. Registrar Vernon's signature appears on all United States paper money issued during his term. He is the son of a Tennessee slave, and his father is still alive.

DOGFISH GOOD IF NAME ISN'T.

Tastes as Well as if Called Whitefish, Bass, or Halibut.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Dogfish are as good to eat, when served as "dogfish" as when labeled "ocean whitefish," "sea-bass," or "Japanese halibut" on café menus, according to Dr. Irving Field of the United States Fish Commission.

The pure-food law frowns on dogfish being called by any other name, but the Fish Commission has been experimenting with the fish and has determined that its edibility is excellent. Dr. Field urges, in view of present high food prices, that the public eat dogfish and not feel at all finical about the name.

Dogfish is declared to be almost as good as salmon, and practically indistinguishable from halibut.

CAR GRAFT 15 PER CENT.

Ostermann Says Tribute to Railroad Officers Left Nothing for Dividends.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Counsel for the prosecution in the Illinois Central Railroad repair fraud hearing before Municipal Judge Bruggemeyer to-day announced that William M. Drennan, formerly treasurer of the Ostermann Manufacturing Co. anu Henry C. Ostermann's right hand man, was in Chicago and might be placed on the witness stand.

It was intimated by Attorney Fisher that Drennan would corroborate the story told on the witness stand by Ostermann and would also give further details of the alleged plot by which the railroad company is said to have lost $1,500,000.

Ostermann spent to-day under cross-examination by counsel for the defense. He reaffirmed testimony which he had previously given and in one or two instances enlarged on his first narration of the history of the car repair concern that bore his name. The witness declared that the demands for money by certain Illinois Central officers became so pressing that small stockholders in the Ostermann company could not be paid even a nominal dividend on their investments.

"At first," said Ostermann, "only 15 per cent. was given to the Illinois Central. Subsequently this was increased. Finally I told the bookkeeper to charge enough on car repairs to cover the payment of tribute to Illinois Central officers. Later on Joseph E. Buker and John M. Taylor suggested that we get work from other companies as well as the Illinois Central. I went to Baltimore and was about to close a contract with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad when I was given to understand that President Harahan of the Illinois Central Railroad would have us spend our time on Central cars instead of doing work for others. We did an unusually large business in the late summer 1909."

Judge Bruggemeyer announced that the hearing would be resumed Monday.

SUBWAY LOOP CONNECTION.

Present Line to Have a Passageway to the Bridge Route.

The Public Service Commission proposes to provide a connection between the present Subway at Brooklyn Bridge and the new Centre Street loop subway connecting the Brooklyn, the Manhattan, and the Williamsburg bridges, by means of a door and passage way through the new municipal building under construction.

The work will be done through the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, as an extra under Subway Contract No. 1, which covered the construction of the existing Subway system. The commission made requisition yesterday on the Board of Estimate for $15,000 city bonds for this purpose.

First Title Under Torrens System.

Gilbert Ray Hawes of 596 West End Avenue obtained yesterday the first Supreme Court order for the confirmation of a title under the Torrens system of land registration. The property affected is an elevator apartment house at 2[illegible] West 104th Street. The order directs all previously interested in the property to show cause within the time provided by statute why the title held by Mr. Hawes should not be considered legally impregnable from this time henceforth.

SOUVENIRS FOR ALL IN TIMES CONTEST

Specially Prepared Announcements Sent to the Pupils of the Jersey City Schools.

OTHERS WANT TO ENTER

Bayonne in Particular Wishes the Awards Could Be Extended to Its Pupils.

State School Superintendent Charles J. Baxter's circular letter to the County and City School Superintendents of New Jersey has made the articles on the founding in 1660 and history of Bergen Village, on what is now known as Jersey City Heights, prepared by Daniel Van Winkle and to appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 3-9, inclusive, of special interest and value to the school children all over the State; and they will seek THE TIMES's narrative in the preparation of the compositions with which they are to signalize the observance of "Bergen Day" in their classrooms on the afternoon of Oct. 19. New Jersey has as deep an interest in the founding of Bergen as Jersey City has; it was right there that the history of the State as well as the history of the city had its beginning.

The acceptance of its coming historical review as the basis of school work all over the State has intensified the interest of the Jersey City schools in the competition for which THE TIMES has provided awards. The interest in the competition outside of Jersey City is manifest in a letter that came to THE TIMES yesterday from Miss Ellen L. Osgood of the Bayonne High School, asking why the contest cannot be extended to the schools there. THE TIMES explains that the Jersey City schools chosen are particularized for the awards because Jersey City is the community that has grown up around the immediate spot that the first settlers fortified with stockades against the Indians. Bayonne came along in time to cut a figure in the later history of the State. But she was not there when Jersey City was born on Bergen Heights. So it will be seen that there are local reasons for picking out Jersey City that do not apply outside of Jersey City.

Fresh enthusiasm in the rivalries for the silver medals made by Tiffany, and for the engraved certificates of merit with which the leaders in the contest are to be rewarded, was aroused yesterday by the distribution in all the schools of circulars announcing the conditions of the competition. The distribution was made with the consent of City School Superintendent Snyder of Jersey City, who reasoned that the approval of the competition by the Board of Education carried with it the privilege of using all proper means to make the terms of the competition known among the school children.

Not ordinary circulars, either, were these that the teachers placed in the hands of their pupils. THE TIMES thought that the prints might have a souvenir value to the boys and girls of the schools, that they might be "something to keep" as mementos of the great celebration the Bergen anniversary is to have in the city, and it took care to have them set up so as to be typographically pretty to look at and printed on fine paper.

These circulars set out the terms of the competition just as THE TIMES has announced them heretofore. In the first place the composition to be offered on the founding of Bergen must be inspired by a perusal of Mr. an Winkle's seven historical articles to appear in these columns. Then they must be legible, in good English, and neat to look upon. For those excelling in these points the awards are as follows:

1. To the pupil in each class in the grammar department of the public and parochial schools writing the best composition, a Tiffany silver medal.
2. To the pupil writing the second best composition, an engraved certificate of merit.
3. To the pupil in each grade of the Jersey City High School offering the best composition, a cash prize of $10.
4. To the pupil in each grade of the Jersey City High School offering the second best composition, a cash prize of $5.
5. To the pupil in each grammar grade of the private schools offering the best composition, a Tiffany silver medal.
6. To the pupil in each grammar grade of the private schools offering the second best composition, an engraved certificate of merit.
7. To the teacher in each grade of the grammar departments of the public and parochial and high schools whose pupils shall produce the five best compositions, a cash prize of $10.

Further announcement of the progress of the competition will be published in THE TIMES from day to day until the awards are made.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers on Ten Steamships Sailing To-day.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those booked to depart on them are:

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA (Hamburg.)—Mr. and Mrs. John Ward Alden, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley S. Blossom, P. P. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Bartlett, Mrs. H. O. Canfield, Arthur W. Edwards, Leon Orr Fisher, A. P. C. Forbes, Miss D. E. Gurnee, A. C. Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan, Baron and Baroness Haupt-Stummer, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Low, Siegfried Morawetz, Mrs. T. H. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert T. Parsons, Mrs. Frederick Jennings Parsons, Miss M. V. Sands, Mrs. C. Saint Jacques, E. E. Scott, and H. M. Whallon.

CARONIA (Liverpool.)—Mrs. Henry Ach, James L. Ach, William Henry Avery, J. A. Bagley, James Brooke, J. V. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cook, Mrs. R. D. L. Denne, Miss Kate Douglas, H. Cuthbert Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hopkins, R. E. Parsons, George Proctor, Mrs. Charles Wellington Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Warren A. Ranson, Mrs. A. G. Sheriff, Capt. and Mrs. J. Percival Werlich, H. W. Young, and T. J. Zimmerman.

BALTIC (Liverpool)—Mrs. Charles Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Blakeslee, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Craggs, William S. Cushing, Fred B. Dalzell, Charles E. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Ellis, Thomas Fraser, Prof. and Mrs. George E. Hale, Major E. H. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Holder, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Kennedy, the Very Rev. Canon McDonald, Sir Robert W. Perks, Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Truelove, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Weaver, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Radcliffe Whitehead.

MINNEWASKA (London)—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Baker, Prof. and Mrs. John B. Clark, Mrs. Ward Coldridge, Mr. and Mrs. James Corning, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar C. Cornish, Philip C. Finn, William Holding, Mrs. Evelyn Howard-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. McKay, Mrs. L. R. E. Paulin, Charles W. Sparks, Mrs. C. S. Van Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Alexandria Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. John Zarrow.

KOENIGIN LUISE (Naples.)—Francesco Albo, the Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Alexander, Mrs. C. S. Bell, Miss Louise W. Forbes, Lieut. B. E. Gray, Mrs. Isaac T. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Garcia Jove, H. V. Porter, and Mrs. C. C. Viall.

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow.)—P. Carter Bell, Miss Alice Chaloner, Herbert W. Clock, Mr. and Mrs. James Hebden, Mrs. Dunbar Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Ludgate, Hon. Reginald Walsh, Lady Margaret Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wayer, and Dr. and Mrs. William H. White.

VADERLAND (Antwerp.)—Miss Ernestine Britt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Cobb, Miss Ethel Cushing, Mrs. John Maynard Harlan, the Right Rev. Thomas Heylen, Bishop of Namur; Miss Clara V. Parker, Miss Velma Wells, Dr. and Mrs. George H. Watson, Paul Wells, and Rene Staes.

ST. LOUIS (Southampton)—Mrs. Louise Ann, Miss Florence Bunt, Miss Mildred Cowing, J. Dargan, C. S. Drummond, H. C. Jennison, Miss Margaret Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Needham, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Irving Twombly.

[illegible]ATO (Southampton, via West Indies)—[illegible] Vandujes, Miss Agnes Williams, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Loper, J. B. Logan, Dr. B. L. [illegible], L. F. Sweeney, Theodore W. Noyes, [illegible] R. Snow, and Mr. and Mrs. R. D. [illegible].

[illegible] DEGLI ABRUZZI (Naples)—Mrs. [illegible] Collender, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Watson, Mrs. Marguerita Hoffman, Miss A. C. Gardiner, Daniel Mannino, and Dr. and Mrs. Raffaele Giordano.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Angela de Acosta and William Sewall of Boston will take place in November in this city.

Mrs. Stephen H. Brown will entertain on the evening of Friday, Dec. 23, with a dance for her daughter, Miss Caro Quartley Brown, a débutante of the coming Winter.

Mr. Bagby's Musical Mornings will be resumed on Monday, Dec. 5, and will be held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, as heretofore.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, who have recently returned from Europe, are at Stonecroft, their estate in Maine, for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. St. John Smith and Mr. and Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, Jr., have just returned to town from a visit at Stonecroft.

The annual bazaar for the benefit of the Free Industrial Home for Crippled Children will be held in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 14, 15, and 16, day and evening.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman and Mrs. Shipman, who are spending the Fall at their Tuxedo cottage, will move into their new house in Madison Avenue, near Fiftieth Street, in a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman have gone to Hot Springs, Va., to remain a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. De Witt will close their cottage at Southampton, L. I., next week and return to town.

Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis and Miss Marjorie Curtis will return from Europe the end of next month.

Miss Susan Dresser is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, at Newport.

HOFFMAN GEMS STOLEN.

$5,000 Worth Taken from Their Stockbridge Home During Dinner Party.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 30.—While Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Hoffman of New York were entertaining a dinner party at their country place, Overlook, last night burglars entered an upper story window and ransacked the dressing room of Mrs. Hoffman, taking jewelry valued at $5,000. A window was open, and the burglars, removing the screen, effected an easy entrance.

The missing jewels, among which are a necklace, brooches, and rings, were largely heirlooms bequeathed to Mrs. Hoffman by relatives. State Officers McKay of Northampton and Bligh of Pittsfield were in Stockbridge to-day on the case.

Every Autumn there are a number of burglaries in the Berkshire villas.

Sinclair Kennedy Weds in Edinburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—Announcement is made here to-day of the marriage in Edinburgh, Scotland, Thursday, of Sinclair Kennedy of Milton, and Rae Baldwin of New York City. Mr. Kennedy, who is the son of Dr. and Mrs. George G. Kennedy, (Harriet W. Harris of Milton,) is a Harvard man, class of '97. He is a member of the Union and University Clubs, Boston, and the Harvard Club of New York. He is a brother of Dr. Harris Kennedy of Milton, who has made a study of Japanese people and affairs.

CHRISTIE—KEYS.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 30.—Miss Florence Ritchie Keys, daughter of Mrs. Alfred De F. Keys, 623 North Broad Street, and Alexander Kilgour Christie, were married to-night in Trinity Episcopal Church. The pastor, the Rev. John R. Atkinson, officiated. Miss Josephine Brooks of this city was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Margaret Christie of Schenectady, a sister of the bridegroom; Eleanor Hayward, Lillie M. Wheeler, and Marjorie W. Stillman of this city. Martin P. Rice of Schenectady was best man and Miss Marion Keys McCutcheon, a niece of the bride, was flower girl. Following the wedding there was a reception at the home of the bride, attended by guests from this city, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Montclair.

THE PROVENCE DETAINED.

Two Families Taken to Hoffman Island from the French Liner.

Because of the close quarantine maintained here since the appearance of cholera in Europe, the French liner Provence, in yesterday from Havre, was detained more than three hours down the bay. Two families in the steerage were removed to Hoffman Island for observation. The health officers inspected carefully each of the 548 steerage passengers before the Provence was released. She got into Quarantine at 5:10 P. M., but the removal of the ill passengers and the inspection was slow work, and it was not until 8:14 P. M. that she started for her North River pier.

Among those arriving on the Provence were Dr. Henry K. Oliver, Mrs. Eleanor Peltier, Mrs. J. M. Quigley, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel G. Rivere, Charles Robinson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Shearer, Mrs. William S. Skidmore, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Chatfield Taylor, Comte de Wierzbicki, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Corvan, St. Georges Chaumet, Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Eldridge, Mrs. L. Stokes Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Weber, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe.

VICTORY FOR DR. ACKLEY.

Court Holds That Vestrymen Cannot Close Church Against Him.

The contention of the Rev. William N. Ackley that the vestry of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fourth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, of which he is the rector, had no right to lock him out of the church was sustained yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Garretson. The clergyman obtained an injunction restraining the Vestrymen from interfering with him in the discharge of his duties as rector, and by the ruling of Justice Garretson this order will stand until the dispute is heard in the Trial Term. Judge Garretson said:

"I am unable to agree with the defendants' counsel that the plaintiff is a servant of the congregation or of the vestry in a legal or any sense, or that an arbitrary act of the vestry, even if taken in due form, can at will deprive the plaintiff of his legal or ecclesiastical rights and privileges."

"The decision," said Mr. Ackley, when informed of the court's ruling, "proves that only a Bishop can dismiss a rector."

CHINATOWN IN GALA MOOD.

With Ceremonies and a Dinner It Celebrates the Birth of Confucius.

The 2461st anniversary of the birth of Confucius was celebrated yesterday in Chinatown. Flags and baners were hung in profusion from windows fronting on Mott and Doyers Streets.

Exercises were held under the auspices of the Confusian Association in the Joss house at 16 Mott Street.

Forty Chinese boys and girls took part in the exercises and sang a song composed b yDr. Chen Huan Chang from the writings of Confusius. Dr. Chen also delivered a talk on Confucius.

Among the prominent Chinese who took part in the ceremony were Kang Yet Yee, nephew of the leader of the reform party in China; Kang Yi Wai, Lam Van Hong, Treasurer of the Chinese Public Chamber; D. C. Liang, Treasurer of the Confucian Association; C. H. Chu, principal of the Chinese school, and Ching Pak Chow, Secretary of the Public Chamber.

In the evening there was a dinner at the Port Arthur restaurant. Dr. Chen Huan Chang presided and spoke of the teachings of Confucius. Other speakers were Chen Tsai Hain, Professor of Mathematics in the Peking University, who is studying at Columbia University; Hsu Chin of Canton, China, who is making a tour of America; Liang Do Chung, a Chinatown merchant, and Jang Tsi Sen, a student at Columbia.

Gertrude Elliott Appears as Glad.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—At Harmanus Bleecker Hall this evening Miss Gertrude Elliott (Mrs. Forbes-Robertson) made her American début as a star, the vehicle being Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's play, "The Dawn of a To-morrow." Miss Elliott pleased by the sincerity of her acting in the rôle of Glad. [illegible] Mellish, Sydney [illegible] in Miss Elliott's support.

WINSLOW HOMER, NOTED ARTIST, DEAD

Passes Away at Scarboro, Me., Where He Had Lived Life of a Recluse for Years.

WON DOZEN GOLD MEDALS

Two of His Famous Paintings, "Old Gun in Havana Harbor" and "The Northeaster," in Metropolitan Museum.

Winslow Homer, 74 years old, one of the most famous of American painters, who had lived the life of a recluse for a number of years in an old rambling house on a spit of sand at Scarboro, Me., having with him only a faithful old servant, died there on Thursday, according to a telegram received yesterday from Portland. He had often said that when he died he wanted no unfinished picture in his studio; he did not want any spurious or composite picture put upon the world bearing his name. The dispatch does not say whether that wish was realized.

For four or five years he hadn't painted in oils. First, because he had all the money he needed, he said; and second, because the labor of arranging the models for his more ambitious paintings had become too much for the weakness of his declining years. He had given up his time to water colors.

The artist was born in Boston, but his parents moved to Cambridge when he was six years old. He was always drawing when a child, and at the age of nineteen was employed in a lithographer's shop in Boston. Two years later he was painting sketches on his own hook, and in 1859 he came to New York. Here he attended the night classes of the National Academy of Design, spending his days making money to live on and pay for his instruction. Harper & Brothers sent him out to get war pictures in 1861, and his drawing, "Prisoners from the Front," made a national reputation for him at once.

After the war he painted many pictures of negro life on southern plantations and a few sketches in the Bahamas. He pitched his camp in the Adirondacks and produced several famous paintings there. He spent a short time in England. All of his later years he had lived either in New York or along the New England coast, painting the life of tne fishermen and seascapes.

The Metropolitan Museum has two of Mr. Homer's pictures—"The Old Gun in Havana Harbor" and "The Northeaster." Other famous pictures of his are "The Life Line," "Eight Bells," "Danger Ahead," "All's Well," "Undertow," "Watching the Tempest" and "Perils of the Sea." He assisted in the organization of the American Water Color Society. He won a dozen gold medals in this country and in Europe.

"Most of the younger painters in America are imitating the Winslow Homer genre," said a prominent art critic some time ago. "There is no doubt that no modern American painter has achieved so world-wide a celebrity for the normal perfection of the outdoor spirit in painting as Winslow Homer."

NICHOLAS MONSARRAT DEAD.

Railroad Resident Was Injured in Accident in Taxicab Last Winter.

Nicholas Monsarrat, President of the Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company, died yesterday morning in the Murray Hill Sanitarium, 148 East Thirty-fifth Street. He was 71 years old and met with an accident in a taxicab in which he was riding on Jan. 16 last. The cab skidded on the slippery streets and ran into a pillar of the Sixth Avenue elevated at Forty-sixth Street. Mr. Monsarrat was cut with the glass and had an artery severed behind his left ear.

He was born in 1839 in London, Ont., and entered the railroad business in 1872. He was held in high esteem in railroad circles for his practical ability, and was President at different times of the Toledo & Ohio Central, and the Zanesville & Western Railroads. Mr. Monsarrat's home was in Mount Air, Ohio, but he spent much time in this city. During the Summer he was living at Sea Girt, N. J., and was in poor health. He decided to undergo an operation, from the effects of which he did not recover.

Mr. Monsarrat left a widow, four sons, and two daughters. Mrs. Monsarrat and one of his daughters are now on their way home from Europe.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD WOOD, President of R. D. Wood & Co., iron founders, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia. He was 76 years old and was a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.

Major GEORGE M. DOWNEY, U. S. A., retired, died on Thursday night in Washington. He was born in Maryland on Christmas Day, 1841, and served in the civil war.

ANDREW JACKSON, 59 years old, died on Thursday at his home, 69 Fifth Avenue, New Rochelle. He was connected with Jackson's Express Company, a concern founded by his father.

Mrs. ELIZA WALLACH, the widow of Isaac Wallach, died on Thursday at her home, 137 West 127th Street. She is survived by three daughters and six sons, the latter forming the firm of Wallach Brothers.

ALBERT VOORHEES, an old-time resident of Gravesend, died at his home, Harway Avenue and Bay Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, from cancer. For many years Mr. Voorhees was a fisherman, and regularly brought his catch to Fulton Market in New York. He helped to organize the Fishermen's Methodist Episcopal Church, now known as the Cropsey Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding a year ago. She died six months later. Mr. Voorhees is survived by two daughters.

GEORGE A. BOYDEN, a manufacturer of hats and caps in Manhattan, died at his home, 345 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, from paralysis. He was a civil war veteran.

Mrs. EDITH HAYNES BRUFF, wife of William J. Bruff, President of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, died at her home, 60 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

EDWARD F. ROBBINS, familiarly known as "Father" Robbins, the oldest citizen of Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, died Thursday at the age of 94. Mr. Robbins was the organizer and President of the Borrowed Time Club, composed of men more than 70 years old, their time over that age being considered as "borrowed."

WITTEN McDONALD, who at one time owned The Kansas City Times, died yesterday at his home in Kansas City, Mo. He was 64 years old and was educated at St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Mo. He organized and was Vice President of the First National Bank of Kansas City from 1886 to 1888, and was President of the Midland National Bank from 1888 to 1893.

FREDERICK J. KINGSBURY of Waterbury, Conn., lawyer and banker, died at his Summer home at Litchfield to-day after a short illness. He was in his eighty-seventh year. As a writer on Colonial history and of men and events of early Connecticut he was an authority. An Episcopalian in belief, he had written much about the Connecticut Diocese.

CHARLES S. ELLIOT, well known as a musician and newspaper writer both in America and abroad, died in Cooperstown, N. Y., yesterday at the home of his sister, Mrs. L. F. Davey. He was 64 years old and a graduate of Yale, '67. At various times he was engaged in musical and literary work in New York, New Haven, Boston, Washington, and Paris.

GUSSIE K. BUCKY, wife of Jacob D. Bucky, a well-known resident of Jacksonville, Fla., died in the German Hospital in this city on Wednesday of Bright's disease. She was born in New York in 1850 and went to Jacksonville with her family when a young girl. She was married to Jacob D. Bucky in 1869 and four sons were born to the couple.

LOUIS DARNSTADT, who was for forty years an interpreter in the criminal courts of [illegible] County, N. J., died [illegible] Hospital. He was born in 1837.

Touring in Automobiles.

New Yorkers and Others Stop at New England Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 30.—Automobile arrivals at the Elton to-day were: Mr. and Mrs. R. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. W. Raitie, Atlantic City; Mrs. and Miss H. Herrick, Lawrence, L. I., (Oldsmobile;) John Lane and Mrs. J. Lane and G. Lane and T. Lane, (Meriden;) Mrs. A. Root and Mrs. J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Robinson, New York, (Pullman;) Mrs. F. Levy and Miss M. Bispham Levy and Miss Wicker, Elizabeth, N. J., (Packard;) H. Sheafer and L. Sheafer and Miss E. Sheafer and F. Sheafer, Pottsville, Penn., (Lozier;) Mr. and Mrs. S. Pittman and Miss Pittman, S. K. Pittman, Jr., Boston, Mass., (Stevens-Duryea;) Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Peck and Miss Peck, (Peerless.)

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 30.—Automobile arrivals at the Hotel Mohican: W. N. Howard and wife and J. J. Ripley and wife, (Chalmers;) Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gerbrachs, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Peerless;) Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Miller and Miss Miller, (Packard;) Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway and Mrs. S. V. Robbins, (Maxwell;) Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Morrill, Jr., and Mrs. L. G. Morrill, (Packard;) Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Donner, (Inter-State;) F. C. Fargo, Miss Jewell Fargo, and John S. Pearson and wife, (Mercedes;) Mrs. Martin Beckhardt and the Misses Beckhardt, (Pullman,) and Mrs. E. L. White, Mrs. R. Shedden, and Mrs. J. L. Bancroft, (Overland.)

ALDA IN CAVALIERI'S PLACE.

St. Paul Objects to Singer's Appearance, but Resents Manager's Sarcasm.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 30.—Manager Wagner of the St. Paul Symphony Orchestra made two announcements this morning. The first was that Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera Company has been engaged to appear with the orchestra in place of Lina Cavalieri; the second was that in wiring his acceptance of the Alda contract he had telegraphed "Send contract, photographs, obituary, and copy of marriage contract. We may need it. We take her in place of Cavalieri."

The manager's bit of sarcasm at the expense of St. Paul was resented this morning by a very large number of the men and women patrons of the orchestra, who had made strong objections to the appearance here of the beautiful Italian singer in view of the recent disclosures concerning her marriage to Robert Winthrop Chanler of New York. They declare that Mr. Wagner's attempt at sarcasm at the expense of the city which supports the musical organization of which he is manager, is in exceedingly poor taste.

SHUBERTS AND MANHATTAN.

Firm's Attractions Occupy the Opera House Some Time This Season.

Lee Shubert acknowledged the truth of a report that the Shuberts may occupy the Manhattan Opera House some time this season, last night. News of this plan was published about six months ago. His firm, he said, had made an arrangement with Oscar Hammerstein by which the Shuberts would have the privilege of using the theatre when Mr. Hammerstein did not need it for his own productions. It is probable, for example, that Sothern and Marlowe will play their Spring engagement there, since the Academy of Music is no longer open to traveling organizations.

Arthur Hammerstein, speaking in the absence of his father, said that the Shuberts were seeking to open negotiations for the use of the opera house, but that nothing would be done until the return of his father, who is expected back from London soon.

FIGHT OVER SAVOY THEATRE.

Injunction Restrains Owners from Interfering with the Lessees.

A Supreme Court injunction was issued yesterday against "Big Tim" Sullivan and Frank Farrell, restraining them from interferriing with the possession of Charles Frohman and Rich & Harris of the Savoy Theatre, on Thirty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue, now a moving picture house.

According to William R. Rose, a lawyer, who obtained a temporary injunction without Sullivan and Farrell being heard, the two men took forcible possession of the theatre through agents Thursday evening with the aid of about twenty men, changed he locks on all the doors and barred the access of epresentatives of the plaintiff to the building.

An argument on the question as to whether the temporary injunction should be made permanent or be dismissed, will be heard Oct. 3. Frank McKee is the manager of the theatre.

Marie Tempest in a New Role.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 30.—Marie Tempest appeared in a French play at the Apollo Theatre to-night. The play is now known as "A Thief in the Night," and was written by Tristan Bernard in collaboration with Alfred Athia. It has to do with a young man, son of a wealthy banker, disowned by his father because of recklessness. This character is played by Graham Browne. He makes a bargain for a crime while hungry, but later repents because he has fallen in love with a young woman whom he first engaged to rob and kill if necessary. The play gives Miss Tempest ample opportunity to display her abilities.

Kitten, in Flowers, for Miss Brandt.

A huge basket of flowers, in which was a black kitten, was presented to Miss Sophie Brandt, who takes the part of Lisbeth in "'Hans, the Flute Player," at the Manhattan Opera House, at the end of the second act last night. Miss Brandt perched the kitten on her shoulder and, reaching into the basket again, pulled out a small nursing bottle, half filled with milk.

Prince Tsai Heun at the Hippodrome.

Prince Tsai Heun and his suite attended the performance at the Hippodrome last night and occupied loges which had been decorated in their honor. At the conclusion of the performance they were taken behind the scenes by R. H. Burnside and shown the mechanical side of the production. Besides the Japanese in the party the boxes were occupied by harles M. Schwab, Capt. Potts, Capt. Hugh Scott, and O. A. Porter and S. A. Connell of the United States Secret Service.

J. Fred Zimmerman Married Again.

It became known yesterday that J. Fred Zimmerman, up to about two years ago the husband of Ethel Jackson, the musical comedy prima donna, is married again, and has been for a long time. His present wife is Grace Rankin, a member of Anna Held's "Miss Innocence" company. Mr. Zimmerman has not been willing to acknowledge his marriage, but his wife's mother, who lives in Peekskill, has verified the report, and has given as an explanation of the secrecy attaching to the ceremony that Mr. Zimmerman's father objected to his marrying an actress again. She said that the marriage took place about two years ago.

Player's Editor Held on Libel Charge.

Henry Mountford, editor of a theatrical paper called The Player, which is the organ of the White Rats of America, was yesterday arraigned in Harlem Court charged with criminal libel and was held by Magistrate Freschi in $500 bail for examination next Tuesday. George L. Boulanger of the theatrical firm of Jackson & Boulanger, whose office is at 8 West 125th Street, alleged that in a recent issue of Mountford's paper he printed an article reflecting seriously on the genuineness and honesty of the agency conducted by Jackson & Boulanger. Mr. Mountford admitted the article, but pleaded justification. He told how he had sent two young women stenographers to the place, [illegible] he founded his [illegible] given to him by them.

J. R. BRADLEY BACK; IGNORANT OF COOK

He's Through with Financing Polar Expeditions and Doesn't Know Where Explorer Is.

GAME SCARCE IN THE ROCKIES

Found Only a Few Elk, but Had Fun Catching Wolves with Russian Hounds—To Breed Them.

John R. Bradley, who financed Dr. Cook's Polar expedition, returned to town yesterday after a three months' shooting quest for wolves and bears in the Rocky Mountains. He is staying at the Hotel Netherland. He said last night that he was through financing Polar expeditions, and that he intended to devote his time now to breeding Russian wolf hounds at his new kennels near Stamford, Conn.

He said he was very much astonished to learn on Sept. 16, just after returning to Glenwood Springs, Colo., from his hunting expedition, that he was reported to have been on a yacht with Dr. Cook near Greenland, bound for Etah, to recover whatever had been left there by Dr. Cook.

"I received a number of telegrams," he continued, "asking me if I was really in Colorado or near Greenland's icy mountains. I did not answer them for it seemed rather foolish to wire back that I was in Colorado.

"I haven't the slighest idea where Dr. Cook is at present, although there are some folks who believe that I do. His whereabouts are just as much of a mystery to me as to the public in general. I'm busy now planning my new house and kennels near Stamford, and Artic expeditions, or the whereabouts of Dr. Cook, are the least I have to think about now."

According to Mr. Bradley all of the game is being shot out of the Rockies. During the entire expedition he said he only saw about fifty head of elk where he used to see hundreds, and the grizzly bears are rarely seen now. There were mountain sheep and wolves in abundance, he said, although the latter were hard to get at on account of the rough country.

"I took two Russian wolf hounds with me," he went on, "to see if they could hunt and kill wolves here as they do in their native country. There were plenty of wolves, some weighing as high as 120 pounds, but as the Russian wolf hounds run by sight and not by scent it was a pretty hazardous undertaking. My hounds made a pretty good showing, however, and trailed and killed scores of wolves.

"We had a number of bear hounds with us, but all we saw were bear tracks. Nothing very exciting happened on our trip although we got plenty of enjoyment out of it. Life is not worth living unless a man can get away from civilization once a year and live in the open. We had thirty pack horses to carry our provisions and supplies.

"I intended to continue down to Mexico with the expedition, but business affairs called me home. I think my next trip will be up to northwest Canada, where I will try out my Russian hounds on the plains up there."

Mrs. Bradley and her young son, who spent the Summer at Glenwood Springs, accompanied Mr. Bradley back to New York.

CHOLERA SPREADING EAST.

Now Has Strong Hold in Amur Province—Decrease in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 30.—The cholera epidemic has taken a strong hold in Amur Province, Siberia, 26 cases with 12 deaths being reported from that section during the week ending Sept. 23. Of these 12 cases and 7 deaths were at the capital, Blagovieshtchensk. Ferghann, in Turkestan, is also included in the cholera zone, and has reported 6 cases.

On the whole, however, the situation is improving. The totals made up at the Sanitary Bureau show 198,246 cases and 92,329 deaths since the outbreak of the epidemic.

In the week of Sept. 17 to Sept. 23 the cases and deaths numbered respectively 3,088 and 1,474. These included deaths by provinces as follows: Samara, 248; Kiev, 176; Saratov, 111; Simbirsk, 101.

There has been a considerable falling off of cases in this city, to-day's record being 15, with 5 deaths. During the present week there were 215 new cases and 80 deaths in the capital and 393 patients in hospitals.

ROME, Sept. 30.—An official bulletin issued this evening gives the following report covering the past twenty-four hours in the cholera infected district. Naples City, eleven deaths and eighteen new cases; Naples Province, one death and nine new cases; Salerno Province, one death and one new case; Caserta Province, two new cases; Sassari Province, one death and four new cases, and Apulia Province, three deaths and four new cases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—From the reports received from the cholera infected districts of Russia the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service attributes the outbreak of the scourge and its wide dissemination there to the fact that very few of the Russian cities have waterworks or drainage systems.

One report compiled in Moscow says that in the 1,082 cities of the empire only 192 have waterworks and only 38 have drainage systems.

The number of deaths since the outbreak in May was nearly 75,000 to and including Sept. 1. The deaths since 1900 have been steadily increasing each year. In 1906 they numbered 17,000; in 1909 they were 28,000, and the record shows more than 75,000 this year.

Reports on the precautions being taken by the representatives of the Marine Hospital and Public Health Service of the United States to protect America from the landing of Italian immigrants from the cholera-infected districts of Italy were received to-day by Surgeon General Wyman.

Surgeon H. D. Geddings, stationed at Naples, in response to a cablegram from Surgeon General Wyman, saying it was reported that Italian emigrants from the plague centres were shipping from Genoa, replied in substance that he had been watching that port carefully. A recent inspection there showed that, in addition to the precautions of keeping emigrants from infected districts under observation for five days and disinfecting their baggage, two physicians sailed on each ship leaving the port with emigrants, while an Italian army and navy surgeon of high rank looked rigidly after the health and sanitary conditions of the emigrants.

As a result of information from Italy Surgeon General Wyman to-day directed Surgeon Geddings to send Passed Assistant Surgeon King to inspect the Port of Palermo, from which Italians from the cholera district may sail.

New Move in Childs vs. Childs Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Amend reserved decision yesterday on a motion to dismiss the suit of Irving W. Childs for the removal of his brother, Eversley Childs, as trustee of the estate of their father, William H. H. Childs, a wealthy Brooklynite, who died in 1898, and to vacate an order for the examination of the defendant before trial. The application for dismissal was based on the ground that tne suit should properly come before the Surrogate of Kings County.

Ex-Gov. Broward Critically Ill.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 30.—Napoleon B. Broward, former Governor and Democratic nominee for United States Senator from Florida, is at his residence in this city critically ill with gall stones.

BUYS H. B. DURYEA'S ESTATE.

Bradley Martin, Jr., the Purchaser of $500,000 Westbury Place.

Bradley Martin, Jr., has purchased the country residence erected a few years ago at Westbury, L. I., by Herman B. Duryea. The house is one of the finest in that district, the country residences of Charles Steele, Harry Payne Whitney, Stanley Mortimer, and others being in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. Martin, who has been living at Southampton, in the Summer, intends to occupy his new house the greater part of the season. Mr. Duryea paid somewhat over $500,000 for the house and estate of sixty-six acres, but it is stated that Mr. Martin obtained the property for a trifle less than that sum.

The house is a handsome brick and stucco residence. It was designed by Carrere & Hastings. On the grounds are large stables erected by Mr. Duryea for his string of race horses. Since the abolishment of racing in this State, Mr. Duryea has joined the colony of Americans racing in Paris and the reason for parting with his estate is primarily due to his intention to reside abroad for the greater part of the year.

Several thousands of dollars have been spent in beautifying the grounds and beside the commodious stables there is a large garage on the property and other buildings.

IRISH LEADERS AT CITY HALL.

Acting Mayor Receives Redmond, O'Connor, Boyle, and Devlin.

Acting Mayor Mitchel received at the City Hall yesterday John Redmond, T. P. O'Connor, Daniel Boyle, and Joseph Devlin, members of the British Parliament for Irish constituencies, who have been in Buffalo attending the biennial convention of the United Irish League.

Acting Mayor Mitchel was elected a member of the league's National Committee at the Buffalo convention. The Acting Mayor welcomed the delegation to this city, and each member made a brief formal response. The four members of Parliament attended a meeting of the Clare Men's Association at Harlem River Park last night.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

STEINER.—Sept. 29, 312 West 93d St., to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Steiner, a daughter.

Married.

MORACCHINI—REMER.—Sept. 29, at the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St., Ada Alvord Remer to Pierre Moracchini.

TOWNSEND—FAWCETT.—On Sept. 30, 1910, in New York City, Ethel MacDonald Fawcett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Clifton MacDonald of Louisville, Ky., to H. Nottingham Townsend of New York City. No cards.

WATSON—FOOS.—At Stamford, Conn., Sept. 25, 1910, Everett Vail Watson of Fishkill Landing to Miss Elsa Van Kirk Foos of New York.

WILSON—HODGMAN.—Thursday, Sept. 29, 1910, Natalie Florine Hodgman of New York to Alexander Wilson by the Rev. R. Janisch Holmes.

DOYLE—LACKEY.—Sept. 28, Mary Lackey to Bruce Doyle.

McLEAD—SWAYNE.—Sept. 28, Jennie Swayne to John A. McLead.

Brooklyn.

DURYEA—MATHEWS.—Sept. 29, May Mathews to Edward Duryea.

HATCH—UPSON.—Sept. 27, Maude E. Upson to Edwin G. Hatch.

JENCICK—ARNOLD.—Sept. 28, Lillian Arnold to Andrew Jencick.

POLEY—BRECKENRIDGE.—Sept. 28, Edna G. Breckenridge to Thomas Z. Poley.

THOMAS—DEVONE.—Sept. 29, Mamie Devone to George Thomas.

THOMPSON—WATERS.—Sept. 28, Martha H. Waters to Charles H. Thompson.

Long Island.

MITCHELL—GALE.—Sept. 29, Jamaica, E. Gertrude Gale to Robert B. Mitchell.

OCKZO—MILLER.—Sept. 27, Jamaica, Josephine Miller to Frank Ockzo.

New York State.

BURKE—EDHOLM.—Sept. 27, Larchmont Manor, Esther Edholm to Clarence E. Burke.

Died.

BOOTHBY.—Entered into rest at "Overlook," New Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 29, 1910, Lilla, beloved wife of John W. Boothby and daughter of the late James A. McDougall, United States Senator from California. Funeral services at Trinity Church, New Rochelle, on Saturday, Oct. 1, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 10:05 A. M. Private interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

BOOTHBY.—The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., announces with deep sorrow the death of Mrs. John W. Boothby. Funeral services on Saturday, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock at Trinity Church, New Rochelle. Trains leave Grand Central Station at 10:03.

BRUFF.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 29, 1910, Edith Mary, wife of William J. Bruff and daughter of the late Edward Haynes. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 60 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 1, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BUCKY.—On Sept. 28, 1910, in New York City, in her 61st year, Gussie K. Bucky, beloved wife of Jacob D. Bucky and mother of Albert J., Frederick W., Daniel L., and Milton G. Bucky. Funeral from Campbell's Chapel, 241 West 23d St., Sunday, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CAMP.—Sept. 29, Effie Camp. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BUILDING.)

FELT.—On Sept. 29, at her residence, Sea Gate, Mary A., widow of the late George H. Felt, in the 75th year of her age. Funeral services Sunday, Oct. 2, 1910, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Milford, Penn., papers please copy.

HEES.—William F., Thursday, Sept. 29, at Weehawken, N. J., after short illness, age 85. Services at late residence, No. 38 3d St., Weehawken, Sunday, Oct. 2, at 2 P. M.

KRAUSHAAR.—On Thursday, Sept. 29, Jacob Charles Kraushaar, at his residence, 320 West 83d St., in his 87th year. Interment at Rye, N. Y., private.

LALOR.—At St. Luke's Home, Thursday, Sept. 29, Anna M., in the 75th year of her age, widow of John Lalor and daughter of William Leach. Funeral services will be held in St. Luke's Home Chapel, 2,914 Broadway, on Saturday, 2:30 P. M.

LIVERMORE.—Suddenly, at New Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 29, 1910, George H. Livermore, in his 92d year. Funeral services at his late residence, Rochelle Park, Saturday evening, at 8:15.

LYMAN.—At Nauheim, Germany, Aug. 9, 1910, Samuel Hinckley, eldest son of the late Joseph and Mary Clark Lyman, formerly of Englewood, N. J., in his 72d year. Funeral services at the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Englewood, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 1, on arrival of Erie R. R. train leaving 23d St. 12:55 P. M. and Chambers St. 1:10 P. M.

McDONALD.—At Flushing on Wednesday, Sept. 28, Catharine, in the 86th year of her age, daughter of Alexander Lewis and Elizabeth De Hart Bleecker McDonald. Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Flushing, on arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 10:12 A. M. on Saturday, Oct. 1.

MORPON.—On Sept. 25, Mark Morpon, suddenly, aged 37 years. Interment private.

NIXON.—On Sept. 28, 1910, the Rev. George Nixon of Tremont, New York City. Funeral services will be held on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, at the Tremont Presbyterian Church.

OGDEN.—Mrs. Louisa M. Ogden, widow of Henry Wisner Ogden, in the 88th year of her age. Funeral service at her late residence, Bloomfield, N. J., at 11 A. M. Interment in cemetery at Mendham, N. J., at 3 P. M. Sunday, Oct. 2.

PRICE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, Melissa J. Price, widow of the late Justin F. Price. Funeral services at her late residence, 147 Sylvan St., Rutherford, N. J., Saturday evening at 8:30. Interment at Greenwood.

ROSS.—At his home, 85 Park St., Newark, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 30, 1910, Charles Perrin Ross, in his 74th year. Funeral services will be held at the Central M. E. Church, Market St., Newark, on Sunday, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.

TAFT.—At Fishkill-on-Hudson, Sept. 29, 1910, at the residence of Mr. R. S. Tompkins, Miss Clara Taft, sister of Thomas Taft of Cornwall. Funeral services will be held Sunday, 2 P. M., at the residence of Mr. Thomas Taft, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

WHITNEY.—Benjamin S., beloved son of Howard H. Whitney, on Thursday, Sept. 29, aged 29 years. Funeral services from the residence of his father, 780 Prospect Av., Bronx, on Sunday, Oct. 2, at 4 P. M. Worcester and Boston papers please copy.

BAYES.—Charles W., Sept. 29, aged 70. Funeral 171 8th Av., to-morrow, 11 A. M.

BEESTING.—Katie, 356 Mott Av., Bronx, Sept. 29. Funeral to-day.

BERGE.—Henry, 3,531 3d Av., Sept. 29. Funeral to-day.

BRENNAN.—Bridget, 455 East 138th St., Sept. 28, aged 84. Funeral to-day, 9:15 A. M.

BRITTON.—Frank, 447 West 43d St., Sept. 28, aged 31. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

BUCKY.—Gussie K., Sept. 28, aged [illegible]. Funeral 241 West 23d St., to-morrow, 10 A. M.

CAMP.—Effie, Sept. 29. Funeral 241 West 23d St.

CASSIDY.—Marguerite, 41 St. Nicholas Terrace, Sept. 28. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

DALY.—Thomas, 63 East 130th St., Sept. 28. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

FETTEROLL.—Joseph, 818 1st Av., Sept. 28, aged 40.

GOULD.—William G., Seton Hospital, Sept. 28, aged 60. Funeral to-morrow.

HIGGINS.—Catherine M., 250 East [illegible] St., Sept. 28. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

KRAUSHAAR.—Jacob C., 320 West [illegible] St., Sept. 29, aged 87.

LALLY.—James, Norwegian Hospital, Sept. 28. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

McDONALD.—Mary, 443 East 23d St., Sept. 29. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

McFADDEN.—Thomas J., 319 West [illegible] St., Sept. 29. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

MOULTON.—Alfred D., 117 West [illegible] St., Sept. 28. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

SEEBACH.—Emma, 332 East 51st St., Sept. 29, aged 25. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

TAPPER.—Elizabeth, Sept. 29, aged 70. Funeral 171 8th Av. to-day, 1:30 P. M.

WHITE.—Charles O., 63 West 106th St., Sept. 29, aged 19. Funeral service to-day.

Brooklyn.

ALEXANDER.—Johanette, 723 Hancock St., Sept. 29, aged 75. Funeral to-morrow, [illegible] A. M.

CARROLL.—Lawrence, 248 92d St., Sept. [illegible], aged 30.

COGSWELL.—Mortimer C., 13 Hancock St., Sept. 28, aged 89.

CONLEY.—John, 211 Bond St., Sept. 28, aged 59. Funeral to-day.

FLAHERTY.—Patrick E., 28 Heyward St., Sept. 28, aged 49. Funeral to-morrow, [illegible] P. M.

FENDRICH.—Max, 740 Gravesend Av., Sept. 28, aged 52.

GARRAHAN.—Michael, 173 Park Place, Sept. 29. Funeral Oct. 3, 9 A. M.

GREEN.—John, 55 Summit St., Sept. 29, aged 62.

HEANY.—James F., 261 Bridge St., Sept. 28, aged 39. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

HUBBARD.—William C., 100 Kingsland Av., Sept. 29. Funeral to-morrow.

KEENAN.—John, 359 Douglass St., Sept. 28. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

McNULTY.—Rosanna, St. Mary's Hospital, Sept. 28, aged 29. Funeral to-day.

MARCUS.—John, 285 Marion St., Sept. 28, aged 75. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

MOORE.—Thomas H., 333 Kosciusko St., Sept. 28, aged 68.

NISTEL.—Katherine, 250 Woodbine St., Sept. 28, aged 46. Funeral to-day.

OSTERHOLM.—K. Joseph, 350 Bergen St., Sept. 28, aged 58. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

SELT.—Mary A., Sea Gate, Sept. 29, aged 74. Funeral to-morrow, 4 P. M.

VOORHEES.—Albert, Harway Av. and Bay 46th St., Sept. 29, aged 74. Funeral to-morrow.

Connecticut.

HOWLEY.—James P., Greenwich, Sept. 28, aged 50. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

Long Island.

FOSTER.—Eliza, Hempstead, Sept. 28, aged 82.

JESSUPS.—Sarah M., Westhampton Beach, Sept. 28, aged 81.

NILSON.—Henry J., Freeport, Sept. 29. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

STOKEY.—Henry, Queens, Sept. 29, aged 72. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

TERRY.—Martha, Westhampton Beach, Sept. 29, aged 82. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

New Jersey.

LIVINGOOD.—Elizabeth M., Woodbridge, Sept. 28. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

RUTH.—Lena, Union Hill, Sept. 29, aged 86. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

SCHNEIDER.—Albert H., West Hoboken, Sept. 29. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

SCHRAMM.—Elsie, Mahwah, Sept. 29. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

TIETJE.—Emil, Weehawken, Sept. 29, aged 68. Funeral private.

YOUNG.—Robert, 148 Kearny Av., Kearny, Sept. 29, aged 27.

New York State.

CONDON.—Richard, 2 Locust Hill Av., Yonkers, Sept. 28. Funeral to-day.

JACKSON.—Andrew, Jr., 69 5th Av., New Rochelle, Sept. 28. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

LIVERMORE.—George H., New Rochelle, Sept. 29. Funeral service to-day.

In Memoriam.

BOLAN.—Delia E., mass St. John's Church, Orange, N. J., to-day, 7:30 A. M.

GAVEN.—Ann, mass St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 9 A. M.

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UP IN BALLOONS IF NEED BE

Auto-Touring Crusades Also Favored —Out Last Night Doing Missionary Work—Antis Active, Too.

The National Woman Suffrage Association began yesterday to plan the hottest suffrage campaign for the coming Winter that has yet been seen on this side of the water. There was an all-day meeting held at the suffrage headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, of a new Advisory Board, which considered a comprehensive and aggressive line of work to be carried on all over the country.

The first thing considered was organization by political districts of every State, as has been done in New York City by the Woman Suffrage Party, and with this organization to use every possible means of helping along the cause with automobile tours, out-door meetings, paid advertising, and even aviation. This was tried as an experiment recently at a county fair, the women suffragists from a captive balloon distributing their "rainbow fliers," suffrage leaflets in the prismatic colors.

While the Advisory Committee is considered only a clearing house for ideas, its members come from different States. The National President, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and the National Secretary, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, are important factors in it, as well as Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and its recommendations will be carried out.

At the meeting were Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Dennett, Mrs. Thomas Hepburn of Connecticut, Mrs. Donald Hooker of Baltimore, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of New York, Mrs. Mary Hutchinson Page of Massachusetts, Miss Caroline Lexow of the College Equal Suffrage League, and Miss Lucy Anthony. Among the members of the committee who were not present were Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. William M. Ivins, and Miss Harriet May Mills.

The Senatorial nominating conventions held in the Eleventh to the Twenty-second Districts were visited last night by members of the Woman Suffrage Party appointed by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Borough Chairman of Manhattan, to ask for hearings, to speak where they were permitted to, and to distribute yellow pamphlets urging the nomination for Senator of a man fair minded enough to stand for a referendum on the woman's suffrage question. Mrs. Laidlaw came in from Sands Point to see that her appointees were all on duty.

The anti-suffrage organization, the National League for the Civic Education of Women, officially opens on Oct. 1 fine new headquarters at 25 Madison Avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth Street, where it has a handsome suite of rooms on the first floor. At the first board meeting on Oct. 17 Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones will be present, coming from her Summer home in Ashland, N. H., for the occasion. The league is already hard at work answering letters demanding speakers, many of them from schools and colleges.

The recent anti-suffrage magazine article of Molly Elliot Seawell, to which the league called the attention of all its members by a special card notice, has brought them many new members. Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin is one of their recent members. A big poster on the walls of the room, in black and red, "Woman do not want to vote," is a contribution by Mrs. Humphry Ward of England, a Vice President of the league.

DOCTOR ACCUSED OF MURDER

Thompson Held Responsible by Grand Jury for Eva Swan's Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Dr. Robert Thompson, alias Grant, was indicted today for the murder of Eva C. Swan, the young school teacher and stenographer who died after an operation and whose body was buried in the basement of an old house.

The principal witness was the nurse, Marie Messrschmidt, who testified that she was in the room when an anaesthetic was given to the girl and prepared the instruments for the operation.

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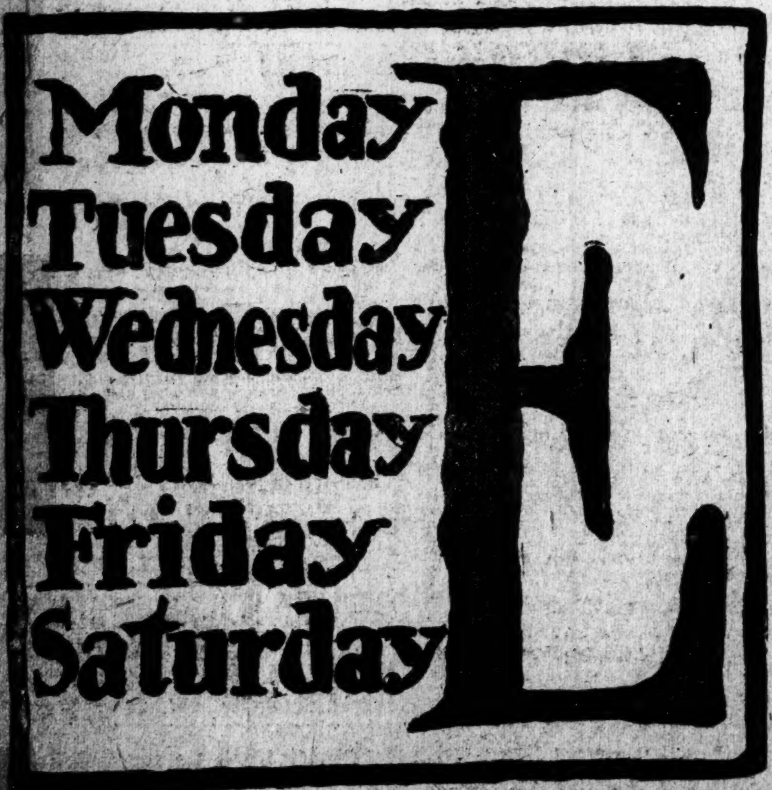

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ACE OF THE BUSINESS COLLEGE IN MODERN COMMERCIAL LIFE

New Institutions Rapidly Eliminating the Prejudice Aroused by Early and Impractical Schools.

By JOS. FRENCH JOHNSON, D. C. S.,
Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance.

A FEW days ago an instructor in one of the large university schools of commerce chanced to meet the old Professor of Greek under whom he had formerly studied, and stopped for a chat. A natural question of the older man was, "What are you doing now?" Upon the reply he raised his eyebrows perceptibly and voiced his disapproval in two words: "Commercial education."

The attitude of this classical scholar is not unlike that of many other men in the educational world; indeed, old traditions are strong enough to make even those who stand sponsors for commercial education of the higher and better forms stop and consider sometimes whether they are not following false gods. As for the term "Commercial Education," they hesitate to call the instruction they give by this name. It is too often felt as a stigma.

Some of the causes of this feeling are obvious enough. The term may easily be interpreted to mean education commercialized—education measured in terms of dollars and cents. There is truly a certain amount of reason for the fear that the dollar may be looked upon as the standard of value in education and that a diploma may take rank only as a cash asset. It is also true that private commercial schools have sometimes fostered practices that tend toward this end. Some schools and teachers make a practice of cramming for State examinations, and in return for stipulated fees agree to put the pupil through. Some guarantee to their graduates positions at a certain minimum salary. These are but a few of the many ways in which education has been commercialized, and no doubt some of the unsavory connotation of commercial education arises from them.

Aside from the distorted interpretation there is a real ambiguity in the term. Its meaning is by no means well defined. European writers have included under it education that prepares for trades, such as printing, weaving, and the like. In this country it is commonly taken to mean preparation for the work of exchange, rather than that of production. On account of the ambiguity, however, many university schools have adopted the threefold term, Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, as more informing than the single word Commerce. In general it may be said that commercial education includes all education which prepares specifically for business careers, such as accountancy, banking, brokerage, advertising, office management, and the like. The preparation may not be narrowly technical, but it is toward a definite, practical end.

Education of this kind, though now generally admitted to be valuable, had a large number of obstacles to overcome before obtaining even a fair measure of recognition. In the first place, the long standing antipathy between commerce and education had to be reckoned with. Not so long ago business men were heard to declare that a college education unfitted a man for practical business affairs. One of the best known of the venerable Horace Greeley's epigrams rests on this now discredited theory. On the other hand, educators were equally as dogmatic in their insistence upon the classics as a basis for all education worthy of the name. Even when education for law, medicine, engineering, dentistry, forestry, and many other kinds of professional and practical work had won the recognition and ultimately the approval of high educational bodies, education for business still lagged behind. It had come to be realized that education might properly fit a man to earn his bread and butter as well as to enjoy it, but those who had held out so long against the practical aspects of education still fought the ghost.

Now that commercial education in its different forms has become a part of our educational system, and has by rapid growth partly made up for tardy birth, it is worth while to examine its history, its present status, and its possibilities. It has had a short and not particularly illustrious history. Its beginning in this country was characteristically Yankee. It was not an institution of the established educational bodies; it was a spontaneous springing up of private enterprise in response to public need.

In the early part of the past century there was practically nothing in the way of systematic preparation for business life. Boys who looked forward to business careers had to reach them through a long and arduous apprenticeship. The quality of instruction they received depended upon the employer, and naturally was not very high. Moreover, the business needs of the country increased more rapidly than the supply of qualified men; apprenticeship was too slow and uncertain to fill the ranks. In response to the demand thus created, private commercial schools began to spring up all over the country between the years 1830 and 1840. In these, instruction was at first given only in bookkeeping and penmanship. These schools increased in number and scope rapidly, and broadened their curricula to include commercial arithmetic and commercial law. Later stenography and typewriting came in. For fully half a century these private schools gave practically the only form of commercial education to be obtained in this country.

Their instruction was good so far as it went, but in general it was purely technical and along narrow lines. Practical utility was the only result sought; cultural value was lost sight of. What was more serious, the money-making spirit was too often the dominating influence in the school management. Short-time courses were given, guarantees of positions were offered, large sums of money were spent in brass band advertising, and a fair percentage of the schools indulged in the rankest forms of charlatanism. In spite of these evils the schools grew in number and size with astonishing rapidity. From an enrollment of at most a few score students in 1840, they increased to more than 100,000 in 1890. At that time their instruction still remained vocational, but had become more broad and thorough and it supplied what many parents and students demanded—practical education. Although the private commercial schools, by their false pretences, which are best summed up by the name "business colleges," under which they masqueraded, and by the commercial methods which many of them used, have done much to bring commercial education into disrepute, their benefit to the cause has perhaps outweighed their detriment. For they called attention to a need which the public schools and universities were not supplying and were the pioneers in helping to fill it. It is too much to expect that they will ever again lead the way, but they deserve no little credit for making the beginning. At present they are occupying a useful and important place, and it is unlikely they will fail to meet any new demands for training in the use of the tools of business.

As has been already suggested, the private commercial schools were in a large measure responsible for the growth of commercial education of other forms. Jealousy had much to do with the adoption of commercial work by the public [illegible] schools. Many students were leaving the public schools to enter the private [illegible] schools, and spurred on by the [illegible] of taxpayers the public schools [illegible] to check this tendency. It cannot be said that the first efforts were [illegible] commendable. The public high [illegible] merely added commercial branches [illegible] old curricula and imitated the [illegible] of the private schools. They [illegible] short courses of three and sometimes [illegible], and made little attempt to relate the cultural to the practical studies. The quality of instruction was often poor, and in most cases the experiment was not a success. A few alien branches had been grafted on the old stock, but they were poorly fed by it and did not flourish.

Toward the beginning of the present century, however, under the guidance of a few far-sighted educators, an important step forward was made. This was in the establishment of separate commercial High Schools. In the majority of these the courses were not materially different from those of the ordinary High Schools, except that the classical studies were omitted and commercial branches were taught. They had the advantage of segregating students of common aim and of affording superior facilities for work. The length of the course was ordinarily four years. In a number of larger cities, however, a different and better plan was followed. There was an attempt to look behind the demand for commercial education and to fill the real need. Some help was obtained from German and other foreign commercial schools. The whole course of study was changed so that all the studies should tend toward a common end. In New York and Philadelphia these High Schools of commerce have met with conspicuous success, and within the past few years many others have been established in the larger cities of the country. At the same time there has been a general improvement in the smaller High Schools. The short courses are gradually being done away with and the general scheme made more coherent. Many of them now furnish a broad and, so far as the limits of a High School permit, thorough preparation for business careers.

The most hopeful indications are found in the higher institutions of learning. Schools of commerce of many types have been established in most of the important universities of the country. This is particularly true of the West. In the East, where one might expect to find commercial education prominent, since commerce occupies a much more important position there, conservatism for a long time stood in the way of advancement. It is only within the past decade that any important progress has been made.

The first school of commerce, it is true, was established in the East. This was the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, made possible in 1881 by the gift of Mr. James Wharton to the University of Pennsylvania. At the beginning the course consisted of only two years and was superimposed upon the first two years of the college course. In 1895 the course was enlarged to the full four years and the scope was broadened. For nearly twenty years this school was the only one of its kind in the country. At the present time it is one of the largest departments of the Univeristy of Pennsylvania. It has made valuable contributions not only to the business world, but by training teachers to the development of higher commercial education.

About the year 1900 there was a sudden springing up of schools of commerce all over the country. Among the universities to establish them about this time were New York University, Dartmouth, the University of Chicago, and the State universities of California, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Vermont, and others. Since that time the growth has been rapid, with assistance from various sources. In some cases it was the gift of an individual donor, for instance, in Dartmouth, where the Amos Tuck School was made possible by a gift of $300,000 from Mr. Edward Tuck. This benefaction was later increased. In the case of New York University the State Society of Certified Public Accountants was largely instrumental in founding the school, which at first devoted itself mainly to accountancy and closely allied subjects. Within the past few years there has been another wave of progress. Schools have been established at Harvard, Northwestern, Denver, and other universities. A gift of $500,000 to Tuft's College has made a school of commerce possible there. That these higher schools of commerce have been successful in providing a useful and important kind of education seems established beyond the shadow of a doubt.

There are now three main types of higher schools of commerce—that is, of collegiate grade—in this country. These are differentiated by the relative proportion of the liberal, or cultural, element, and the practical, or professional, element and by the relation which these bear to each other. In the first type of school, of which Wisconsin and Pennsylvania are typical examples, the liberal and practical elements are given in coordination and are about evenly balanced. The course usually covers four years. In the second, represented by Dartmouth and Harvard, the liberal education is given first and the professional training afterward. The graduate professional training usually covers two years. In the third type, represented fairly by New York University and Northwestern, professional training occupies a dominant position and the cultural element is reduced to a minimum. The liberal training of the High School is regarded as sufficient for most purposes. In this third type of school an effort has been made to place the training within the reach of men who are already engaged in business by holding sessions in the late afternoon and in the evening. This plan has also made it possible to secure specialists engaged in active business as professors and instructors. The length of the course for those who devote all their time to the school work is usually two years. It may thus be seen that practically all the higher schools of commerce devote about two years to strictly professional work.

It would hardly be worth while, even if it were possible, to discuss the comparative value of the three types. None of them is far beyond the experimental stage, although all have demonstrated usefulness and have given promise of even greater value in the future. The training given by them differs not only in degree but in kind from that given by the private commercial schools. It is professional rather than technical; it trains the mind rather than the hand; it prepares for the solution of problems rather than the performance of tasks. They have already brought many problems which formerly were solved only by costly individual experience within the realm of scientific investigation. Economic theories have been applied to business methods, corporate financing has been analyzed, accounting has been systematized, the principles of fluctuations in values have been expounded, advertising, real estate, insurance, investments, and a score of other matters have been brought further from the ancient empirical methods and nearer to the level of exact sciences. That the way to succeed in business can be taught as definitely as the way to solve an algebraic equation is of course absurd; but it is unquestionable that the analysis of conditions and methods in all forms of business can be made of great value. The results have already demonstrated the practicability of the process; it only remains for the process to be extended. Even now students are studying in the classroom many subjects that twenty years ago a business man would have declared could only be learned by years of practical experience.

It cannot be said that higher commercial education as a preparation for business is on the same plane as education for law, medicine, and the life. This is partly because business is not an organized profession. Certain forms of business, it is true, are recognized as professions. A notable instance is accountancy, which is coming more and more into the hands of men whose special qualification for their work has been tested by the State authorities and recognized by conferring the title of Certified Public Accountant. The influence of this profession upon higher commercial education has been marked. The time is doubtless coming when many other forms of business will likewise be in the hands of men who have special educational qualifications and whose fitness has similarly been tested. In the training for these professions the Schools of Commerce will find a large field of usefulness.

There is some indication that the future will see a greater amount of specialization in commercial education, and that there will be offshoots from the parent stem as there are from the medical school in the way of dentistry and veterinary surgery. Even now departments of journalism, actuarial science, and the like are branching out from the schools of commerce. At present, however, there is a commendable tendency to avoid too narrow specialization. The requirements for a degree in a university school of commerce usually include a certain amount in each of the important branches taught, viz.: accounting, commerce, finance, and law. The importance of a broad training rather than one that is purely technical and vocational is emphasized. Science has been able to solve many business problems, but, after all, the best that our university schools of commerce have done has been to teach students to think and analyze for themselves, and thus prepare to meet the problems, unknown as yet, that will arise in the future.

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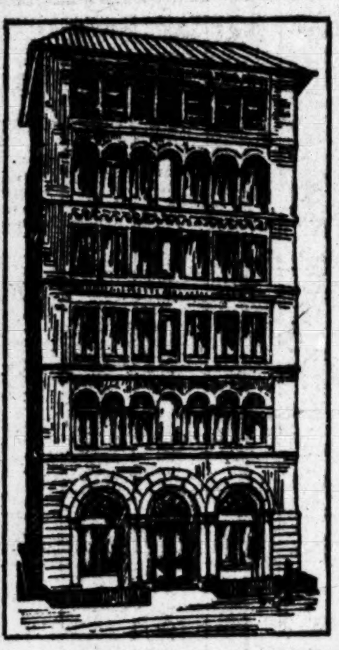

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PRICE ON APPLICATION.
Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 WALL STREET NEW YORK

WANTED
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Lackawanna Steel
Central Colorado Power Com. & Pfd.
Clairton Steel Co. 5s
St. Clair Furnace Co. 1st 5s
E. & C. RANDOLPH
Members New York Stock Exchange,
111 Broadway, New York.
OPEN MARKET SECURITIES DEPARTMENT
Horace Hatch, Mgr. T. F. Shields, Bonds.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
100 Amer. Lithographic Com.
200 Cramps Ship & Eng. Bldg.
50 May Dept. Stores Com. and Pfd.
137 Standard Coupler Com.
100 Union Typewriter Com.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
'Phones 7460 to 7466 Hanover. 33 Wall St., N. Y.

Westchester Lighting 5s 1950
Edison Electric of Bklyn. 4s.
Metropolitan Street 5s Ctfs.
Columbus and 9th Ave. 5s 1993.
N. Y. & East River Gas 5s, 1944.
Paterson & Co. BONDS Traction, Gas, Inactive Railroads.
Tel. 1985-6-7 Rector. 20 BROAD ST., N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS
N. W. HARRIS & CO
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Markoe, Morgan & Whitney
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
52 BROADWAY
Investment Securities

CITY BONDS
Yield 4—4⅜%
Legal for New York Savings Banks.
E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Chicago Denver San Francisco

SHORT TERM NOTES
Alfred Mestre & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
37 Wall Street. New York.

Schmidt & Gallatin
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange
111 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Potter, Choate & Prentice
Members New York Stock Exchange
55 WALL ST. NEW YORK

WANTED
Ogdens. & Lake Champlain 4s, 1948
Duval, Carroll & Co. 66 Broadway, New York,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Pere Marquette Ref. 4s, 1955
Toledo Terminal 4½s, 1957
Detroit United 4½s, 1932
Kas. City, Mex. & Orient 4s, 1951
E. BUNGE & CO.
80 BROAD STREET. 'Phone 4735-4736 Rector.

SERIAL BONDS
secured by such natural resources as Timber, Coal, Iron Ore and Water Power, netting from 5 to 6 per cent. Descriptive circulars on request.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(Established 1865) 181 La Salle St., Chicago

Sherman Shreveport & Southern
1st Mortgage 5s 1943
Blake & Reeves
34 Pine Street BANKERS New York

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong and Active—Call Money Rates, 2@3 Per Cent.

SPECIALTIES RISE SHARPLY

Currency Estimates Show Heavy Cash Loss by Banks on Week's Movements—Foreign Exchange Weak.

In spite of the decidedly firmer tone of the local money market, with evidence supplied by the weekly estimates of cash movements that the banks have suffered so large a loss as to make probable a very heavy reduction in reserves, speculative activity enlarged on the Stock Exchange yesterday's stock market in marked degree. The market as a whole was strong, but the dealings were heaviest relatively and the advances sharpest actually in a number of shares which have been dormant through the protracted period of dullness. Conspicuous in the movement was Western Union, to the price of which there was added several points in continuation of the rise which has extended over a number of days. Reports of an impending offer of American Telephone and Telegraph stock for Western Union shares were current and persistent in spite of the apparently official denial authorized by the President of the American Company in Boston. Copper issues were likewise favored by the traders who pointed to the news that the Calumet and Hecla had restored the cut which it recently made in the price of copper metal as justification for the belief that better things were in store for all producers. Speculation revived Reading, as it did Chesapeake & Ohio, upon the news of the sale by a local banking house of a substantial block of the road's convertible bonds abroad. Toward the close of the day there was a wave of profit taking which led to recessions where its force was most felt, but as a rule final quotations were above those of Thursday night.

Some disappointment was expressed in financial circles over the drawing out of the proceedings at the Rochester Convention and the failure to agree promptly upon a candidate of satisfactory standing, but as the day progressed and the dispatches from the scene of the convention made it evident that the choice was at last narrowing down to acceptable men, sentiment improved in this respect. Fresh news of real importance from other quarters was lacking, but interest was taken in the returns of a number of leading railroads for the month of August, including that of the Erie with its excellent increase of $512,000 in operating income following an increase of $768,000 in gross, and the opposite showing of the Pennsylvania, whose gross increased $983,000, while its net decreased $366,000. A favorable interpretation was put upon the usual weekly compilation of bank clearings for the country at large; outside of New York the volume of business has been well maintained in comparison with similar periods of the past.

According to the estimates of the currency movements the banks have last above $9,000,000 cash on the week, all of this, unless the shipment of gold to Canada be excluded, as a result of transactions with the Sub-Treasury. From the interior local institutions have actually gained on balance, but this is probably a more or less temporary matter since crop requirements will run rather heavy for several weeks to come. Upon the face of things a cut in surplus is foreshadowed. There is just a possibility, however, that withdrawals of deposits by outside institutions seeking to benefit by the higher money rates of the week will not only offset any loan expansion incident to financing the October disbursements, but also keep the reserve reduction within bounds. Foreign exchange reacted from its recent sharp advance.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Zinc, Lead, and Smelting Co. for dividend.
Creamery Package Co. for dividend.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co. for dividend.
Detroit Edison Electric Co. for dividend.
First National Copper Co. for annual meeting.
Georgia Railroad & Banking Co. for dividend.
Ingersoll-Rand Co. for annual meeting.
Massachusetts Lighting Co. for dividend.
New York Dock Co. for dividend on preferred.
Niagara Falls Power Co. for dividend.
Philadelphia Co. for dividend on common.
Tonopah Belmont Development Co. for dividend.
Union Switch and Signal Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
United Cigar Stores for dividend on common.
United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co. for dividend on preferred.
Walpole Rubber Co, for dividend on common.
Aetna National Bank.
American Beet Sugar Co. on preferred.
American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co. on common and preferred.
American Can Co. on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Co. on common and preferred.
American Chicle Co. on preferred.
American Cities Railway & Light Co. on preferred.
American Coal Products Co.
American Express Co.
American Gas and Electric Co.
American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co. on common and preferred.
American Manufacturing Co.
American Piano Co on preferred.
American Pipe Construction Co.
American Power and Light Co. on preferred.
American Smelting and Refining Co. on preferred.
American Snuff Co. on common and preferred.
American Tobacco Co. on preferred.
American Writing Co. on preferred.
Bangor Railway & Electric Co.
Bankers' Trust Co.
Beech Creek Railroad.
Bell Telephone Co. of Missouri.
Belt Railroad & Stock Yards, Indiana.
Boston Belting Co.
Boston & Maine Railroad on common.
Boston & Providence Railroad.
Broadway Bank, Brooklyn.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
Brooklyn Trust Co.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Buffalo General Electric Co.
Buffalo Mines.
Butte Electric & Power Co. on common.
Cambria Iron Co.
Canadian Consolidated Felt Co. on preferred.
Canadian General Electric Co. on common and preferred.
Canadian Pacific Railway on common and preferred.
Capitol Traction Co., Washington, D. C.
Carolina Power and Light Co.
Celluloid Co.
Central Aguirre Sugar Co. on preferred.
Central Leather Co. on preferred.
Central Pennsylvania Traction Co.
Central Trust Co.
Century Bank.
Chatham National Bank.
Chattanooga Railway & Light Co. on preferred.
Chelsea Exchange Bank.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad on preferred.
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards on common and preferred.
Chicago & Northwestern Railway on preferred.
Chicago Railway Equipment Co.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.
Chicago & Western Indiana Railway.
Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Co. on common and preferred.
City Railway, Dayton, Ohio.
City Investing Co. on preferred.
Citizens' Central National Bank.
Cleveland Railway.
Coal and Iron National Bank.
Colorado & Southern Railway on first and second preferred.
Colonial Bank.
Columbus Gas and Fuel Co. on preferred.
Columbus Light, Heat, and Power Co. on preferred.
Columbus, Newark & Zanesville Railway.
Columbus Railway & Light Co.
Colts Arms Co.
Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey.
Commercial Towboat Co.
Consolidated Cotton Duck Co. on preferred.
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power [illegible]
Cuban-American Sugar Co. on preferred.
Cumberland Telephone Co.
De Long Hook and Eye Co.
Dominion Iron and Steel Co. on preferred.
Dominion Natural Gas Co.
Duluth Edison Co. on preferred.
Duluth Superior Traction Co. on common and preferred.
Du Pont International Powder Co. on preferred.
Eastman Kodak Co. on common and preferred.
Eastern Light and Fuel Co. on common.
Electric Boat Co. on preferred.
Electric Storage Battery Co. on common and preferred.
Empire Trust Co.
E. W. Bliss Co. on common and preferred.
Fifth Avenue Bank.
Fifth National Bank.
First National Bank.
First Securities Co.
First National Bank, Brooklyn.
Fleischmann Co. on preferred.
Fourth National Bank.
Gamewell Fire Alarm Co.
General Chemical Co. on preferred.
Great Lakes Towing Co. on preferred.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Halifax Tramway Co.
Hanover National Bank.
Harrison Brothers & Co. on preferred.
Hartford Carpet Co. on common and preferred.
Hedley Gold Mining Co.
Houghton County Traction Co. on common and preferred.
Illinois Traction Co. on preferred.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
Intercontinental Rubber Co. on preferred.
International Silver Co. on preferred.
International Smokeless Powder Co. on common.
Irving National Exchange Bank.
J. H. Dunham Co. on first and second preferred.
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Co. on preferred.
Kansas Gas and Electric Co. on preferred.
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co. on preferred.
Laurentide Paper Co. on common.
Lawyers Mortgage Co.
Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co.
Liberty National Bank.
Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
Louisville Traction Co. on common and preferred.
Louisville & Northern Railway & Light Co. on preferred A and B.
Mackay Companies on common and preferred.
Maine Central Railroad.
McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines.
Manhattan Railway.
Manila Electric Railway & Light Co.
Manufacturers National Bank, Brooklyn.
Market & Fulton National Bank.
May Department Stores on preferred.
Mechanics National Bank.
Mechanics Trust Co. of New Jersey.
Mercantile National Bank.
Metropolitan Bank.
Michigan Light Co. on common and preferred.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway leased line.
Mortgage Bond Co.
Mount Morris Bank.
Nashville Railway & Light Co. on common and preferred.
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn.
National Bank of Commerce.
National Corporation Securities.
National Lead Co. on common.
National Light, Heat & Power Co. on preferred.
National Park Bank.
National Surety Co.
Newark & Bloomfield Railway.
New England Cotton Yarn Co. on common.
New Idria Quicksilver Mining Co.
New Netherlands Bank.
New York & Harlem Railroad on common and preferred.
New River Lumber Co. on preferred.
New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.
New York State Railways on common and preferred.
New York Mortgage & Security Co.
North American Co.
Northern Railroad of New Hampshire.
Ogilvie Flour Mills.
Old Colony Railroad.
Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway on common and preferred.
People's Trust Co., Brooklyn.
Philadelphia Traction Co.
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad on special guaranteed stock.
Pittsburg Lamp, Brass & Glass Co. on preferred.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.
Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky Railway.
Portland (Ore.) Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co. on preferred.
Portland (Me.) Railroad.
Prospect Park Bank, Brooklyn.
Providence Telephone Co.
Railroad Securities Co. on preferred.
Republic Iron & Steel Co. on preferred.
Ridge Av. Passenger Railway, Philadelphia.
Right of Way Mines.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. on preferred.
St. Louis & San Francisco Railway on Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad preferred stock certificates.
Seaboard National Bank.
Sears-Roebuck Co. on preferred.
Seattle Electric Co. on common and preferred.
Second National Bank.
Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway, Philadelphia.
Scranton Electric Co on preferred.
Scioto Valley Traction Co. on preferred and first preferred.
Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. on preferred.
Southern Pacific Railroad.
Southern Railway on Mobile & Ohio Stock trust certificates.
South Porto Rico Sugar Co. on common and preferred.
Stark Electric Railway Co.
Subway Realty Co.
Syracuse Rapid Transit on preferred.
Terre Haute, Indiana & Eastern Railway on preferred.
Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
Toronto Railway.
Toronto Electric Light Co.
Trust Co. of America.
Tri-City Railway & Light Co. on preferred.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. on common and preferred.
Underwood Typewriter Co. on preferred.
Union Pacific Railroad on common and preferred.
Union Railway Gas & Electric Co. on preferred.
Union Typewriter Co. on first and second preferred.
Union Traction Co., Indiana, on preferred.
United Traction & Electric Co. of Providence.
United Banknote Co. on preferred.
United States Finishing Co. on common and preferred.
United States Printing Co.
Utah Gas & Coke Co. on preferred.
Washington Heights Bank.
Washington Trust Co.
Washington Water Power Co., Spokane.
West End Street Railway, Boston.
West India Electric Co.
West Jersey & Seashore Railroad.
Westmoreland Coal Co.
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

George J. Bascom Co.
Tyson & Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange at 2@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 4¼ per cent. for sixty days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4⅝@4¾ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for chice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3⅝ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Paris, 2⅞ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 4⅝ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $286,271,711; balances, $18,494,897; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $782,331.

The local banks lost $9,918,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Sterling exchange was easier, with demand quoted at $4.8635@$4.8645; sixty days at $4.8315@$4.8350, and cables at $4.8675@$4.8685.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅛ less 5-64 for cables, and 5.18¾ less 3-64@5.18¾ for sight. Reichsmarks, 95¼@95 5-16 for cables, and 95⅛@95 3-16 for sight.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, 10c discount; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; New Orleans, commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium; Savannah, buying, 3-16c discount; selling, par; Charleston, buying, par; selling, 4-10c premium; Montreal, 46⅞@15⅝c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver, 1-16d higher in London, at 24⅞d per ounce, and ⅛c higher in New York, at 54c per ounce. Mexican dollars unchanged at 44c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar "A" 4s, March 15, 1911..	99⅞	..
Am. Cigar "B" 4s, March 15, 1912..	97½	98⅝
Balt. & Ohio 4½s, June, 1913........	98⅝	99⅛
Beth. Steel Co. 6s, Nov., 1914........	96	97
Chi. & Alton 5s, March 15, 1913....	98½	99¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911....	100⅛	100½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Sept. 30, 1910........................ 453,807
From Jan. 1, 1910........................ 129,756,344
Corresponding period last year........................ 156,485,657

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
8½	9	100	Allis-Chalmers	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
64½	64¾	32,210	Amalgamated Copper..	62⅞	64⅞	62¾	64¼	+1½
44¼	44½	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.....	44	44½	44	44½	+ ¼
39⅝	39½	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar.........	39⅝	39¾	39¼	39⅝	...
8⅞	8⅝	200	Am. Can.................	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
68½	69	500	Am. Can pf..............	68¼	68⅞	68¼	68⅞	+1⅜
47½	47¾	1,000	Am. Car & Foundry....	47¼	47⅞	47¼	47½	+ ½
62½	63	600	Am. Cotton Oil..........	62½	62⅞	62½	62¾	+ ⅜
240	270	20	Am. Express.............	250	250	250	250	...
20¾	21¼	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	21	21	21	21	+ ⅞
18	18½	200	Am. Ice Securities......	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
87¾	88¼	200	Am. Locomotive.........	88	88	87¾	87¾	+ ¼
4	4½	100	Am. Malt.................	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
81	82	200	Am. Malt pf..............	80¾	81	80¾	81	+ ¾
66¾	67	7,200	Am. Smelt. & R. x d...	66⅝	67⅛	66⅝	67	+1
101½	102¼	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf..	101	101⅝	101	101⅝	+ ⅝
86	87	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B..	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ¾
42	42½	100	Am. Steel Foundries...	43	43	43	43	+ ½
113¼	114	500	Am. Sugar Refining....	114½	114⅛	114	114	...

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Jap Gov 4½s, sterl loan
1,000.......... 94½
1,000.......... 94⅞
2d series
1,000.......... 94¼
1,000.......... 94⅞
Jap Gov 4s, sterl ln
5,000.......... 89½
U S of Mexico 5s
3,000.......... 97½
N Y Canal 4s
5,000..........106
N Y City 4s, 1957
1,000.......... 99½
N Y City 4s, 1958
5,000.......... 99½
10,000.......... 99⅝
N Y City 4s, 1959
20,000.......... 99⅝
N Y City 4½s
1,000..........101½
21,000..........101¼
24,000..........101⅛

Inter-Metro 4½s
75,000.......... 81½
20,000.......... 81⅛
2,000.......... 82
3,000.......... 81⅛
Interb R T 5s
1,000..........101⅝
12,000..........101⅝
10,000..........101½
3,000..........101⅝
Interb R T conv 6s
10,000..........102½
Int & Gt Nor 2d 5s, Trust Co ctfs
5,000..........107½
Inter Paper 6s
5,000..........100⅝
Int Stm Pump 5s
13,000.......... 92
K C, Ft S & M 4s
10,000.......... 78½
L S & M So 4s, 1928
1,000.......... 94⅛
L S & M So 4s, 1931
2,000.......... 93⅞

12,000.......... 14½
5,000.......... 14⅝
8,000.......... 14½

Wis Cent gen 4s
10,000.......... 94
Wis Cen, Sup & Dul div & term 4s
5,000.......... 93¼

Total sales Sept. 30, 1910.......... $2,619,500
From Jan. 1, 1910.......... 482,879,000
Corresponding period last year.....1,025,897,700

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Third Av...	9	9½	Ref. pf....	15¼	25
T., P. & W.	16½	..	U. & B. R.	160	..
T. R. & L..	7½	8½	Vand. R. R.	72¾	..
U. B. & P. pf. ex. div.	54	59	V.-Car. Ch. Co. pf. ex. d.	122	123
U. D. Goods.	100	102½	Va.-Iron C. & Coke...	45	50
U. D. G. pf.	103	104½	Wabash ...	16¾	17
U. Rys. Inv.	27	30	W.-F. Epr.	158	165
U. S. C. I. P. pf.....	51	58	W. & L. E. 1st pf.....	11	12
U. S. Expr.	99	108	W. & L. E. 2d pf.....	6	7
U. S. R. & Impt.	68	69¼			
Wis. Cent..	51	53½			

THE CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—On the local Exchange early in the day there was more doing in bonds than stocks. Within the first hour several transactions aggregating in amount $23,000 were recorded in Commonwealth Edison 5s at 101. City Railway 5s sold at 102½. The most active stock on the list was Illinois Brick, which eased off fractionally. Later Diamond Match sprang into prominence, declining a point on small offerings.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	American Can.........	8¾	8½	8¾
175	American Can pf......	68¾	68¼	68¼
25	Amer. Tel. ex div....	138	138	138
25	Booth Fisheries.......	35	35	35
5	Chic. Rys., Series 1...	61½	61½	61½
25	Chic. Rys., Series 2..	15½	15½	15½
5	Com. Edison..........	112	112	112
35	Corn Products Refg..	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
157	Diamond Match.......	84½	82½	82½
75	Illinois Brick.........	61¾	61½	61½
75	Kan. City Ry. & Lt.	23	23	23
50	K. City Ry. & Lt. pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼
100	McCrum-Howell pf...	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	Nat. Biscuit pf.......	120½	120½	120½
180	Nat. Carbon..........	126	125½	126
11	Nat. Carbon pf.......	119	119	119
20	N. W. Elev...........	20	20	20
120	People's Gas..........	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
25	Quaker Oats..........	172	172	172
1	Quaker Oats pf.......	103	103	103
50	Street's S. Car........	9	9	9
92	Swift & Co............	101½	101½	101½
25	United Boxboard.....	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Chic. City Rys. 5s...	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Chic. Rys. 1st 5s.....	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1,000	Chic. Telephone 5s....	102	102	102
27,000	Com. Edison 5s.......	101	101	101
1,000	Met. Elev. gold 4s...	92¼	92¼	92¼
7,000	N. W. Elev. 4s.......	95	95	95
8,000	N. W. Elev. 4s.......	95	95	95

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 30.—Following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Con. Ice...............	9	9	9
70	Crucible Steel	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
35	Crucible Steel pf.....	75	74½	75
117	Harb.-Walker Ref.pf.	94	94	94
595	Mfrs. Light & Heat..	20	20	20
30	Pittburg Brewing	23¼	23¼	23¼
70	Pittsburg Plate Glass.	100¾	100½	100½
70	River Coal	8	8	8
8,255	Shoshone	24	18	18
100	Union Switch	118¾	118½	118½
10	Union Switch pf.....	113	113	113

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 211 failures in the United States during the week against 190 for the previous week and 195, 225, 177, and 136 for the corresponding weeks of 1909 to 1906. The Middle States had eighty-five, New England twenty, Southern thirty-four, Western thirty-six, Northwestern nine, Far West twenty-six, and Territories 1. Canada had forty-three against twenty-two for the preceding week. About 81 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 30.—Following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	9⅞	..	Jackpot	10	11
Elkton	74¾	75½	McKinney .	52½	54
El Paso....	85	85½	Old Gold...	4⅞	5
Findlay	8	10	Portland ...	105	115
Gold Dollar.	3	13¼	Vindicator .	90	94
Isabella	15⅜	15¾	? Sample...	10⅜	11⅛

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Irregularly Within Narrow Limits in Day of Dull Trading.

GAINS AND LOSSES AT CLOSE

Movements in Either Direction Confined to Small Fractions—British Columbia Less Active.

Gains and losses were about evenly divided among the Curb issues at the close of a day of sluggish trading yesterday. British Columbia Copper, which was quiet in contrast with the activity earlier in the week, closed even with the opening at 7 after selling between 6⅞ and 7⅛. Chino rose from 18¾ to 19, on transactions of 4,500 shares. Giroux and Nipissing made trifling gains, and Greene-Cananea and Kerr Lake sold off fractionally. Miami and Ray Central and Ray Consolidated closed even with the opening levels.

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Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Am. Tobacco...	405	405	402	405
2,500	Bay State Gas.	9-16	⅝	9-16	[illegible]
2,000	Int. Rub. t. c..	30½	30¾	30½	30[illegible]
100	Standard Mill..	17½	17½	17½	17½
100	Stand. Mill. pf.	52	52	52	52
75	Standard Oil...	600	601	600	601
1,200	U. S. L. & H..	2	2	1⅞	1⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	Ariz. Can......	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
2,700	Brit. Col. Cop..	7	7⅛	6⅞	7
1,700	*Cal. & Mon...	89	89	89	89
600	*Carisa	18	18	16	18
4,500	Chino Cop......	18¾	19	18¾	19
8,000	*Cobalt Central	6	6¼	6	6
600	*Comb. Frac...	36	38	34	36
600	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1 13-16	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞
50	El Rayo........	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
250	Florence	231	231	218	218
500	Giroux Min....	6 13-16	6⅞	6 13-16	6⅞
1,200	*Greenwater ...	5	5	5	5
400	Greene-Can. ...	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
2,700	Insp. Copper..	7⅞	8 3-16	7⅞	8 3-16
600	Kerr Lake....	6⅝	6 7-16	6½	[illegible]
100	La R. Cons....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,500	Mas. Val., new.	9	9⅛	8 15-16	[illegible]
900	Miami Copper..	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
8,000	*Mont.-Shosh...	20	20	20	20
400	N.-U. M. & S.	⅞	⅞	13-16	13-16
500	Nip. M. Co..	10⅝	10 11-16	10⅝	10 11-16
1,200	Ohio Copper...	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16
1,300	Pac. Smelters.	9-16	⅝	⅝	[illegible]
200	Prec. Metals...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Ray Central..	2	2 1-16	2	[illegible]

Mines Co. of America..	55	56	55	56
Nipissing Mines Co....	10¾	10⅞	11	11⅛
Ohio Copper	1½	1⅝	1¼	[illegible]
Ray Central	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
Ray Consolidated	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18¾
Standard Milling	16	18	16	19
Standard Milling pf..	50	54	50	54
Standard Oil	600	601	600	600
Tonopah Mining	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	[illegible]
United Cigar Mfrs....	57	61	57	61
United Copper	4½	4⅞	4½	[illegible]
U. S. Light & Heat...	1⅞	2	1⅞	[illegible]
U. S. Light & Heat pf.	7⅝	8	7⅝	[illegible]
Western Pacific 5s....	94	94¼	94	[illegible]
Yukon Gold Mines.....	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Reflecting the upswing in the New York list, local stocks turned quite generally buoyant. The traction came in for particular attention. P. R. T. took on renewed life and was quickly lifted above [illegible] Union Traction also hardened materially. Oddly enough not a share of Lake Superior Corporation, yesterday's favorite, appeared on the tape during the first hour. Later, however, it moved up with the rest of the list. The Asphalts scored another sharp advance of about 2 points each. The anthracite issues were strong. Both Lehigh Valley and Reading improved, as did Lehigh Navigation and U. S. Steel.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Amal. Copper	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
10	Amer. Ice	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
10	Amer. Smelting	67	67	67
95	Cambria Steel	42⅝	42	42⅝
60	Erie	27	27	27
284	Electric Storage	49½	47	48½
2,480	General Asphalt	29	27⅞	28⅞
497	General Asphalt pf......	75½	73	75½
20	H. & B. T. pf............	21	21	21
1,256	Lake Superior Corp.....	24½	23⅝	24
200	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs....	93	92½	93
2,399	Lehigh Valley	81⅛	80⅝	81
100	Leh. Val. Tr. tr. ctfs...	5	5	5
107	Leh. V. Tr. pf. tr. ctfs.	16	15½	15½
5,242	P. R. T.	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞
850	Pennsylvania	65 1-16	64¾	65
100	Phila. Co. ex. div.......	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
555	Phila. Electric	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
1	Phila. Traction	83	83	83
100	Rock Island	32	32	32
1,300	Reading	73⅞	73⅛	73⅞
1,225	Tono. Belmont ex. div.	4 3-16	4⅛	4⅛
200	Tonopah Min. ex. div..	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
692	U. G. I. ex. div........	82¼	82	82¼
4,490	U. S. Steel.............	69⅛	68⅝	69
3	U. Ry. G. tr. ctfs.......	72	71½	72

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday as follows:

	Sept. 29.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Receipts, cust.	$1,232,042	$26,405,087	$80,735,43[illegible]
Internal reve., ordinary	1,097,697	24,951,728	71,205,[illegible]
Corporat'n tax	798	21,734	6,222,97[illegible]
Miscellaneous..	65,067	2,293,587	9,205,[illegible]
Total re'ts..	$2,395,600	$53,672,191	$167,459,[illegible]
Expenditures..	1,697,023	49,984,119	170,934,61[illegible]
Surplus	698,577	3,688,072	*3,475,21[illegible]

*Deficit

H. M. BYLLESBY & CO.
ENGINEERS
EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS
218 LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO
Portland, Ore. Oklahoma City, Okla. Mobile, Ala.

FLORIDA EAST COAST
1st 4½s 1959
WOLFF & STANLEY,
27 William St., N. Y.

Guaranty Trust Co
OF NEW YORK
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St.
London Branch, 33 Lombard Street.
Capital.................. $5,000,000
Surplus.................. 15,000,000

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
160 Broadway, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Broader Speculation.

Traders commented freely yesterday on the evidence of renewed interest in many securities by groups of houses often employed to run the market in these issues. In the railroad list this revival affected Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul preferred, the Gould stocks, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Erie, while the industrials concerned included the Copper shares and the Rubber issues. Attention naturally converged upon the further rise in Western Union, which has gone up some 14 points now within a fortnight, and which proved impervious yesterday to a denial of the report that the Bell interests, to obtain a majority of stock, were prepared to offer five shares of American Telephone and Telegraph for seven of Western Union. Boston wired President Vail's denial of the report in these words: "There is absolutely not a shred of truth in this rumor, which is made entirely out of whole cloth. American Telephone has not had and does not now have plans for the acquisition of any additional shares of Western Union. We are satisfied to remain minority stockholders."

⁂

Exchange Market Weak.

A good deal of satisfaction was taken on the floor in the decided weakness of the foreign exchange market. In spite of the general advances in discounts at European centres, demand sterling here turned weak in the morning, selling off 25 points, and continued depressed throughout the afternoon, closing near the bottom. More liberal offerings of cotton bills were reported, together with bills drawn against the proceeds of bond sales abroad, but sentiment was even more directly affected by the heavy sales of exchange by one of the large National banks which has been a member of the syndicate engaged in the flotation of bonds in Europe. Reports had it that these sales involved a shifting of loans or financing of securities on the other side. City revenue warrants maturing this month are held in considerable quantity on the other side, and their payment will add to the supply of bills. It is understood that the city has been borrowing freely from the banks of late on short term revenue warrants. The amounts mentioned run as high as $20,000,000, with $10,000,000 of this fresh money. The rate paid is put at about 4 per cent.

⁂

Who Owns Dividends?

Brokers found time to read over carefully the story in the morning newspapers to the effect that an industrious lawyer had dug up from the statutes a thirty-five-year-old law providing, among other things, that an owner of stock at the time of the declaration of a periodical dividend is not entitled to the whole of that dividend, but can be compelled to share it with the previous owner or owners of the stock on a sort of pro rata scale. Application of this law to transactions on the Stock Exchange would lead to a great deal of confusion. It is in direct opposition to the method now followed. The case in which this law has been invoked is now before Supreme Court Justice Guy. Wall Street will follow the decision upon it with unusual interest.

⁂

Small Currency Movement to Interior.

Although the currency movements for the week, so far as they appear, indicate another loss of cash by the banks, the smallness of the drain to the interior is a notable feature of the visible movements. The indicated loss of cash is $11,487,000, but of this the net movement to the interior is only $1,574,000, the banks having received from the country $6,775,000 against $8,329,000 sent out. This included the $1,400,000 of gold coin which went to Canada and banknotes sent to Washington for redemption, totaling $1,519,000. Except for these items the transactions with the interior would have shown a gain, which is a sharp reversal of the conditions of a week ago, and may be attributed to the effect of higher rates in the local market. The loss in cash is directly due to the heavy payments into the Sub-Treasury. Sub-Treasury operations show ordinary disbursements of $20,723,000, and receipts from the banks of $32,329,000, representing customs and revenue collections and redemption fund payments. Receipts of new gold totaled $1,684,000. The loss to the Sub-Treasury is the largest since July 16, 1909.

⁂

Shrinking Bank Clearings.

Bank clearings throughout the country continue to shrink. As reported by Dun's, the figures of the leading cities make an aggregate for the week of $2,385,809,042, which is a decline as compared with the same week last year of 13.1 per cent. and of 25.1 per cent. as compared with the same period in 1906. The loss, as has been the case with the shrinkage right along, is due chiefly to the falling off in bank clearings in New York, many of the interior cities showing gains.

⁂

Salvage Corps at Work.

The rescuers of the General Motors Company from the consequences of the overexpansion in the last year are arranging, it is said, for permanent financing to replace the temporary loans made recently and to supply the working capital depleted by the old management's rush to increase manufacturing capacity. It is reported that a bond issue of $15,000,000 will be put out. Only two months ago stockholders were promised that earnings for 1910 would be $12,000,000 and that to give them a proper participation in the company's prosperity, capitalization would be increased so as to distribute among them new stock at the rate of five for one.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. has been elected a Director of the Fifth Avenue Bank.

Eugen C. Andrus and Charles N. Brush, both of Boston, have been elected to membership in the Cotton Exchange.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The official closing quotation for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.08	Justice	.08
Alpha Con	.03	Kentucky Con	.10
Andes	.10	L. Wash. Con	.96
Best & Belcher	.32	Mexican	.96
Bullion	.10	Occidental Con	.48
Caledonia	.30	Ophir	1.12
Challenge Con	.21	Overman	.58
Chollar	.13	Potosi	.43
Confidence	.56	Savage	.21
Con. Cal. & Va.	.99	Sag Belcher	.14
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.16
Crown Point	.60	Union Con	.58
Gould & Curry	.13	Utah Con	.05
Hale & Norcross	.25	Yellow Jacket	.57
Julia	.07	Silver bars	.54

Mexican dollars, 45@46½; drafts, sight, 5@6 per cent. premium; telegraph, 5@6 per cent. premium.

TONOPAH.		Diamondfield	.01
[illegible]	4.20	Goldfield Con. M.	8.85
Jim Butler	.28	Great Bend	.02
McNamara	.28	Jumbo Exten	.32
[illegible]	.26	Kendall	.02
[illegible]	.85	Lone Star	.03
North Star	.05	Red Hills	.05
[illegible] Exten	1.09	Sandstorm	.03
West End	.58	St. Ives	.18
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Pick	.07
[illegible]	.01	BULLFROG.	
[illegible]	.12	Bullfrog Nat. Bk.	.01
[illegible]	.03	Honestake King	.01
[illegible] Fras	.35	Montgomery Mt.	.01
[illegible] Jack	.01	Tramps Con.	.01
[illegible]	.01		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Friday.

The feature of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange best liked by the commission houses was the evidence afforded of a broadening out in the trading. The list of different stocks changing hands during the day numbered sixty-two, the most satisfactory showing in this respect since August 17. There were active odd lot dealings in a great many stocks that until this week have been neglected. Total sales were 63,420 shares.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,210	Amal. Copper	62½	64⅛	62⅝	64⅛
720	Am. B. Sugar	39⅝	39¾	39	39¾
30	Am. Can pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
90	Am. Car & Fdy	47½	47⅝	47½	47⅝
10	Am. Cotton Oil	63	63	63	63
10	Am. Ice	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼
30	Am. Locomot'e	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
2,320	Am. Smelting	66¾	67⅛	66⅛	67¼
100	Am. Sugar	114¼	115	113¾	113¾
10	Ana. Copper	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
520	A. T. & S. F.	99⅛	100⅛	99⅛	99⅞
200	Balt. & Ohio	105⅝	106	105⅝	105¾
580	Brook. R. T.	76⅝	77¼	76⅝	76⅝
50	Can. Pacific	194⅝	194⅝	194⅝	194⅝
60	Cent. Leather	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
1,090	Ches. & Ohio	78⅝	79⅛	78⅝	79
830	C., M. & St. P.	121¼	122⅛	121¼	121⅝
50	Col. Fuel & I.	32	32	31½	31½
1,180	Con. Gas	134⅝	134⅛	133⅝	133⅝
20	Corn Products	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
150	Den. & R. G.	31	32¼	31	31½
240	Dist. Securities	28¼	30⅛	28½	29⅝
1,010	Erie	27	27¼	26⅜	26¾
160	Erie 1st pf	45	45⅜	45	45⅜
20	Erie 2d pf	35	35	34⅞	34⅞
160	Gt. North. pf	126⅝	127⅝	126⅝	127
20	Gt. N. ore ctfs	57	57	56⅝	56⅝
380	Inter.-Met	21⅛	21⅜	21	21⅛
440	Inter.-Met. pf	57	57¼	56½	56⅞
40	Int. Paper	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
10	Kan. City So.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
70	Louis. & Nash	144⅝	145	144½	144½
220	Mo., K. & T.	32⅛	32⅜	32	32
170	Mo. Pacific	54½	54⅝	54¼	54⅜
140	Nat. Lead	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52⅝
140	Nevada Con	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
240	N. Y. Central	113⅝	113⅞	113⅛	113⅝
10	N. Y., O. & W.	41½	41½	41½	41½
10	Norf. & West.	97½	97½	97½	97½
120	Nor. Pacific	117	117¼	116⅝	116⅝
240	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅜	31	31⅛
1,280	Pennsylvania	129⅝	130⅛	129⅝	129⅝
30	People's Gas	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
60	Pressed S. Car	33⅝	34	33⅝	34
20	Ry. Springs	34	34	34	34
16,420	Reading	146¼	147⅝	146	146⅝
50	Rep. Steel	32¼	32¼	31¼	31¼
1,040	Rock Island	31⅛	32¼	31⅛	31⅝
20	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
1,290	Southern Pac	115⅝	115⅞	114⅝	115
200	Southern Ry	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	24
10	Southern Ry. pf	54½	54½	54½	54½
40	Tenn. Copper	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
70	Texas Pacific	27½	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
11,140	Union Pacific	167	168	166⅝	167⅝
600	U. S. Rubber	35	36⅜	35	36
18,520	U. S. Steel	68⅜	69⅛	68⅜	68⅞
100	Utah Copper	46½	46⅝	46	46⅝
80	Va.-Car. Chem.	59	59⅛	58⅝	59
850	Wabash pf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37½
300	West. Union	73	75⅛	73	75⅝
140	Western Md	45	47⅛	45	47⅛
63,420					

MINING STOCKS.

200	Con. Va	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
300	Elkton	.73	.73	.73	.73
460	Goldfield Con	8.50	9.12½	8.50	9.12½
500	Hale & Nor	.25	.25	.25	.25
500	Isabella	.19	.19	.19	.19
1,000	Jim Butler	.29	.29½	.29	.29½
500	McNamara	.29	.29½	.29	.29½
200	Mexican	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
300	Nevada Hills	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½
500	West End	.51	.51	.51	.51
4,460					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
3d week Sept.	$41,176	$37,854	$3,322
July 1-Sept. 21	442,682	430,059	12,624

INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—

3d week Sept.	140,202	147,244	*7,042
July 1-Sept. 21	1,870,018	1,759,537	110,481

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO—

3d week Sept.	1,194,110	1,091,627	102,483
July 1-Sept. 21	14,026,342	11,993,059	2,033,283

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for August—

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Gross	229,224	226,092	195,352
Expenses	144,436	130,663	142,005
Net	84,788	95,429	53,347
Charges	93,844	73,082	......
Deficit	9,056	†22,347	......
2 mos. gross	443,383	445,135	376,687
Expenses	282,600	267,814	273,045
2 mos. net	160,783	177,321	103,642
Charges	187,303	140,802	......
Deficit	26,520	†36,519	......

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY for August—

Gross	240,673	226,927	208,979
Expenses	207,565	182,012	198,051
Net	33,108	44,915	5,928
Other income	8,553	8,842	14,833
Total income	41,661	53,758	20,761
Chgs. & taxes	118,149	60,067	54,713
Deficit	76,488	6,309	33,951
2 mos. gross	459,215	429,273	422,053
Expenses	399,402	357,462	400,832
2 mos. net	59,813	71,811	21,221
Other income	17,624	17,348	23,029
Total income	77,437	89,159	44,250
Chgs. & taxes	185,232	120,256	110,077
2 mos. deficit	107,795	31,098	65,826

KANSAS CITY, MEXICO & ORIENT report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for July—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Mileage	740.49	659.82	80.67
Freight revenue	107,317	99,336	7,980
Passenger rev.	40,064	34,666	5,367
Other trans. rev.	5,923	4,161	1,762
Non-trans. rev.	1,668	1,723	*55
Total op. rev.	154,943	139,888	15,055
Mt. way & str.	33,413	29,568	3,845
Maint of equip.	35,431	26,686	8,744
Traffic expenses	6,938	4,584	2,358
Transport. exp.	72,463	56,966	15,497
General exp.	7,116	4,932	2,184
Total op. exp.	155,362	122,734	32,625
Net op., deficit	418	‡17,152	17,570
Taxes	6,750	4,750	2,000
Oper. deficit	7,168	‡12,402	19,570

ERIE for August—

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Gross	5,328,526	4,559,733	4,351,790
Exp. and taxes	3,530,211	3,273,495	3,137,704
Net	1,798,315	1,286,238	1,214,086
2 mos. gross	10,008,780	8,839,283	8,531,875
Exp. and taxes	6,818,056	6,435,187	6,210,772
2 mos. net	3,185,724	2,404,095	2,321,103

*Decrease. †Surplus. ‡Net credit.

LONG ISLAND for August—

	Month of August, 1910.	8 Months Ended Aug. 31, 1910.
Gross revenue	$59,725	$582,524
Expenses	111,803	558,988
Net revenue	*52,078	23,536

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for August—

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Gross	$309,716	$241,238	$265,730
Exp. and taxes	235,908	190,535	181,700
Net	73,808	50,697	84,030
Gross, 2 months	604,320	485,742	405,171
Exp. and taxes	450,985	366,190	353,055
Net, 2 months	153,335	119,552	142,116

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for July—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Mileage	3,316.38	2,610.12	706.26
Freight rev.	1,405,213	1,297,476	107,736
Passenger rev.	470,405	418,954	51,450
Other trans. rev.	136,007	124,795	11,211
Non-trans. rev.	47,186	29,210	17,975
Total op. rev.	2,058,812	1,870,437	188,375
Mt. way & str.	365,864	368,850	*2,986
Mt. of equip.	325,228	319,311	5,916
Traffic exp.	55,486	55,655	*169
Transpor. exp.	804,891	608,952	195,938
General exp.	77,322	71,506	5,815
Total op. exp.	1,628,792	1,424,276	204,515
Net op. rev.	430,020	446,160	*16,140
Out. op. (debit)	2,518	5,967	*3,448
Total net rev.	427,501	440,193	*12,691
Taxes	77,916	75,366	2,550
Op. income	349,585	364,827	*15,241

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for August—

Lines directly operated:

	Month of August, 1910.	8 Months Ended Aug. 31, 1910.
Gross revenue	$933,400	$11,576,700
Expenses	1,300,000	10,066,200
Net revenue	*366,600	1,510,500
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington:		
Gross revenue	289,400	1,102,600
Expenses	183,800	958,300
Net revenue	105,600	144,300
Northern Central Railway:		
Gross revenue	78,000	553,900
Expenses	67,700	516,000
Net revenue	10,300	37,900
West Jersey & Seashore:		
Gross revenue	100,500	386,400
Expenses	87,700	436,500
Net revenue	12,800	*50,100
Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie directly operated:		
Gross revenue	1,063,400	11,066,600
Expenses	966,000	9,817,600
Net revenue	97,400	1,249,000

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for June—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
Express rev.	$3,172,741	$2,625,675	$547,066
Non-trans. rev.	130,622	135,727	*5,104
Tot. rcts. fr. op.	3,303,363	2,761,402	541,961
Exp. priv. debit	1,502,017	1,298,705	203,212
Tot. oper. rev.	1,801,346	1,462,696	338,649
Maintenance	100,754	190,688	*89,933
Traffic exp.	27,462	17,830	9,631
Transp. exp.	1,303,655	813,734	489,921
General exp.	122,983	1,510	121,473
Tot. oper. exp.	1,554,856	1,023,764	531,092
Net oper. rev.	246,489	438,932	*192,443
Taxes	32,722	105,527	*72,804
Oper. income	213,766	333,404	*119,638
July 1 to June 30—			
Express rev.	35,142,676	30,772,802	4,369,874
Non-trans. rev.	1,300,885	1,136,918	163,967
Tot. rcts. fr. op.	36,443,562	31,909,721	4,533,841
Ex. priv. debit	16,622,149	14,621,027	2,001,122
Tot. oper. rev.	19,821,413	17,288,693	2,532,719
Maintenance	1,036,192	484,342	551,850
Traffic exp.	254,629	176,003	78,626
Transp. exp.	14,318,775	13,008,914	1,309,860
General exp.	1,340,615	1,171,390	169,225
Tot. oper. exp.	16,950,212	14,840,650	2,109,562
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

While a good deal of steadiness was displayed in the wheat market during most of the session, with prices generally ruling above the previous night's final, the undertone was extremely nervous. The strength at the outset was the result of better Liverpool cables than expected, the market there failing to reflect our decline of the previous day. Excepting for predictions of somewhat lighter world's wheat exports this week there was no special news accompanying the steadiness abroad, with crop prospects very favorable. The Northwestern markets, however, were very firm, which led to rumors of an export inquiry, and this tended to restrict selling. The weakness in corn and the failure of important export business to materialize resulted in a loss late of over a cent a bushel from the high of the session. The Modern Miller report was generally bearish, indicating favorable progress with Winter wheat seeding, and pointing to an area at least as large as last year. World's exports were placed at 13,126,000 bushels, estimated, against 15,260,000 bushels, actual, last week. Argentine exports were 744,000 bushels; Indian, 1,296,000 bushels; Australian, 1,000,000 bushels, indicating large further shipments from Southeastern Europe. Bradstreet's American shipments were 2,126,000 bushels, against 1,584,000 bushels the previous week and 3,223,000 bushels last year. The market was weak late, and closed at the lowest of the session.

Cash wheat quoted: No. 2 red Winter, $1.01¾, elevator; No. 2 red, spot, nominal, $1.01¼, free on board, afloat, for export; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.20¾; No. 2 hard Winter, new, $1.04¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.07¼. Sales reported of three loads at Gulf ports.

The corn market was steadier in the early trading, with offerings lighter. The reports of large export business on Thursday, and the fact that prices have declined considerably, tended to create cautiousness among sellers, and on the buying by shorts a fair recovery was seen. While it was argued that the technical position had been materially weakened by the elimination of a large short interest, and toward the close on reports stating that the export business of the last few days had been on resting orders and that there was no new demand, prices declined sharply, with the close at the bottom. Prices were at new low levels. Cash corn quoted: No. 2, 60c, nominal, elevator, domestic basis, and steamer, nominal, elevator, export basis.

The market in oats was heavy during the entire day, and there appeared to be considerable stuff for sale on the rallies. Sentiment is against values, and there are numerous predictions to the effect that country offerings will increase, while in the meantime the cash demand is only moderate. The decline in other grain had considerable influence, and outside of buying by shorts support was poor. Cash oats quoted: Standards, 38c; No. 2 white, 38½c; No. 3 white, 37½c; No. 4 white, 36½c; natural white, 38½@40c; white clipped, 39½@42c.

Provisions were strong early, in sympathy with live hogs. Packers have been liberal buyers the last few days, and the market seemed bare of offerings, with shorts having considerable trouble in covering their commitments. On the decline in feeding stuffs, however, some realizing occurred, resulting in a partial reaction.

Cottonseed oil was quieter with prices a little lower. The selling was not very aggressive, but support was lacking, and on the favorable weather conditions for gathering cotton and expectation that the ginning report will show a large amount of cotton ginned, there was considerable selling. A positive statement by a leading commission house that its heavy selling recently, thought to be partially on short account, was for refining interests and represented oil which would be delivered, induced some speculative selling.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
September	$1.02¼	$1.02¼	..	$1.01⅜
December	1.05	1.03⅝	$1.03⅞	1.04⅝
May	1.09⅝	1.08¼	1.08¼	1.08⅞
Corn—				
September	61⅝	61	..	61⅛
December	58	57⅞	57⅞	58
May	..	..	60½	60¾
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	38¼
October	..	..	38	38¼
November	38½	38½	38⅝	39
December	..	..	38⅞	39
May	..	..	41	41
July	..	..	41	41¼

Lard—	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.50	12.75	12.62
October	..	..	12.60	12.75	12.72
November	..	..	11.85	11.95	11.82
January	10.97	10.95	10.90	10.96	10.85
Cottonseed Oil—					
Spot	..	..	8.40	8.75	8.26
October	8.24	8.13	8.22	8.25	8.25
November	7.60	7.51	7.51	7.53	7.57
December	7.36	7.36	7.32	7.36	7.33
January	7.39	7.35	7.36	7.37	7.33
February	7.37	7.37	7.38	7.42	7.35
March	7.44	7.41	7.42	7.45	7.38
May			7.50	7.54	7.49

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
September	95	93½	93⅝	94¼
December	97⅛	96	96	96⅝
May	1.03⅛	1.02	1.02¼	1.02½
Corn—				
September	51½	49⅝	49⅝	51¼
December	49⅝	48½	48½	49½
May	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝
Oats—				
September	32	31⅛	31¼	31⅜
December	33	32⅛	32¼	32⅝
May	36	35	35⅛	35⅝
Lard—				
September	12.65	12.55	12.55	12.72½
October	12.50	12.32½	12.40	12.35
November	11.60	11.50	11.55	11.45
January	10.52½	10.45	10.55	10.40
Ribs—				
September	11.50	11.20	11.20	11.30
October	11.07½	10.87½	10.97½	10.90
January	9.35	9.25	9.32½	9.20
Pork—				
September	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.85
October	17.60	17.60	17.60	17.75
January	17.55	17.37½	17.47½	17.27½

COTTON.

The cotton market was active and strong most of the session, reacting sharply near the close. Final prices showed a net gain of 10 points to a loss of 1 point. The advance was on unfavorable crop reports and continued speculative buying, helped by more favorable British reports as to demand. The Giles report, out at the opening, made the condition of the crop 66, only 2-10 of a point below a ten-year average, and indicated a crop at 10,750,000 bales; last year at this time this authority estimated the condition at 60.1, and the crop was estimated at 10,750,000 bales. In view of the larger acreage this year and the higher condition, yet an equal crop estimate was confusing. Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago were out with an estimate of 65. This, following the Norden & Co. report of 65.4 on Thursday, and a crop estimate of 10,600,000 bales, lent a good deal of confidence to the buying, and higher prices were predicted. The small estimates, in view of the reports of higher condition than last year, have led many to think that the advance has been partly the result of bull speculation, more than actual anticipation of shortage. Near deliveries have shown but small response in the general advance. Cotton receipts are increasing rapidly. The into-sight movement for the week was $499,000 bales, against 501,768 last year. The Government report of condition will be out on Monday, as will also the census ginning report. The heavy movement this week has given rise to the expectation that the ginning figures may be but little short of last year.

Southern spot markets unchanged to ⅛c advance.

New York spot cotton quiet, unchanged. Middling uplands, 13.75c. Middling Gulf, 14c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	13.66	13.66	.. ..	13.52
October	13.70	13.55	13.55@13.57	13.56
November	13.78	13.58	13.58@13.60	13.56
December	13.86	13.72	13.73@13.74	13.70
January	13.86	13.74	13.74@13.75	13.70
February	..	..	13.80@13.82	13.76
March	14.00	13.88	13.87@13.89	13.83
April	..	..	13.91@13.93	13.86
May	14.10	13.96	13.96@13.97	13.91
June	..	..	13.94@13.96	13.84
July	14.08	13.96	13.95@13.97	13.91

The market closed barely steady at 1 point decline to 10 points advance.

COFFEE.

Coffee was easier on a sharp break in the French market and talk of an easier market at Santos, with the close barely steady at a net decline of 10@16 points. Sales were reported of 70,500 bags.

The market opened steady at a decline of 10@15 points, and early recovered part of the loss. Closing French cables showed a net loss of 1¼@1½ francs. Hamburg was ¼@½ pfennig lower. Brazilian weather conditions recently are considered more favorable, but it is said that the main flowering is very irregular and by no means promising. The Brazilian markets of Thursday reported an advance of 100 reis at Rio, but a decline of 50 reis at Santos, while the rate of Brazilian exchange on London was 3-32d lower, at 17 29-32d.

Spot coffee steady, 11c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
October	8.95	8.95	8.90@8.95	9.05
November	..	..	8.90@8.95	9.05
December	9.00	8.95	8.95@9.00	9.05
January	..	..	8.93@8.97	9.09
February	..	..	8.93@8.96	9.09
March	9.00	8.95	8.94@8.95	9.09
April	..	..	8.96@8.98	9.10
May	9.01	8.98	8.98@8.99	9.12
June	..	..	8.99@9.00	9.12
July	9.04	9.00	9.00@9.01	9.14
August	..	..	9.01@9.02	9.16
September	9.05	9.05	9.02@9.05	..

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
On New York City Real Estate
LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY
RICHARD M. HURD, President.
Capital and Surplus $6,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan. 184 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN—For Manhattan, representing established financial institution; state experience and references. K 287 Times Downtown.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general business conditions, Dun's Review says:

The trade recession, although plain, continues irregular. Among the large divisions the dry goods trade makes about the best showing, while the iron and steel trade is running much below capacity. Measuring by producing capacity may, however, not give the truest test of the situation, as in nearly all branches of industry producing capacity has in recent years been carried to the highest point of possible consumption. Actual business for immediate needs is in most branches large, but there is comparatively little buying for future or speculative requirements. In dry goods this tendency is manifesting itself, and as it serves to keep stocks low it makes for a strong economic position, especially as retail distribution aggregates large. It is notable in view of all these conditions that building operations, although falling behind somewhat in some localities, are, taking the country over, so large. The belief in a bumper crop of corn is confirmed by the recent weather reports, and this would naturally fix the state of trade during the coming year but for other developments which tend to keep the situation confused and doubtful. September failures show liabilities much larger for the month than last year, although far less than in 1908. Manufacturing makes a less favorable showing than the trading class. Railroad earnings in three weeks of September increased 2.7 per cent. Bank clearings outside New York declined 0.5 per cent., and in New York fell behind 18.9. Foreign commerce of New York in the latest week aggregated $28,030,386, against $27,743,125 in 1909 and $25,430,992 in 1908. Imports were $3,843,420 in excess of exports, as compared with $7,311,239 excess last year.

Bradstreet's says:

Reports from distributive trade centres this week are rather better. They point to a slightly increased demand from jobbers and retailers, due to cooler weather in some sections, increased marketing of crops, particularly cotton, in others, Fall festivals attracting buyers, and finally, to the advance of the season revealing rather better than earlier anticipated outturns of leading crops. Collections, too, show some betterment, and a few markets note slightly less tension in local money conditions. Still, buying is classed as conservative as a whole and gauged closely by absolute requirements. Crop reports are, as a whole, rather more cheerful.

High prices of raw material, particularly cotton, render the position of manufacturers difficult, though feeling in this branch is slightly more optimistic. In the woolen goods trade the outlook is still not entirely clear. It is noted, however, that raw wool at Boston is relatively lower in price than at London. The leather and shoe trades are below normal activity as a whole, and buying of shoes is conservative. Reports of depression in demand and prices come from the Pacific Coast lumber trade. Advices from the West and South are rather better as to this line, but the New York building trade is disorganized by a strike of 20,000 bricklayers. The coal trade has been benefited by the advance of the season.

The feature in the commodity price situation is the continued sagging of prices of the cereals, particularly wheat, corn, and oats, and declines in live stock, provisions, cottonseed oil, and sugar. Export trade in wheat has not been much in evidence, but there are reports of increased outputs of flour by leading milling centres, though country mills are still on short time. Bank clearings show a shrinkage from last week, and last year, though outside of New York there is still a slight increase over a year ago.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—United Railways income bonds were again fractionally higher, but only a small amount changed hands. Except those of a speculative character, offerings of bonds continue light, and advances over prevailing prices are necessary if wanted. Shares, 305. Bonds, $60,000.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Balt. & Pot. M. L. 6s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5,000	Balt. & Sus. 4s flat	48½	48½	48½
1,000	C., B. & Q. den. ex. 4s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5,000	G. B. S. Brewery 4s	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
1,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Nor. Central 4½s	105	105	105
1,000	Norfolk St. Ry. 5s	105	105	105
1,000	Norfolk R. & Lt. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Seaboard & Roan. 5s	106	106	106
1,000	Seaboard 4s, stpd	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
1,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4,000	United Rys. 4s	85	85	85
17,000	United Rys. inc	61½	61¼	61½
	STOCKS.			
5	American Bonding	78½	78½	78½
100	S. A. L. pf	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
200	United Railways	14½	14½	14½

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
LONDON 15 Cockspur St. 18 Bishopsgate St. Within. PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

We own and offer, subject to prior sale or change in price:
$50,000
PENNSYLVANIA CO. 3½% GOLD LOAN
Dated November 1, 1901. Due November 1, 1916.
PRICE: 98¼ and Interest, to net 4.12%
Free of Tax in Penna.,
based on an average life of three years,
In exchange for a like amount of the same bonds at 100 and interest which have been drawn for payment on November 1, 1910.
We shall be pleased to furnish a list of the bonds drawn for payment.
CIRCULAR UPON REQUEST
CHAS. C. HARRISON, JR. & CO.
BANKERS
FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION OF THE CITY DEBT,
ROOM 206 CITY HALL ANNEX.
New Orleans, La., Aug. 22, 1910.

The Board of Liquidation, City Debt, acting under authority of Act No. 19 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the session of 1906, and Act No. 116 of said General Assembly for the session of 1908, and Act No. 23 of 1910, which said acts, No. 19 of 1906 and No. 116 of 1908, have been ratified by constitutional amendment, and have become part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at its office, in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1910, for the purchase of seven million dollars in face value of the new public improvement bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under the provisions of the acts aforementioned, and the constitutional amendments ratifying same.

Said bonds are of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of four per cent. (4) per annum, evidenced by interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, respectively. They are by law exempt from taxation, State, parish, and municipal.

Said bonds are payable Jan. 1, 1942, and are subject to call at the option of the City of New Orleans after Jan. 1, 1928, and will be issued under and subject to the acts aforementioned, which are referred to and made part hereof for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to wit:

1st. No sale shall be made of any of the said bonds unless the aggregate of the bids shall be for the full amount of said bonds, to wit: $7,000,000 in face value.

2d. Said bonds will be adjudicated to the highest bidder or bidders, provided that said bonds or any part thereof shall not be adjudicated for less than par and accrued interest, less a commission not to exceed six per centum on the principal thereof.

3d. All matured interest coupons on said bonds shall be cut from said bonds and canceled, and the successful bidder, or bidders, shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery.

4th. Said bonds shall be paid for by the successful bidder, or bidders, in cash as fast as they can be signed and delivered, said deliveries to be made on twenty-four hours' notice. First delivery to be made Nov. 5, 1910.

All bonds to be delivered within a period not to exceed one hundred and twenty days from date of final acceptance of bid.

5th. No bid will be received or considered unless accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans for three per cent. of the amount of each bid, the check, or checks, of the successful bidder, or bidders, shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the Board of Liquidation as a guarantee that the said bidder, or bidders, will comply with his or their bids, and said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to said bidder, or bidders, respectively. In case of neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said bidder's check shall be forfeited to the Sewerage and Water Board.

6th. Any local bank, or banks, bidding for said bonds are referred to Section 2 of Act No. 23 of 1910, and may stipulate in its or their said bid, or bids, that they desire to be awarded the custody of the Public Improvement Fund after the 5th of November, 1910, as provided for in said Act No. 23 of 1910.

7th. If any local bank, or banks, should be awarded the depository as provided in Act No. 23 of 1910, the said local bank, or banks, shall be required to pay the rate of interest on daily balances in the amount and at the time provided therein, and shall comply with all the provisions of said statutes as to security and other matters.

8th. The Board of Liquidation City Debt reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Mark all bids: "Proposals for purchase of New Public Improvement Bonds."

Further particulars and information will be furnished upon application to T. Wolfe, Jr., Secretary of the Board of Liquidation, City Debt, Room 206 City Hall Annex, New Orleans, La.

T. WOLFE, JR.,
Secretary Board of Liquidation City Debt.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Commercial National Bank of Chicago, located at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present their notes and other claims for payment.

NATHANIEL R. LOSCH, Cashier.
Dated Chicago, Illinois, July 30, 1910.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M. October 26, 1910, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering buoys and appendages for the Light-House Establishment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. The articles to be furnished embrace whistling, nun, can, bell, gas, wooden spar, and tall-type buoys, ballast balls, iron sinkers, bells for buoys, buoy castings, etc., all of which are enumerated in the specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Central of Georgia Railway Co.
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.
Savannah, Georgia, August 20, 1910.

The Board of Directors of Central Georgia Railway Company has ascertained and declared that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, there are no net earnings or income applicable to the payment of interest on the First Preference, Second Preference, and Third Preference Income Bonds of the Company or on any of them, and has determined that no interest is payable thereon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. C. ASKEW, Treasurer.

WANTED BY NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE MANAGER FOR BRANCH OFFICE IN HARLEM DISTRICT; ONLY EXPERIENCED HIGH-CLASS MAN WITH OWN CLIENTELE NEED APPLY. ADDRESS CONFIDENTIAL, BOX 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHISHOLM & CHAPMAN.
CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, desiring to form a limited partnership under the laws of the State of New York, do hereby certify as follows:

I.—The name and style under which said partnership is to be conducted is CHISHOLM & CHAPMAN, and the county in which the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York, State of New York.

II.—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is that of the purchase, sale, and dealing in stocks, bonds, and other investment securities, and the carrying on of a general brokerage and commission business, and the transaction of any other business customarily and lawfully engaged in by brokers and commission merchants.

III.—The names and whether of full age of the general and special partners interested in said partnership, distinguishing which are general and which are special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows:

EDWARD de C. CHISHOLM, who is of full age, is interested in said business as a general partner, and resides at 34 East 63d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EDWIN N. CHAPMAN, who is of full age, is interested in said business as a general partner, and resides in the Town of Greenwich, State of Connecticut.

ERASTUS M. CRAVATH, who is of full age, is interested in said business as a general partner, and resides at 210 West 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOHN D. CHAPMAN, who is of full age, is interested in said business as a special partner, and resides in the Town of Greenwich, State of Connecticut.

IV.—The amount of capital which said John D. Chapman has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is One Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($100,000.)

V.—The time when said partnership is to begin is the first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and ten, and the time when said partnership is to end is the thirtieth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

VI.—The special partnership of Chisholm & Chapman, as constituted by agreement dated September 29th, 1909, is dissolved, and the business and obligations of said special partnership are assumed by the special partnership organized pursuant to this certificate.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our respective hands and seals this 30th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In presence of
EDWARD de C. CHISHOLM,
EDWIN N. CHAPMAN,
E. M. CRAVATH,
JOHN D. CHAPMAN.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 30th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and ten, before me personally appeared EDWARD de C. CHISHOLM, EDWIN N. CHAPMAN, ERASTUS M. CRAVATH, and JOHN D. CHAPMAN, known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

HARRY G. CORBETT,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

September 30th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the GEM COSTUME COMPANY copartnership, composed of the undersigned, and conducted at No. 114 West 27th Street, Manhattan, has this day been dissolved by mutual agreement, by the withdrawal of LUDWIG LANDAU. LOUIS GRAUER and WILLIAM AVEDON will continue the business at the same address. Witness: JOSEPH G. GRAUER, LOUIS GRAUER, LUDWIG LANDAU, WILLIAM AVEDON.

The firm of SQUIRE & SCHENCK, 25 Broad Street, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

NORTON SQUIRE.
REMSEN SCHENCK.

October 1st, 1910.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

SEPT. 30, 1910.

THE FIRM OF NAUMBURG & ECKSTEIN HAS THIS DAY BEEN DISSOLVED. MR. H. E. ECKSTEIN WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS AT THE SAME ADDRESS, 111 BROADWAY.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY 3½% GOLD LOAN OF 1901, MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1916

Notice of Certificates Drawn for Payment November 1st, 1910

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the agreement dated November 1, 1901, between the Pennsylvania Company, The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Girard Trust Company, Trustee, one thousand three hundred and thirty-four certificates were this day drawn for redemption on November 1, 1910, at par, in accordance with article four of said agreement.

The certificates drawn, numbered as below, should be presented for payment at the office of Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., on or after November 1, 1910, with all unmatured coupons attached. Interest will cease on the said certificates November 1, 1910.

1	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,142	[illegible]	10,246	11,974	13,747	15,980	18,005
29	2,361	4,096	6,175	[illegible]	10,250	11,977	13,758	15,995	18,040
42	2,364	[illegible]	6,179	8,245	10,257	11,985	13,778	15,996	18,041
50	2,370	4,110	6,195	[illegible]	10,261	11,986	13,805	16,036	18,052
79	2,429	4,112	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,278	12,067	13,818	16,042	18,072
87	2,451	4,124	6,217	8,276	10,289	12,070	13,834	16,091	18,074
105	2,458	4,129	6,222	8,300	10,300	12,078	13,839	16,103	18,088
129	2,474	4,157	6,228	[illegible]	10,301	12,083	13,850	16,116	18,130
178	2,498	4,182	6,235	[illegible]	10,309	12,086	13,862	16,152	18,137
[illegible]	2,524	4,184	6,281	[illegible]	10,325	12,096	13,878	16,170	18,143
[illegible]	2,528	4,185	6,284	[illegible]	10,330	12,121	13,879	16,176	18,146
[illegible]	2,542	4,198	6,308	[illegible]	10,333	12,140	13,925	16,191	18,175
[illegible]	2,543	4,200	6,317	[illegible]	10,337	12,144	13,958	16,210	18,184
[illegible]	2,550	4,205	6,320	8,477	10,341	12,158	13,967	16,234	18,187
[illegible]	2,555	4,220	6,345	8,481	10,343	12,177	13,975	16,272	18,191
307	2,562	4,233	6,357	8,520	10,368	12,186	14,008	16,277	18,192
345	2,602	4,237	6,368	[illegible]	10,386	12,196	14,022	16,288	18,207
[illegible]	2,622	4,249	6,400	8,557	10,390	12,251	14,028	16,290	18,236
[illegible]	2,625	4,250	6,421	[illegible]	10,405	12,252	14,046	16,328	18,255
[illegible]	2,626	4,264	6,425	8,567	10,418	12,268	14,058	16,332	18,265
[illegible]	2,655	4,268	6,429	8,574	10,446	12,293	14,065	16,344	18,282
[illegible]	2,670	4,280	6,428	8,578	10,448	12,307	14,068	16,351	18,293
427	2,713	4,285	6,431	8,579	10,479	12,312	14,081	16,359	18,294
[illegible]	2,718	4,290	6,435	8,580	10,485	12,327	14,090	16,367	18,301
[illegible]	2,720	4,351	6,443	8,597	10,525	12,333	14,105	16,381	18,345
447	2,729	4,390	6,454	[illegible]	10,528	12,340	14,164	16,407	18,375
486	2,730	4,404	6,472	[illegible]	10,553	12,349	14,227	16,408	18,415
508	2,736	4,419	6,505	[illegible]	10,557	12,350	14,244	16,430	18,432
522	2,785	4,434	6,509	8,679	10,565	12,358	14,274	16,439	18,446
526	2,802	4,491	6,518	8,728	10,616	12,368	14,306	16,477	18,453
545	2,820	4,512	6,551	[illegible]	10,620	12,379	14,313	16,478	18,510
579	2,821	4,516	6,555	8,749	10,631	12,380	14,334	16,490	18,520
591	2,830	4,538	6,575	[illegible]	10,641	12,387	14,362	16,502	18,534
608	2,849	4,564	6,583	[illegible]	10,644	12,390	14,364	16,521	18,557
[illegible]	2,856	4,574	6,611	8,811	10,659	12,418	14,366	16,556	18,571
[illegible]	2,857	4,596	6,622	[illegible]	10,661	12,420	14,379	16,562	18,614
[illegible]	2,860	4,608	6,670	[illegible]	10,706	12,425	14,386	16,588	18,674
728	2,889	4,628	6,684	[illegible]	10,726	12,427	14,398	16,605	18,683
749	2,891	4,640	6,710	[illegible]	10,735	12,431	14,402	16,617	18,688
826	2,908	4,649	6,723	[illegible]	10,743	12,442	14,415	16,646	18,700
851	2,917	4,650	6,725	[illegible]	10,745	12,448	14,421	16,656	18,714
869	2,922	4,670	6,737	8,947	10,750	12,450	14,441	16,661	18,726
870	2,943	4,679	6,746	8,963	10,769	12,463	14,456	16,673	18,737
938	2,961	4,696	6,758	8,982	10,772	12,466	14,465	16,735	18,761
958	2,984	4,705	6,763	[illegible]	10,778	12,469	14,468	16,755	18,769
967	2,987	4,724	6,769	9,001	10,821	12,490	14,490	16,764	18,773
977	2,990	4,726	6,780	9,022	10,864	12,515	14,506	16,766	18,801
[illegible]	3,004	4,752	6,814	9,049	10,866	12,528	14,507	16,776	18,814
1,025	3,013	4,780	6,820	9,065	10,884	12,542	14,520	16,785	18,825
[illegible]	3,019	4,781	6,861	9,077	10,889	12,621	14,543	16,819	18,852
[illegible]	3,022	4,794	6,877	[illegible]	10,896	12,623	14,548	16,823	18,860
[illegible]	3,032	4,795	6,915	9,110	10,897	12,630	14,586	16,839	18,862
1,115	3,036	4,808	6,955	9,114	10,913	12,637	14,641	16,841	18,869
[illegible]	3,098	4,830	7,005	[illegible]	10,924	12,639	14,666	16,903	18,870
1,140	3,101	4,838	7,030	9,161	10,941	12,669	14,670	16,913	18,873
1,162	3,107	4,843	7,050	9,162	10,951	12,675	14,676	16,919	18,879
1,182	3,113	4,864	7,060	9,168	10,994	12,694	14,700	16,920	18,881
1,184	3,142	4,876	7,068	[illegible]	10,996	12,735	14,708	16,930	18,915
1,186	3,166	4,878	7,078	9,197	11,026	12,740	14,711	16,933	18,918
1,190	3,195	4,883	7,082	9,211	11,069	12,750	14,759	16,934	18,958
1,191	3,202	4,884	7,086	9,214	11,074	12,751	14,766	16,959	18,968
1,198	3,212	4,946	7,098	[illegible]	11,086	12,758	14,783	16,978	18,987
1,203	3,213	4,947	7,100	[illegible]	11,120	12,769	14,796	16,991	18,988
1,212	3,224	4,950	7,122	9,268	11,128	12,771	14,798	17,000	19,010
1,213	3,227	4,959	7,143	9,281	11,141	12,786	14,819	17,009	19,030
1,225	3,232	4,979	7,150	9,286	11,145	12,808	14,843	17,026	19,035
1,245	3,247	5,003	7,151	9,289	11,163	12,822	14,848	17,030	19,046
[illegible]	3,265	[illegible]	7,157	[illegible]	11,178	12,826	14,856	17,078	19,050
1,259	3,266	5,013	7,170	9,308	11,196	12,837	14,863	17,090	19,139
1,274	3,267	[illegible]	7,175	[illegible]	11,208	12,838	14,895	[illegible]	19,147
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,290	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,350	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,355	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,417	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,421	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,454	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,469	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,497	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,507	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,511	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,512	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,528	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,541	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,550	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,577	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,597	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,599	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,636	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,659	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,683	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,697	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,719	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,727	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,738	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,748	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,766	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,768	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,776	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,830	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,834	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,836	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,846	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,859	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,861	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,876	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,902	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,940	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,948	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,966	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,979	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,038	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,042	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,064	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,118	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,122	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,124	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,135	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,136	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,159	3,988	6,066	8,113	10,142	11,852	13,582	15,882	17,854	19,965
2,162	3,996	6,079	8,126	10,144	11,862	13,586	15,898	17,867	[illegible]
2,213	3,998	6,085	8,149	10,145	11,867	13,594	15,899	17,869	19,978
2,227	3,999	6,087	8,152	10,150	11,868	13,633	15,911	17,884	19,995
2,231	4,010	6,088	8,156	10,167	11,889	13,636	15,924	17,893	....
2,243	4,024	6,092	8,160	10,197	11,892	13,687	15,929	17,911	....
2,257	4,025	6,098	8,170	10,227	11,919	13,691	15,930	17,940	....
2,265	4,041	6,115	8,198	10,229	11,924	13,704	15,944	17,961	....
2,290	4,055	6,124	8,206	10,233	11,960	13,727	15,965	17,967	....
2,296	4,073	6,132	8,211	10,244	11,972	13,732	15,968	17,987	....

Notice is also given of the following numbered certificates heretofore called and remaining unpaid at this date.

Called for November 1, 1906. No. 5920.
Called for November 1, 1907. No. 5922, 16744.
Called for November 1, 1908. No. 5919.
Called for November 1, 1909. No. 7585, 7930, 8415, 11477, 14453, 14611, 15300.

GIRARD TRUST CO., Trustee
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16, 1910.

Book of the Hour
Confidence or National Suicide?
By Arthur E. Stilwell
? ? ? ? ?
Concerns You Directly.
Bound in Cloth. Price $1.00
Bankers Publishing Company
253 Broadway, New York.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, is prepared to purchase, until January 1, 1911, for the SINKING FUND, $144,664.61 of the SIX AND FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By W. B. CARDOZO, Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY CO.
Annual Meeting of Stockholders.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Western Maryland Railway Company will be held on Wednesday, October 19, 1910, at ten o'clock A. M. at the office of the Company, in the Continental Trust Company Building, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company and transacting any other proper business.

The books for the transfer of stock, both common and preferred, of the Company will close for the purpose of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on October 11, 1910, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on October 20, 1910.

Dated September 20, 1910.
L. F. TIMMERMAN, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, October 19th, 1910, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, October 3d, 1910, and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, October 20th, 1910.

D. R. BURBANK, Assistant Secretary.
New York, September 6, 1910.

YOU are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of The Hedden Clark [illegible] Co., held at the office of said company on the [illegible] day of October, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of transacting such business as may be brought before it.

Signed J. B. CLARK, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Wednesday, October 12, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors and the transaction of all such other business as may legally come before the meeting. The said meeting has been specially called to authorize, approve, and consent to an amendment of Article 3 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company to read substantially as follows: ARTICLE 3. The amount of capital stock shall be one hundred million (100,000,000) dollars, which shall be divided into and represented by one million (1,000,000) shares of one hundred (100) dollars each.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting on Saturday, September 24, 1910, at noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, October 13, 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 20th, 1910.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
New York, September 10, 1910.

To the Stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company:

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 18th, 1910. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 4th, 1910, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or the final adjournment thereof.

STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 11, 1910, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Sept. 12, 1910, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Thursday, October 13, 1910.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 29, 1910.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Empire State Land Company will be held at its office, 100 William Street, City of New York, Room 305, on Tuesday, the 11th day of October, 1910, at two o'clock P. M. Five Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be elected to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will remain open one hour. Per order of the President,

HOWARD TERRY, Secretary.

PROMISE BY LORIMER FIGURES IN INQUIRY

Democratic Legislator Says His Vote Was Swayed by Pledge as to Postmaster.

MORE DETAILS OF BRIBERY

Link Thought Large Sums Were Given for Campaign Expenses—One Democrat Voted, but Got Nothing.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—State Representative Henry A. Shephard, of Jerseyville, Ill., a Democrat, testified to-day before the Lorimer senatorial investigating committee, that he was induced to vote for William Lorimer for senator on the verbal promise of Mr. Lorimer that he would do all in his power to prevent the appointment of two certain Jerseyville men to the postmastership of that town. Shephard said he still hoped that the promise would be performed.

Altogether six witnesses, of whom four were members of the State Legislature which elected Senator Lorimer, were heard to-day. George W. Myers was the only legislator of the four who did not vote for Lorimer for senator. His testimony in substance was that he had refused to vote for Mr. Lorimer after he had been informed by Lee O'Neil Browne, Minority Leader, that there were good state jobs and "plenty of the ready necessary," in prospect if he voted that way.

Representative Michael Link testified that he received $1,000 from Browne and $900 from Representative Wilson in St. Louis, but insisted that the money was not in payment for his vote, which he declared he cast for Senator Lorimer because of his position in favor of federal aid in the Illinois deep waterway project. He believes the money was given to him for campaign expenses.

Representative oJhn H. De Wolf of Fulton oCunty declared that he voted for Senator Lorimer to "break the deadlock." eH said that nothing was promised for his vote, and he did not receive anything for it. The other two witneses corroborated some of the statements of Representative White, the first witness caled in the hearing. eSnator White's stenographer told of his prosperity after his visit to St. Louis.

In addition to declaring that his vote for Lorimer was given in exchange for the promise to prevent the Jerseyville post office from going into the hands of enemies, Representative Shephard told of two visits to St. Louis. One visit was made on June 21, when he met Lee O'Neil Browne, and one on July 15, when he met Representative Robert Wilson.

Shephard testified that no money or anything of value was given him by Browne, with whom he lunched on June 26. He admitted that he saw Representative Beckemeyer inBrowne's room at St. Louis. Beckemeyer has testified that on the same occasion he received $1,000 from Browne. Representative Link also admitted that he got a package of $1,000 from Browne on that day.

Shephard said he saw a number of the legislator's in Wilson's room, including White, Link and Beckemeyer and testified that he went into the bathroom with Wilson at the later's request.

"While you were in the bathroom with Wilson," asked Attorney Austrian, "did Wilson give you a package?"

"He did not," was Shephard's reply.

"What did he say to you?"

"He asked me the name of a woman, with whom he had seen me," said Shephard. It developed that the young woman with whom he was seen dining was a relative of the witness.

The post office promse, Shephard declared, was made in person by Senator Lorimer. In response to questions from eSnator Frazier, Shephard named the men he objected to and said that he suggested last Fall the name of a Republican for the appointment, which has not yet been made.

The witness related his experience before the Grand Jury in Chicago while conditions at Springfield were under question. He declared that he was threatened with indictment for perjury, if he did not declare that he received money from Browne and Wilson.

Representative De Wolf was closely questioned concerning his investments in rea lestate since the election of Senator Lorimer. He told of borrowing money to buy two farm tracts and testified that for a long time before the actual election of Senator Lorimer he had been ready to vote for a Republican.

"I am a Democrat," said De Wolf, "but I told a number of persons that I was ready to vote for a Republican and I tried to get some other Democrats to vote with me for Senator Hopkins, but I learned that he did not want Democratic votes. I was anxious to end the deadlock and get home. Senator Lorimer came to me and asked me if I could vote for a Republican. I told I would. He said he was thinking of being a candidate, and I told him I would vote for him. He said he was a Republican of the old school, a protectionist. I replied the higher the better, because the more high protectionists there were in office the quicker the people would wake up and elect Democrats."

Edward R. Wright, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, testified that he advised Representative White to take his story of conditions in the Legislature to the Chicago Tribune, which published it.

Late in the session, the chairman called for State Senator John Broderick, for whom a subpoena had been issued, and was informed that the sumons had not been served, although efforts had been made by Deputy U. S. marshals to find the witness.

MISS HARNED SUES AGAIN.

Seeks Divorce from E. H. Sothern—Both Now Residents of Nevada.

RENO, Nev., Sept. 30.—Virginia Harned Sothern, the actress, to-day filed suit for divorce against Edward H. Sothern, the prominent actor. The suit was filed in the District Court here.

Mrs. Sothern alleges failure to provide and desertion for a period of more than one year. She says that Sothern deserted her in 1906, ten years after their marriage at Philadelphia, and since that time has failed to contribute to her support.

Mrs. Sothern alleges a six months' residence and declares her husband is now and has been for two years a resident of Washoe County, Nev.

This is the second suit for divorce filed by Mrs. Sothern. Two years ago she began an action, but the decree was denied because she had not established a residence in Nevada.

CHINESE VISIT NEWPORT.

Vice Admiral Chen Pong Sees the Naval Training Station.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 30.—Everything at the Naval Training Station was inspected this afternoon by Vice Admiral Chen Pong and other officers of the Chinese Navy. They learned many things that will be of value to the training of young men for the Chinese Navy.

Soon after half-past one o'clock the torpedo boat, Morris, landed the party from New York with Lieut. Commander L. R. Gills, U. S. N. in charge. Rear Admiral Rodgers received the visitors. They reviewed the apprentice brigade. They then went through the barracks and saw every detail of the training system. The Naval War College impressed them greatly. Later they were taken to the torpedo station where they learned much as to wireless telegraphing, the torpedo manufacturing plant and other departments. The visitors left at five o'clock for Boston. From that point they will go to New York to join the remainder of the commission.

MORE BOGUS $10 BILLS OUT.

Secret Service Men Now Find an Issue on Williamsport National Bank.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Secret Service has unearthed what appears to be a bold and extensive attempt at counterfeiting national bank notes. Notes of the same denomination and issue as were found yesterday on the Pasadena (Cal.) National Bank were discovered to-day issued on the First National Bank of Williamsport, Penn.

Chief Wilkie is convinced that all the bills are being made by the same gang and has telegraphed orders to every Secret Service man in the country to spread the dragnets.

It was also discovered to-day that the bogus ten dollar bill on the Pasadena bank is being floated in two issues, instead of one as first reported. The Williamsport counterfeit is more highly perfected than those on the Pasadena bank, which were pronounced by the Secret Service men to be the best they had seen in recent years. The defects which marked the first one, such as the bad break over the left shoulder in the portrait of McKinley, are absent in the notes discovered to-day.

National bank notes in every city will be examined immediately by Secret Service men to determine how extensive the issue has been. The fact that the first was made on a bank in the West and appeared simultaneously with another on a bank in the East convinces Chief Wilkie that the plans of the counterfeiters have been well laid. The character of the engraving on the notes testifies that they have a very complete plant.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 30.—None of the alleged counterfeit notes on the First National Bank of Williamsport, discovered by Secret Service men at Washington, has turned up at the bank here, according to officials of the local institution.

The theory here is that the counterfeiters, wherever they have been operating, chanced to obtain one of the ten dollar notes of the Williamsport Bank and made copies of it. The notes contain the signatures of J. A. Beber, President and D. A. Sloatman, Cashier.

MISSOURI'S GAIN 6 PER CENT.

Only Growth of St. Louis and Kansas City Saved State from Decline.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The State of Missouri has a population of 3,293,335, according to the enumeration made during the thirteenth census, statistics of which were announced by the Census Bureau today. This is an increase of 186,670, or 6 per cent., over the population in 1900, which was 3,106,665.

Missouri was saved from actual decrease in population by her two large cities, St. Louis and Kansas City. The gain at St. Louis was 111,791 and of Kansas City 84,629, making a total of 196,420, or 9,750 more than the aggregate increase for the entire State.

The figures concerning the City of St. Joseph were not announced to-day, but those for Buchanan County, in which that city is located, show a loss of almost 30,000, making it evident that the city also will suffer a decrease in the number of inhabitants.

Many of the losses were in the largest counties, as follows: Over 50,000 in Lawrence, about 4,000 in Bates, Daviess, Harrison, Nodaway, and Saline, and 3,000 or less in Carroll, Chariton, Cooper, Gentry, Livingston, Macon, Pike, Ray, and Vernon.

Among the large gainers was St. Louis County, which jumped from 50,040 in 1900 to 82,417. Other counties showing increases were Greene and St. Francois, about 11,000 each; Scott, over 9,000; New Madrid, over 8,000; Dunkin, about 9,000; Jasper and Pemiscot, over 5,000 each; Boone, Butler, Cape Giradeau, Jefferson, Marion, Mississippi, Randolph, and Stoddard, from 2,000 to 4,000 each.

Without a material increase in the number of the members of the House of Representatives, the Missouri representation is liable to diminish to the extent of at least one member.

WHAT TO DO WITH PEARY.

Navy Department Undecided About Granting Him Further Leave.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Navy Department is uncertain yet what action it will take in the matter of extending leave of absence to Commander Robert E. Peary, who has been so much away from the service during his Polar explorations.

A problem now confronting the department officials is just what assignment should be made him or what to do regarding further leave if desired beyond the time covered in his previous application.

CAPITAL'S NEW POSTMASTER.

N. A. Merritt Gets Post Grandfield Was Appointed To, but Never Held.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Norman A. Merritt of Lockport, N. Y., was to-day appointed Postmaster of Washington. Charles P. Grandfield, First Assistant Postmaster General, had been appointed and confirmed as Postmaster for Washington, but later it was decided to retain him in his old position.

Mr. Merritt is a son of John A. Merritt, Collector of Customs at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and formerly Postmaster of Washington. Mr. Merritt was the Assistant Postmaster to his father, and for about a year has been Acting Postmaster.

The change in the nomination was made because of the desire of the Post Office Department to retain Dr. Grandfield as First Assistant Postmaster General, on account of his familiarity with the proceedings of the department.

Mr. Merritt has made an exceptionally good record as Postmaster of Washington since the death of Postmaster Barnes, and is regarded by the Post Office officials as one of the most efficient officers in the Government service.

J. C. Napier to be Register.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—W. T. Vernon, the negro Register of the Treasury, will soon hand his resignation to President Taft. It has been the custom for many years to give this position to a negro, and the appointment will go to J. C. Napier of Nashville, Tenn.

SHOT A MAN OVER $2.25.

Woman Who Wanted Pay Could Not Change a $50 Bill.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Miss Inez Barton, 23 years old, a maker and cleaner of dresses, to-day shot and fatally wounded Walter Roberts, a cleaner and dyer, at her home

According to the police, Roberts called for some clothes which Miss Barton had been cleaning for him. She demanded her pay, $2.2, and Roberts tendered a $50 bill. Miss Barton was unable to get the necessary change and Roberts started to depart with the money and the clothes. Miss Barton called on him to wait. She got a revolver from a dresser and as the dyer turned around she shot him. The bullet entered his brain.

At a hospital $1,300 was found on Roberts. Miss Barton made no attempt to escape.

SCHWAB OFFER DOUBTED.

Cramp Directors Discredit Report That Steel Man Is After Shipyard.

Directors of the William Cramp Sons Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia who could be found in New York yesterday gave no credence to a dispatch from Philadelphia reporting that efforts were being made by Charles M. Schwab to obtain control of the Cramp business. Mr. Schwab is at present on the Pacific Coast. The story from Philadelphia was based on offers to purchase Cramp stock at $50 which have been received by stockholders in that city from Philbin, Beekman & Menken, who made no further explanation of their offer than that they are acting for a client. The shares, which are inactive, have recently been quoted in the Philadelphia market at $24 a share.

HOCKING EARNINGS UP.

Substantial Increases for the Year and Operating Expenses Low.

The annual report of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, issued yesterday, shows substantial increases in earnings for the year ended June 30 and a lesser increase in operating expenses, leaving a large gain in net operating revenues. Total operating revenues were $7,569,330, against $5,878,414 in the previous year. Operating expenses increased by $728,196, totalling $4,654,281, and left net operating revenues of $2,915,049, which is an increase of $962,719 over the previous year.

Income from sources outside of operation amounted to $1,090,988, which was an increase of $81,993, and brought the gross income for the year up to $4,006,037, a gain over the previous year of $1,044,712. Interest, taxes and other charges totalled $1,466,273, leaving net income at $2,539,764, compared with $1,515,989 in the previous year.

The report makes no mention of the passing of the control of the road to the Chesapeake & Ohio interests, except to name the changes made in the official family of the road, when Edwin Hawley and his associates took their places in the directorate.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Market More Cheerful—Paris Prices Firm.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Money was in moderate supply and the demand was good to-day. Discount rates were firm.

The stock market developed a more cheerful tone with small general advances under covering at the low level. Copper shares and Kaffirs were firm and consols gained an eighth.

American securities opened about unchanged, and during the forenoon advanced a fraction on light covering. The market continued to harden in the afternoon with New York and the Continent buying, and the closing was firm.

Bar silver steady, 24⅛d per ounce.

Money, 2@3¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½ per cent.

The rate of dscount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

At closing, 3 per cent. rentes were 97f. 22½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 24½c. for checks.

Private discount rate ⅛ lower at 2⅝ per cent.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Prices improved on the Boerse to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	80¼	..	..	+ ¼
Consols, account	80⅜	..	..	+ ½
Anaconda	7⅞	38¼	..	..
Atchison	102¾	99⅞	99½	+ ⅝
Can. Pacific	200⅛	194⅝	194⅝	– ⅝
St. Paul	126	122⅝	121½	+ 1¼
Erie	28	27¼	26⅝	+ ⅝
Erie 1st pf.	46⅝	45½	44¼	+ 1¼
Illinois Cent.	135½	132	..	..
Louis. & Nash.	148¼	144¼	144	+ ¼
N. Y. Cent.	116½	113¼	113½	– ¼
Pennsylvania	66⅝	130	129⅝	+ ⅝
Reading	75⅛	146⅝	146	+ ⅞
Southern Pac.	118¼ex	116⅝	116¼	+ ⅝
Union Pac.	172⅛	167⅞	167½	+ ¼
U. S. Steel	71⅛	69¼	68⅝	+ ½
U. S. Steel pf.	120⅛	117¼	116⅝	+ ⅝

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	12	6	Dolores	1	10	0
Tomboy	0	16	9	Stratton's Independence	0	3	3
El Oro	1	7	4½	Mexico Mines	8	3	6
Esperanza	2	8	9				

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

5,580. SPORTING GOODS—An American Consul reports that sporting goods are beginning to be in demand in a certain Latin-American country, and an opportunity is presented to the American exporter of this class of goods. Baseball, handball, basket ball, tennis, and gymnasium supplies of all kinds would find a ready market if properly advertised and introduced.

5,581. MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURED GOODS—A member of an importing and exporting firm on the Pacific Coast writes to the Bureau of Manufactures that he is well acquainted with commercial conditions in China, of which he is a native, and desires to establish a trading company for the purpose of introducing into that country American inventions, engines, industrial machinery, and manufactured goods. He intends to deal directly with the residents of the interior of the country, and will furnish references.

5,582. FISHING TACKLE, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT—A report from an American Consul in a South American country states that a fishing concession has been granted to a local firm by the State Government. The concession accounts have the exclusive privilege for thirty years for catching and preparing for both domestic and export trade all kinds of fish, as well as all kinds of crustaceous and testaceous animals, which are found in that section of the sea in great abundance. They also have the right of locating and equipping factories wherever they deem it most convenient for the preservation and canning of these various kinds of sea food. American manufacturers of all kinds of fishing tackle and machinery for the preservation of sea food should enter into correspondence with the concession accounts immediately. Correspondence may be in English, and catalogues printed in English may be forwarded. The State will grant free entry of all material and equipment for this purpose.

5,583. AMERICAN GOODS FOR RUSSIA—A Russian business man, who is now located in the United States, writes to the Bureau of Manufactures that he would like to form business connections with American firms desiring to export their goods to Russia. He states that a good market exists for the following classes of American goods: Spool cotton, cotton cord, hardware, tools, baby carriages, fountain pens, plated watches and chains, and typewriters.

5,584. FLOUR MILL MACHINERY—An American Consular officer in the Far East reports that two flour milling companies in that region are planning to erect flour mills, one at a cost of about $40,000, and the other at a cost of $65,000. One mill will be able to turn out 500 barrels of flour per day of twenty-four hours, while the other will have a daily output of 1,000 barrels. The flour will be of all grades. Both of these mills, which are to be constructed at once, will require the following machinery: Cleaning machines, screenings, horizontal wheat steamer and feed conveyor, roll suction, bolting single purifiers with dust collectors for same, exhaust fan for back draught from purifier collectors, with dust collectors, and dust collectors for same, flour packers, bran packers, flour feeders and mixers, and all necessary elevators complete without trunking. Steel conveyors, iron connections, bolting and roll suction piping will also be required.

5,585. ELECTRICAL AND STEAM APPARATUS—The Bureau of Manufactures is in receipt of a communication from a business man who desires to represent American manufacturers in the United Kingdom. He states that he is particularly familiar with electrical and steam apparatus, and is capable of handling anything requiring a salesman with mechanical knowledge and ability. He is willing to furnish references to interested parties.

5,586. AMERICAN GOODS FOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES—An American business man writes the Bureau of Manufactures that he has been successful on a number of trips in introducing American goods in certain European countries. He plans to make another trip this Fall, and would like to get in touch with firms in the United States seeking a market for their products. He expects to visit England, Belgium, France, and Italy.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

Carolinas and Georgia—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

Florida—Partly cloudy, probably showers in southern and central portions Saturday and Sunday; light to modrate easterly winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds, mostly easterly.

Western Texas, Utah, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Dakotas, and Nebraska—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Ohio—Fair Saturday; cooler in northwest portion. Sunday fair; moderate westerly winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair Saturday; cooler in northern portions. Sunday fair; moderate westerly winds.

Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—Fair and cooler Saturday. Sunday fair; moderate westerly winds.

McCooey Head of People's Surety.

John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader of Kings County, has been elected President of the People's Surety Company, which has offices at 55 Liberty Street, Manhattan. Mr. McCooey was Deputy Controller of New York City under Herman A. Metz. He is now at the Rochester Convention. He will continue in the county leadership.

SERVICE COMPANY FINANCED.

Drexel & Co. Take $4,000,000 Notes of the Jersey Corporation.

Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, has about completed negotiations for the sale of $4,000,000 5 per cent. three-year collateral gold notes to Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia.

The price has not been made public. The negotiations made by Mr. McCarter probably will be ratified at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the corporation next Tuesday.

Several months ago the Directors authorized an issue of $50,000,000 5 per cent. general mortgage bonds. Of that amount $13,500,000 has been issued, and it was intended to put out from time to time more of the bonds to meet the corporation's financial needs. Owing to the recent depression of the bond market it was deemed inadvisable to issue any more bonds at this time.

The money on the note issue will be used for improvement and general betterment of the corporation's properties. It was said that part of the issue would be taken by J. P. Morgan & Co.

SEPTEMBER TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of September aggregated 7,683,284 shares, a decrease of 2,692,906 shares as compared with the preceding month, but a decrease of 12,371,312 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest day's trading occurred on the 26th, when 479,410 shares changed hands, and the lightest on the 9th, when the total was 157,028 shares. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 177,760 shares on the 17th, and the minimum 57,808 shares on the 10th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for September and the nine months of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	September.	Jan. 1, to Sept. 30.
1910	7,683,284	129,756,344
1909	20,054,496	156,488,657
1908	17,498,727	134,716,920
1907	12,142,239	155,901,351
1906	26,121,583	222,225,136
1905	16,092,702	187,005,492
1904	18,704,717	93,913,437
1903	10,713,440	122,166,358
1902	20,912,017	139,135,757
1901	14,080,762	216,521,405
1900	5,159,212	81,386,737
1899	12,350,274	133,651,440
1898	9,374,309	78,588,637
1897	13,089,315	56,915,062
1896	4,566,374	39,742,452
1895	6,810,842	49,212,482
1894	4,065,785	36,876,144
1893	4,708,094	62,527,697
1892	6,845,296	61,512,060
1891	10,995,860	49,247,260
1890	7,045,693	42,332,537
1889	5,588,580	47,350,261

The dealings in railroad bonds for the month amounted to a par value of $43,747,500; in Government bonds to $305,000; in State Bonds to $218,000 and in city bonds to $1,838,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $46,108,500, an increase of $15,069,500 as compared with the preceding month but a decrease of $45,647,500 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest day's trading occurred on the 27th, when $2,772,000 changed hands, and the lightes on the 7th, when the total was $872,500. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $1,901,000 on the 17th and the minimum, $687,500 on the 10th.

Bond dealings for the month and nine months of this year make the following showing as compared with preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	September.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.
1910	$46,108,500	$482,879,000
1909	91,756,000	1,025,898,700
1908	82,951,500	691,512,320
1907	36,415,500	329,963,100
1906	44,785,500	533,163,800
1905	68,881,000	793,150,200
1904	114,392,000	551,089,460
1903	45,275,800	496,218,030
1902	94,623,950	707,498,850
1901	44,684,100	767,977,520
1900	18,383,400	352,478,800
1899	38,169,500	687,437,590
1898	53,123,300	597,172,740
1897	68,770,390	400,718,440
1896	25,028,100	277,264,000
1895	41,228,200	392,164,170
1894	26,720,450	262,464,970
1893	21,912,700	274,836,000
1892	27,072,900	398,141,910
1891	53,500,600	262,065,400
1890	27,891,000	265,048,960
1889	28,307,050	277,557,024

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The local market was strong to-day, and advances of from a fraction to three points were recorded in the leading issues. The Lake stocks were in especially good demand, and were among the most active features in the day's trading. The market closed strong at the advance.

Sales.	BONDS.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	101½	101½	101½
16,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91¼	90⅞	91
9,000	Am. Z., L. & S. M. 6s	112	110	112
3,000	Arizona Com'l 6s	90	90	90
5,000	A., G. & W. I. S. S. 5s	66½	66½	66½
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96¾	96⅝	96¾
9,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	101	101	101
2,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Shannon Ariz. 6s	95	95	95
	RAILROADS.			
11	Boston Elevated	129¼	129¼	129¼
10	Boston & Albany	218½	218½	218½
27	Boston & Maine	134	133	133
20	Boston & Worcester	10½	10	10½
50	Boston & Wor. pf	35¼	35½	35½
11	Fitchburg pf	125½	125½	125½
2,537	Mass. Electric	19⅞	19½	19⅝
690	Mass. Elec. pf	84½	83½	84½
1	Northern of N. H.	140	140	140
43	N. Y., N. H. & H.	153¼	152¼	153
1	Old Colony	182	182	182
135	Union Pacific	187⅞	187⅞	187⅞
5	West End	83½	83½	83½
2	West End pf	101	101	101
	TELEPHONES.			
1,196	American	138⅛	137⅛	138
15	Cumberland	145	143	143
10	Mexican pf	6½	6¼	6½
95	Western	19⅝	19½	19½
6	Western pf	90	90	90
161	Mexican	6	5⅝	5⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
45	Am. Agr. Chem.	44	44	44
45	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	105	104	105
25	A., G. & W. I. pf	18¼	18¼	18½
225	Am. Pneu. Svc. pf	15⅛	15¼	15⅞
165	Am. Sugar Rfg	115	113⅝	113⅞
10	Am. Sugar Rfg. pf	114	113	118
126	Am. Woolen pf	94½	94	94½
100	Eastern S. S.	75	75	75
420	Mass. Gas	83½	83¼	83½
10	Mass. Gas pf	92½	92½	92½
20	Mergenthaler	220	220	220
126	Pullman	163	161½	163
25	Reece Buttonhole	12⅝	12½	12½
43	Swift	101½	101	101
50	Torrington, Class A	31	31	31
36	United Fruit	197	196½	197
237	United Shoe Mach'y	58½	57½	58
129	United Shoe M. pf	28	27½	28
1,835	U. S. Steel	69¼	68⅝	69
20	U. S. Steel pf	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
	MINING.			
20	Adventure	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,710	Amalgamated	64⅝	62⅝	64½
1,200	Algomah	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞
75	Allouez	42½	42	42½
1,478	Am. Zinc	28	28	28
25	Arcadian	5	5	5
680	Arizona Com'l	16⅝	16¼	16½
230	Boston & Corbin	14	13⅝	14
45	Butte Coalition	18	18	18
150	Butte Balaklala	5½	5½	5½
171	Calumet & Arizona	60	58½	59½
4	Calumet & Hecla	550	550	550
20	Centennial	17½	17½	17½
130	Copper Range	65⅝	65	65⅝
405	Giroux	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
20	Granby	33	33	33
55	Hancock	20	20	20
425	Indiana	14½	14¼	14½
640	Isle Royale	21½	21	21½
325	Kerr Lake	6½	6¼	6⅝
1,525	Lake	36	33⅞	35½
10	Mass	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
65	Miami	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
2	Mohawk	46	46	46
447	Nevada	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
245	Nipissing	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
1,815	North Butte	28¼	26⅞	28⅛
1,920	North Lake	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝
25	Ojibway	5	5	5
100	Old Dominion	37	37	37
66	Quincy	73½	72	73½
50	Ray Con	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
380	Shannon	10½	10	10½
925	Superior	50½	49	50½
30	Superior & Boston	8	8	8
10	Superior & Pittsburg	11¼	11¼	11¼
505	South Utah	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Tamarack	60	58	60
1	Trinity	5	5	5
945	U. S. Oil	40⅞	40¼	40⅝
815	U. S. Smelting	39⅞	39	39⅝
279	U. S. Smelting pf	49¼	49	49¼
300	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼
81	Utah Con	22⅞	22	22½
100	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

Chesapeake Bonds Sold Abroad.

Following the announcement a few days ago of the placing in England of a small block of bonds of the Harriman road by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and associated London houses, Wall Street heard yesterday that the Harriman bankers had sold here and abroad a small amount of Chesapeake & Ohio 4½ per cent. convertible bonds. The bankers did not make known the amount of the bonds sold, but it is understood to have been around $3,000,000. The bonds are part of those issued by the company early in the year, for which underwriting was then arranged.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Due and Payable at

The Trust Company of America

37-43 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

On and After October 1st, 1910

Alamogordo & Sacramento Mt. Ry. Co. 1st 5s.
Alton Railway, Gas & Elec. Co., 1st 5s.
American-Hawaiian S. S. Co., "Series A," 1st 6s.
American Steel Foundries, 1st 6s.
American Tube & Stamping Co., 1st 5s.
American Tube & Stamping Co., Called Bonds.
Asheville, N. C., City of, School.
Atlantic Avenue R. R. Co., Genl. 5s.
Ballard, Washington, City of, Water.
Bellingham, Wash., City of, Fund.
Brooklyn, Bath & West End R. R. Co., Genl. 5s.
Brookyln, Bath & West End R. R. Co., "Series B," 1st 5s.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., 1st 5s.
Camden Land & Improve't Co., 1st 6s.
Catskill Illuminating & Power Co., Deb. 6s.
Chehalis County, Wash., S. D. No. 28.
Clallam County, Wash., S. D. No. 29.
Engineers' Club, 2nd 4s.
Fultonville Water Company, 1st 5s.
Georgia Steel Co., 1st 5s.
Globe Navigation Company, 1st 5s.
Greensboro Electric Co., 1st 5s.
Indianapolis Gas Co., 1st Con. 5s.
Jefferson County, Wash., S. D. No. 1.
Joplin Water Works Co., 40-Year 5s.
King Co., Wash., S. D. Nos. 1, 9, 102.
Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co., 1st 5s.
Kitsap County, Wash., S. D. No. 23.
Lake Placid Company, 1st 5s.
Montgomery, Alabama, City of.
Muskogee Elec. Traction Co., 1st 5s.
Nassau Electric Railroad Co., 1st 5s.
New Mexico Ry. & Coal Co., 1st 5s.
New Mexico Railway & Coal Co., First Cons. & Coll. Tr. 5s.
New Whatcom, Wash., City of, Water.
New York State Steel Company, 5s.
North Jersey & Pocono Mtn. Ice Co., 1st 5s.
Page Woven Wire Fence Co., 1st 5s.
Pierce County, Wash., Funding.
Pierce County, Wash., S. D. No. 10.
Prescott, Washington, Town of, Water.
Queensborough Dealers & Cons. Hygeia Ice Co., 1st 6s.
Queens Borough Elec. Light & Power Co., 1st 5s.
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. Co., 2nd 6s.
Seattle, Wash., City of, Mun. Lt. Ext.
Seattle, Wash., City of, Park Ext.
Skagit County, Wash., S. D. Nos. 10 and 49.
Spokane, Wash., City of, Mun. & Water.
Spokane County, Wash., Ref.
Thomson Pulp & Paper Co., Genl. 6s.
Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Co., 6s.
Traders' Hygiene Ice Company, 1st 6s.
Twin Falls, Oakley Land & Water Co., 1st 6s.
Van Wert Gas Light Company, 1st 5s.
Victoria Coal & Coke Co., 1st 6s.
West Penn Railways Company, 1st 5s.
Whatcom County, Wash., S. D. No. 1.

DUE OCTOBER 5TH, 1910.

Adams County, Wash., S. D. No. 48.

DUE OCTOBER 15TH, 1910.

Seattle, Washington, City of, Library Site.
Zanesville Ry., Lt. & Power Co., 1st 5s.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

A Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Quarterly Dividend of $2.50 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on October 1, 1910, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 12, 1910.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on September 12, 1910, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 13, 1910.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., August 11, 1910.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY.
New York, September 21st, 1910.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 1st, 1910.

GEORGE E. SPENCER, Treasurer.

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company have declared a dividend of fifty cents (50c.) per share, payable October 15th, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 1, 1910.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 28th, 1910.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend on the Preferred Stock of One and One-Quarter (1¼) Per cent. out of the earnings, payable October 25th, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 15th, 1910.

F. J. LeMOYNE, Secretary.

TAMPA & JACKSONVILLE RAILWAY CO.
First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The coupons due October 1st on the above bonds are payable at the office of the undersigned.

F. J. LISMAN & CO.
30 Broad Street. New York City.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 29, 1910.

DIVIDEND—The directors this day declared the regular quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of one and one-half (1½%) per cent., payable, with an extra dividend of one-half of one (½ of 1%) per cent., declared June 7th, 1910, on November 1, 1910, to stockholders of record October 1, 1910. Cheques will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

Ferrocarriles Nacionales De Mexico.
(National Railways of Mexico.)

The Coupons due October 1, 1910, from the Guaranteed General Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company,

NO. 25 BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY.
F. M. SOUTHER, Assistant Treasurer.
September 13, 1910.

National Railroad Company of Mexico.

The Coupons due October 1, 1910, from the First Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Company,

NO. 25 BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY.
F. M. SOUTHER, Assistant Treasurer.
September 29, 1910.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT Company, N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Sts. Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1910.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. ($1.00 per share), payable Oct. 15, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30, 1910. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, Sept. 20th, 1910.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT, free of tax, payable on and after October 1st, 1910. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

MT. OLIVE & STAUNTON COAL CO.

Coupon No. 12 due Oct. 1, 1910, from the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after October 1, 1910, at the office of Messrs. Dent, Palmer & Co., 52 William St., New York City.

CHAS. R. MANTER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Maturing October, 1910

Payable at the Banking House of

N. W. Harris & Company

Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Also Payable at

N. W. Harris & Company, Boston

or at the Office of our Chicago Correspondent

Harris Trust & Savings Bank

FIRST

Ada, Minn., Independent School District, School Building.
Anderson County, Tenn., Road.
Auburn & Syracuse Elec. R. R. Co., First and Rfdg. Mtge. Gold
Bay County, Mich., Third Street Bridge Refunding.
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railway Co., Equipment.
Charleston, Ill., Refunding 5s (annually).
Charlotte, Mich., Sewer.
Chehalis County, Wash., School District No. 29.
Chickasha, Okla., Sewer.
Chickasha, Okla., Water Works.
Coos County, Ore., School District No. 41.
Dayton, Ia., Water Works.
Des Moines, Ia., City Railway Co., Refunding Mtge. Gold.
Dominion Power & Transmission Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.
Fayette, Mo., Water Works 4½s.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Refunding.
Galesburg, Ill., Electric Light Works.
Greenville, Tenn., School Series "A."
Inter-Urban Railway Co., Des Moines, Ia., First Mtge. Gold.
Jerseyville, Ill., Refunding.
King County, Wash., School District No. 50.
Knoxville, Tenn., Market School House.
Knoxville, Tenn., Public Imp't.
Knoxville, Tenn., Viaduct.
Menominee, Mich., Refunding.
Monmouth, Ill., Refunding.
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works Refunding.
Mount Airy, N. Car., Water Works, Electric Light and Street Improvement.
New Kensington, Penna., School District.
New Whatcom, Wash., Municipal Gold.
Odessa, Mo., Electric Light 5s.
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Rock Island, Ill., Board of Education, School Dist., Refdg.

FIRST (Continued).

Schiller Company, Chicago, Ill., Funding Mortgage Gold.
Seattle Lighting Co., Seattle, Wash., Refunding Mortgage.
Shelby County, Tenn., Court House (Furnishing & Fitting).
South Bend & Southern Michigan Ry. Co., First Mtge. Gold.
Springfield, Vt., Water Works, First Series.
Vancouver, Wash., Funding.
Walla Walla, Wash., School District No. 1 Refunding.
West Plain, Mo., Water Works & Electric Light.
Wilkes-Barre, Penna., School District.
Wilmington, N. Car., Water & Sewerage.
York, Neb., School District No. 12, Refunding.

SECOND

Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School Dist. Refdg. 4½s.
Poplar Bluff, Mo., Refunding.

SIXTH

Henry, Ill., Water Works.

SEVENTH

Marion County, Ore., School District No. 24.

EIGHTH

Mitchell, S. Dak., Independent School District, Refunding.

TENTH

Fayette, Mo., Water Works.
Morgan County, Ga., Court House.

FIFTEENTH

Burleigh County, N. Dak., Refunding.
Carroll, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Chippewa County, Mich., Refunding.
Islip, N. Y., Union Free School District No. 1.
Pana, Ill., High School Building 5s.
Warsaw, Ill., Water Works.
Winnsboro, S. Car., Electric Light & Improvement.
Woodlawn Township, N. Dak., Refunding.

October Investments

We own and offer over 200 different issues of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public service corporation bonds which we recommend for conservative investment at prices to yield

3¾% to 5½%

Write for circular offerings and booklet for investors

The New York Trust Company

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1910

Birmingham Ry., Light & Power Co. 4½s.
City of Galveston, Texas.
Carter Coal & Iron Co. 1st 5s.
Central R'way Co. of Peoria 1st Mtge. 5s.
Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute 1st Mtge. 5s.
Clinton Iron & Steel Co. 1st Mtge. 5s.
Colo. Springs Light & Power Co. 1st 5s.
Columbia University Club 2nd Mtge. 4%.
Columbus, London & Springfield Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s.
Consolidated Light & Power Co. of Whitehall 1st 5s.
Erie Electric Motor Co. 1st Ref. Skg. Fund Gold Bonds 5%
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Cons. 6%.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5%.
Imperial Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5%.
International Nickel Co. 30-Year S. F. 5%.
Kansas City Southern Railway Co. 1st 3s.
Lincoln Heat, Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5%.
National Fire Proofing Co. 1st 5% Notes.
New London Gas & Elec. Co. 1st Mtg. 5%.
New London Gas & Elec. Co. 2nd Mtg. 5%.
New York & Stamford Ry. Co. 1st Mtg. 5%.
Otis Elevafor Co. Conv. Gold Deb. 5s.
Peekskill Ltg. & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5%.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co. 2nd 5%
Raleigh & Southport Ry. Co. Gen. 6s.
Sante Fe Water & Light Co. 1st Mtge. Prior Lien 5%.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 5%.
Standard Screw Co. Gold Deb. 5s.
Stony Brook Real Estate & Improvement Co. Con. 1st 5s.
Tanana Valley Railroad Co. 3-Year Coll. Trust Notes 8s.
Tomkins Cove Stone Co. 1st 6s.
The Tri-City Railway & Light Co. 5% Coll. Trust 1st Lien.
Water, Light & Gas Co. of New Jersey Cons. & Ref. 5s.
Water & Light Co. Nebraska City 1st
Western New York & Pennsylvania Co. General Mtge. 4%.
Youngstown & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5.

DUE OCTOBER 15TH, 1910.

Dedham & Hyde Park Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st 5s.
Haselton Steel Tube Co. 3-Yr. 5% Notes

DUE OCTOBER 20TH, 1910.

Colorado Springs Electric Co. 1st 5%.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.

59 CEDAR STREET,
NEW YORK.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE, ON AND AFTER

OCTOBER 1ST, 1910.

Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Reg'd 5s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½s.
Franklin, Indiana.
Lawrenceburg, Indiana, Refunding 4½s.
Marion County, Indiana.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 7s, Series D.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. 2nd Mtge. 7s, Series K.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. 3rd Mtge. Income 7s reg., int.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Spl. Gr. Stk. Quarterly div. 1¾%.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Street Improvement Bonds.

OCTOBER 3RD, 1910.

Greenfield, Indiana, 5s.

OCTOBER 5TH, 1910.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chic. Ry. Co. Reg. Gr. Stk. Quarterly div. 1¾%.

OCTOBER 7TH, 1910.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Street Improvement 5s.

OCTOBER 15TH, 1910.

Pulaski County, Indiana, Funding 5s.

OCTOBER 18TH, 1910.

Greenfield, Indiana.

OCTOBER 20TH, 1910.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Street Improvement.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Coupons due October 1, 1910, from Detroit, Ft. Wayne & Belle Isle Railway Company First Mortgage 5% Bonds and Detroit & Lake St. Clair Railway Company First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Taylor & Co., 30 Pine Street, New York.

G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
of the City of New York.
The 156th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 28, 1910.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th, proximo, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. to-day.

GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY
16, 18, 20 and 22 William St., N. Y. City

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN OCTOBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1910, AS FOLLOWS:

Bellaire, Bridgeport & Martins Ferry Street Railway Company.
Cayadutta Electric Railroad Company.
Chippewa Falls Water Works Company.
Commercial Cable Company 5%.
Connellsville Water Company 5%.
Elmira Water Works Company.
Jefferson City (Missouri) Water Wor Company.
Menomonie Water Works Company.
Merchants Coal Company of Pennsylvania.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Extension Mortgage.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Equipment Agreement, Series B.
Muncie Water Works Company.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & Louis Railway Company 4½% Series and "B."
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Term Railway Company.
St. Louis (County of).
St. Paul City Railway Company.
St. Joseph Water Company.
Senado Sugar Company.
United Water and Light Company Notes.
Victoria (Texas) City of.

DIVIDENDS.
OCTOBER 1, 1910.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company Preferred Stock.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company Common Stock.
Duluth Superior Traction Company Preferred Stock.
Duluth Superior Traction Company Common Stock.

OCTOBER 25, 1910.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & Louis Railway, Common.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & Louis Railway, Preferred.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MA
UFACTURING COMPANY.
New York, September 21, 19

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THRE
QUARTERS PER CENT., and in addi
thereto THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CE
on account of dividends cumulated since
tember 30th, 1907, will be paid October
1910, to holders of record on the PREFE
Stock of this Company. Transfer books
PREFERRED Stock will be closed Octob
1910, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and opened O
17th, 1910, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
T. W. SIEMON, Trea

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Effects of an American Physician Residing Abroad Are Taxed.

In construing the provisions of the Payne tariff law of 1909 the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday held that instruments and furniture used by an American physician residing abroad for many years are not exempt from duty under the terms of the tariff act passed last year, but are subject to duty under specific provisions of the tariff law.

The test case stands in the name of the Bowling Green Storage and Van Company of this city, the identity of the physician not being divulged. It appears that the doctor is a resident of the United States, and during his eleven years' residence in France did not at any time renounce his citizenship of the United States or acquire citizenship in the Republic of France. The merchandise in question is furniture and certain instruments used by the physician there in connection with his professional duties.

If the merchandise in question is dutiable at all the rate assessed by the Collector is not called in question, but it is contended that the articles should be admitted free of duty as "household effects," under the provisions of Paragraph 520 of the act of 1909, or as implements, instruments, tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons emigrating to the United States, under the provisions of Paragraph 656. It seems that many years ago a case arose under the tariff act of 1890 in which it was held that a horse and carriage of a physician were not "household efects" within the meaning of the McKinley tariff of 1890.

Judge Hay, in his decision for the board, refers to the horse and carriage case, and thinks it controlling under the tariff act of 1909. In denying the protest the General Appraiser says:

"The reasoning in that case, we think, applies with equal force to the case at bar; hence the articles in question are not admissible free of duty under Paragraph 520 of the act of 1909, and, as the importer has not been a citizen of any other country than the United States since he left here for France, he could not immigrate to the United States, and consequently the articles are not free under Paragraph 656. The protest is overruled."

General Appraiser Chamberlain handed down a decision for the board in the case of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, in which it is held that cyanide of potassium is dutiable under the provision for that article at the rate of 12½ per cent. The assessment imposed by the Government under Paragraph 3 as a chemical mixture is reversed.

COTTON LOCKOUT TO-DAY.

English Board of Trade Fails to Reconcile Employers and Workmen.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Board of Trade made to-day a vain attempt to avert a lockout in the cotton industry, which is threatened for Oct. 3.

After an official of the Board had gone to Manchester to interview members of the Federation of Cotton Spinners and representatives of the employes the masters and the workmen met this evening. The conference, however, broke up without a settlement having been reached. The employers' federation therefore ordered their mills to close at noon tomorrow.

ARREST JAPANESE AT HARBIN.

Thirteen Roughly Handled When Found in Closed District.

HARBIN, Manchuria, Sept. 30.—Thirteen Japanese were arrested and roughly handled here to-day.

They were found in a district which is not open to foreign trade.

Fire in Kieff—Many Jews Homeless.

KIEFF, Sept. 30.—Fire in the Buki Uman district to-day destroyed forty-seven houses and as a result 150 Jewish families to-night are without shelter.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

BENNETT & LOEWENTHAL, manufacturers of braids and trimmings, 212 Wooster Street, are making a settlement with their creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, payable 25 cents cash and 25 cents on a note due Nov. 15. It was said yesterday that most of the creditors have signed the agreement. Liabilities are $23,500 and nominal assets $30,000, mostly in machinery.

H. SOLLENDER & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman Sollender and Edward Reinach, who composed the firm of H. Sollender & Co., wholesale dealers in furs and skins, 44 East Tenth Street, by Dublin, Morris & Kornbluth, Cohen & Walzer, and Samuel Wechsellblatt. Liabilities are reported to be over $5,000 and assets $250. Mr. Sollender is said to have sailed for Europe on Sept. 20.

LOUIS LENKOWSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Lenkowsky, manufacturer of furs at 68 East Eleventh Street, by Kurtz & Stup, creditors for $1,376. Liabilities, $10,000, and assets, $2,500. He is reputed to own a house on St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

MORRIS SHAPIRO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Shapiro, shoe dealer, at 11 Rutgers Street, by the Metropolitan Shoe Company, Merritt, Elliott & Co., W. J. Young & Co., Joseph Stella, and Frank H. Hobbs. Judge Holt appointed Henry Lavers receiver. It was stated that on Sept. 28 he sold to Michael Leurs stock worth $500, which was removed to an auction room. Judge Holt granted an order restraining the auctioneers from disposing of the goods.

HENRY BERNING, residing on Marble Hill, Kingsbridge, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $604 and no assets. The debt is on a judgment obtained March 10, 1910, for goods sold to him in 1885 by Heins & Cordts.

RAOUL STEINMULLER, 410 Lafayette Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,778 and no assets. He was formerly a manufacturer of leather goods, and discontinued business last February.

ALBERT HOTEL COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Albert Hotel Company, Eleventh Street and University Place, show liabilities of $76,717, and assets, $13,100. There are 165 creditors, among whom are A. S. Rosenbaum estate, $47,500; German Exchange Bank, $6,150, and Frank D. Ray, $5,000.

STEINBERG & CAHN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Steinberg & Cahn, doing business as the Bon Ton Skirt Company, 65 East Twelfth Street, show liabilities of $15,235, and assets, $4,154. Among the creditors are the Standard Trading Company, $5,000; Federal Finance Company, $1,350, and Kassell & Rubenstein, $632.

HENRY KEMPLER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Henry Kempler, manufacturer of women's underwear, 114 Spring Street, show liabilities of $10,383, and assets, $5,039. Among the creditors are M. P. Tuttle & Co., $1,050; H. Federer, $911; Joseph Farber, $800, and R. Seril, $608.

LOUIS LEVIEN CUT GLASS COMPANY.—Judge Holt has granted an order to show cause on Oct. 3 why the receivership of the Louis Levien Cut Glass Company of 33 Murray Street, and Jeannette, Penn., should not be vacated, and in the meantime the Judge restrained the receiver from taking possession of the assets. The company claims to be solvent.

THOMAS CONVILLE BREWING COMPANY.—Judge Holt has authorized A. G. Murray and John Conville, receivers in bankruptcy of the Thomas Conville Brewing Company of 323 East Forty-sixth Street, to borrow $[illegible] on receivers' certificates, of which $10,[illegible] will be to conduct the business and $25,000 pay the liquor license of saloons which the company controls.

Judgments.

[illegible] judgments for amounts more than $100 [illegible] filed yesterday, the first name being that [illegible] the debtor.

[illegible]er, Morris—E. Kaufman et al., $273.
[illegible]ott, Joseph W.—P. Wenger, $179.
[illegible]aur, Antonio—S. B. Pierson et al., $154.
Same—same, $154.
Bachofe, Rudolf—A. Goeser, $1,128.
Barcelstone, Harris and Louis—W. S. Langdon, $397.
Blitz, Henry—J. Rubin, $104.
Brady, Kate V. and Joseph E.—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., $114.
Beach, Hubert C., et al.—C. Booras et al., $166.
Brady, George W., et al.—same, $166.
Butler, Jacob D.—H. E. Hartwell, $26,018.
Bores, William, et al.—S. Poggioreale, $452.
Same—I. Oliveri, $202.
Same—C. Parisi, $80.
Same—S. Lobie, $347.
Same—G. Cangialosi, $232.
Same—C. Spataro, $349.
Same—G. Lopicolo, $350.
Same—G. Mattina, $386.
Same—G. Parisi, $115.
Behrendt, Oscar W.—M. Baris, $118.
Du Puy, Thomas F.—R. Hill, $221.
Dunn, Louisa—M. K. Young, $980.
Dalberg, Melvin H.—General Automobile Supply Co., $101.
Einfeld, Joseph, et al.—L. Orber, $144.
Fiedlander, Frederick—J. L. Wolff, $116.
Ginsberg, Almon and Harris—U. S. Worsted Co., $114.
Gingold, John, et al.—L. Orber, $144.
Goodwin, George W.—W. B. Force, $466.
Green, Louisa E.—W. Tompkins, $419.
Hornaday, John P.—Singer Mfg. Co., $140.
Hamel, Charles H.—S. P. Jones et al., $579.
James, Morgan T.—P. Griffin, $359.
Jones, Sebastian—Eugene Dietzen Co., $555.
Keenan, Edward and Therese—J. S. Bryant, $1,272.
Krieger, Henry—C. Simmons, $551.
Kinsman, Clark J.—Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. of New York, $169.
Levine, Joseph and Isidor—A. J. Raymond, $300.
Lindner, Joseph—N. Moss, $344.
Miller, Morris—J. Goldsmith, $520.
Same—M. Godfried, $1,427.
Murphy, Stephen C.—J. T. Stanley, $167.
Mechler, William—S. Blum, $153.
Morgan, Lester W.—William Gartels Co., $383.
Nagler, Isidor, et al.—R. Lowenheim, $424.
O'Toole, Bernard J., and Kathleen, (not summoned)—S. P. Jones, $489.
Robles, Milton—A. M. Criswell, $1,270.
Siegel, Jacob and Sarah—A. Baum et al., $154.
Satenstein, Reiben—J. Israelson, $183.
Sanfilippo, Carmelo, et al.—S. Poggioreale, $452.
Same—I. Oliveri, $202.
Same—S. Lebue, $347.
Same—G. Cungialosi, $232.
Same—C. Spataro, $349.
Same—G. Lopicolo, $350.
Same—L. Mattina, $386.
Same—G. Parisi, $115.
Tuchbaud, Samuel—I. Leitman, $187.
Tanenbaum, Emanuel—A. C. Wilmerding et al., $152.
Ungar, Samuel, et al.—R. Lowenheim, $424.
Watkins, Thomas H.—H. B. Sawin, $10,671.
Watkins, Thomas H.—F. L. Crocker, $4,276.
McCalden Brothers Co.—C. F. Harms Co., $179.
Charles Gottlieb & Co.—Edward Gribbon & Sons, Ltd., $360.
Austin Packing and Supply Co.—Eureka Packing Co. Sales Dept., $416.
C. J. Marius Construction Co.—Same, $202.
Marius-Craig Real Estate Co.—Same, $368.
John Massirnino Co.—M. Manassa, $121.
Austin Packing and Supply Co.—American Mfg. Co., $356.
People's Surety Co., et al.—S. Poggioreale, $452.
Same—I. Oliveri, $202.
Same—G. Gangialosi, $232.
Same—C. Spataro, $349.
Same—I. Mattina, $386.
Same—G. Lopicolo, $350.
Same—S. Lobue, $247.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Cerbone, Eugenio—D. G. Pecora, Feb. 27, 1908, $460.
Donohue, Thomas F.—A. Siebold, June 20, 1906, $43,709.
Emmons, James G.—J. A. Freeland, Oct. 17, 1899, $142.
Ludwig, Theodore—E. T. Halpine, April 19, 1909, $207.
Ormonde, Irene—P. Simon, Aug. 24, 1910, $216.
Manhattan Ry. Co. and Metropolitan Elevated Ry. Co.—F. Wohlers, April 11, 1906, (reversed,) $109.
Same—F. M. Scallon, April 11, 1906, (reversed,) $115.
Same—J. H. Hindley, April 19, 1905, $228.
Same—S. P. Bremer et al., July 3, 1905, (reversed,) $11,389.
Stanley, Wood H.—G. S. Dearborn et al., Sept. 28, 1910, (vacated,) $992.
McKee, William, and Margaret Bowsky—H. Schreiter, Sept. 28, 1910, $172.

TO-DAY'S COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate. Julia Loewenstein, William Pakulski, Margaret Schambo, Annie M. Stravik.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Chambers, O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—In re Brasier, —Algernon S. Norton. Lowenstein v. Bloch—Moses J. Wright.
SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Braman v. Met Mercantile and Realty Co.—George Haas. Magda v. Shill—Charles A. Oberwager. Gross v. Sulzer—Richard M. Martin.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Josef Klein v. Ignatz Weisberger—James J. Hoey. Pincus Lowenfeld v. Bartala Garifo—William A. Robbins. Jonas Weil v. Samuel Stern, (2,)—George Grolz. Benjamin F. Elgar v. George Zuelch, (3,)—Gordon Van Rensselaer. Carrie E. Sawyer v. Alice Kenny—Thomas C. Blake.
SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Fredericka Fastenau v. Martha Realty Co.—Frederick B. Merkle.
CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Encyclopaedia Britannia Co v. John M. Cantwell—Robert W. Maloney. Louis G. Hart v. Frank E. Jennison—John P. Dunn.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Krauss, Benham & Butler Company, Columbus, Ohio; E. F. Castle, upholstery goods; W. J. Butler, carpets; Hotel Navarre
Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Webber, hosiery, gloves, and knit underwear; 113 Bleecker Street; Hotel Netherland.
Mangin, I., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Mangin, muslin underwear; 20 West Twenty-seventh Street; Hotel Savoy.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Rice, dry goods; 377 Broadway.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; Herald Square Hotel.
Dallas Clothing Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Texas; H. Halsell, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Rosenthal Cloak and Suit House, Spokane, Wash.; E. Rosenthal, cloaks, skirts, and waists; Broadway Central Hotel.
Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. D. Wilhelm, house furnishing goods; 684 Broadway.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. H. Kellenny, linens and white goods; 214 Church Street
Heus & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. M. Beckton, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square.
Stern, J., & Sons, Quincy, Ill.; J. Stern, general merchandise; 114 5th Avenue.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods; 45 East Seventeenth Street.
Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; Miss L. M. Brehm, muslin underwear, corsets, and infants' wear; J. Bernstein, linens, white goods, and ribbons; 75 Spring Street.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Inc.; G. Woods, handkerchiefs, laces, and embroideries; 48 Leonard Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Harkness, holiday goods, trunks, bags, and toys; 454 Broome Street.
Schoenau, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenau, dress goods, hosiery, linens, linings, white goods, quilts, and draperies; 75 Leonard Street.
Golden Rule, St. Paul, Minn.; H. C. Hayes, millinery; 200 5th Avenue; Hotel Longacre.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. B. Koehler, wash goods; M. Pymm, clothing; 821 Broadway.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. Cooper, wash goods; Mrs. H. M. Quirks, cloaks and suits; D. S. Scott, furnishing goods; 821 Broadway.
Strauss, Eisendrath & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Eisendrath, woolens; L. M. Eisendrath, woolens; Hotel Cadillac.
Steiger, A., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; P. C. Steiger, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.
Harris, J., Chicago, Ill.; furnishing goods; Hotel Longacre.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. Meagher, millinery; 874 Broadway.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Farwell, dry goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; F. T. Shurtleff, worsteds; 31 Union Square.
Rose, S. M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. R. Edelman, silks; Hotel Imperial.
Tailor-Lee, Incorporated, St. Paul, Minn.; H. W. Lee, woolens; Hotel Martinique.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. C. Cape, linens; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Broztell.
Stern, J., & Sons, Quincy, Ill.; M. Stern, dry goods; 114 Fifth Avenue.
McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Wash.; W. T. Hastie, dress goods and silks; 214 Church Street.

IRISH LACE, WAIST-PATTERNS, ROBES, Armenian Handkerchiefs, Egyptian Scarfs and Novelties.
Hamrah Bros., Importers, 33 Wash'ton St.

Guide for Buyers.
Directory of Wholesale Merchants.
One line, 12 months, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

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A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.
ALBUMS AND NOVELTIES.
S. Steinberg, 13 Walker Street.
BASKETS & WILLOW WARE NOVELTIES.
Krauss & Co., 11-13 West Houston St.
BATH ROBES AND SLIPPERS.
Frederick W. Maas, 47 E. 19th St. "Mascot Brand."
CARBON PAPERS and Typewriter Ribbons.
Republic Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co., 46 W. B'way.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
CROCHETED LACES.
N. Jannelli, 324 East 14th St. (Imported.)
Ladies' Neckwear.
A. A. Chibbaro, 324 East 14th St.
Egyptian Scarfs and Kimonos.
Azoon & Bonamy, 75 Washington St.
CUT GLASS.
Louis Levien Cut Glass Co., 33 Murray St.
ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES AND LAMPS.
Alfred Wolff & Co., 29-31 Park Place.
HAIR GOODS.
A. Ranch, 13 W. 17th St. Specialty, "Turban Puffs."
HAND-EMBROIDERED Shirt Waist Patterns
Lace Mfg. & Importing Co., 39 Broadway.
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.
Smith & Hemenway Co., 108 Duane St., w. of B'way.
HUMAN HAIR.
Milton Mayer, Importer, (Mfg. trade.) 32 W. 21st St.
Schwarzkopf & Salinore, 42 Union Square East.
IRISH LACES AND KIMONOS.
Harris & Jabary, 24 Rector St.
MARABOU BOAS, MUFFS, & NOVELTIES.
Hauser & Davis, Mfrs., 59 East 8th St.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite, (Floridine Mfg. Co.,) 43 Franklin.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 725, 733, 737 Broadway.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
KIMONOS.
C. R. Shaker, 83 Washington St. (Silks.)
[illegible]

AUTUMN RESORTS.
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NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY
NEW JERSEY
Walter Wellman's Airship "America" starts for Europe in a few days. Leading hotels always open.
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HOTEL NASSAU
Long Beach
can now be reached by the new electric service from the Pennsylvania Station in 40 minutes.
Grill room and cafe, music. Special fall rates, $2 and $3. Steam heat.

NEW YORK.—Seneca Lake.

THE GLEN SPRINGS
Watkins-Glen-on-Seneca-Lake
THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM
The most completely equipped Mineral Springs Health Resort in America.
Send for descriptive booklets.
Wm. E. Leffingwell, Prest., Watkins, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

THE BREAKERS
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
OPEN UNTIL NOV. 1ST.
Directly on Boardwalk and Beach.
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The Ideal Hotel at which to enjoy the Autumn Season.
THE KITTATINNY
The Leading Hotel at Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Steam heat, open log fires, electric lights, elevators, sun parlors; rooms en suite with baths. Golf, tennis, boating; beautiful walks and drives. Orchestra. Livery, garage. Booklet, auto maps. Special Sept. and Oct. rates. G. FRANK COPE.

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The East **NORTHFIELD**—MASS.
Open all the year
Ideal Surroundings
Among the "Franklin Hills"
Only 190 Miles from New York.
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Modern Hotel at Moderate Rates.
Send for illustrated descriptive booklet.
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IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
HEATON HALL
will remain open through Oct.; delightfully located; superb 18-hole golf course; motoring; beautiful walks and drives; music; steam heat and open fireplaces. For rates, &c., apply to W. G. HAVILL, Manager.

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THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE.
Remains open to December; unquestionably the leading and finest hotel in this region for those who seek the best in appointment, cuisine, service, comfort, and location; highest altitude, coolest situation; every indoor entertainment and outdoor pastime; special late Summer and Autumn rates; booklet of camera views and auto maps mailed; fourth season. JOHN PURDY COPE.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 13,763.—HENRY M. MAYPER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry M. Mayper, bankrupt, has filed his petition for confirmation of composition, dated September 21st, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 10th, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 21st, 1910.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 13,956.—GEORGE CRONEBERGER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Croneberger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 26th, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 31st, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 26th, 1910.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTHONY HARAMIS, Bankrupt.—No. 14,011.

To the creditors of Anthony Haramis, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1910, the said Anthony Haramis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1910, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, September 27th, 1910.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS RADINOWITZ, ISIDOR RADINOWITZ, and HARRY RADINOWITZ, individually and trading as co-partners as RADINOWITZ BROTHERS, bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Oct. 10, 1910, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 178 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of petticoats, laces, embroideries, remnants, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Receiver.
ABRAHAM BRILL, Attorney for Receiver,
280 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of T. J. A. HUMBERT, alleged bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Oct. 6, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., at 9 Wooster St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of candies, material for candy, fixtures for making candy, tools, silk and satin boxes, paper boxes, wotboxes, fancy sacks, safes, &c.

GUERNSEY PRICE, Receiver,
165 Broadway, N. Y.
HOWARD C. LAKE, Attorney for Receiver,
111 Broadway, New York.

IN TOWN OR THE COUNTRY, telephone 1000 Bryant, Circulation Department, at any time during twenty-four hours, and The New York Times will be delivered to you next morning if you desire.—Adv.

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CHARMING EXCURSIONS
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Daily (except Sunday) by Palace HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STEAMERS HENDRICK HUDSON, ROBERT FULTON, and ALBANY. B'klyn, Fulton St. (By Annex), 8. Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Return on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. See Steamboat Advt.
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 1ST, Str. ALBANY will make SPECIAL AFTERNOON TRIP to WEST POINT and NEWBURGH and return. Leave Desb. St. 1:45, W. 42d St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Returning in early evening.

ANTON LANG
The CHRISTUS of OBERAMMERGAU and Mrs. Lang will be members of our Orient party this Winter. Party sails by largest of Mediterranean steamships Jan. 25. The only tour that offers
A selected party
A scholarly leader
A private Nile Steamer
A private yacht in the Mediterranean
(A second tour sails February 22.)
Special Orient Announcement now ready.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL,
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THE WARSHIPS
The sight seeing Yacht Clifton leaves Hudson River Day Line Pier, West 42nd St. 10 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. daily.
Shows the Warships and encircles the Island of Manhattan,
accompanied by an experienced lecturer.
*FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP.
Telephone 4944 Gramercy.

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SEEING NEW YORK YACHT $1.00 ROUND TRIP The Original Boat Tel. 4944—Gramercy.
Leaves Albany Day Line Pier foot W. 42d st., North River, 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. every day and Sunday.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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DAY LINE STEAMERS HENDRICK HUDSON, ROBERT FULTON AND ALBANY. Daily except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Easy connections North, East, and West. All thru rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Meals served at all hours. Music.
STEAMER ALBANY
On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 1st, will make a special trip to WEST POINT and NEWBURGH and return. Leaving Desbrosses St. at 1:45, W. 42d St. 2:00, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Returning in the early evening.

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via Albany, Oct. 3rd.
$5.00 Round Trip
going via
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE,
Steamer HENDRICK HUDSON
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3RD.
Albany to Boston via Boston and Albany R. R., or Boston & Maine R. R., Oct. 3rd or 4th. River. Mountains, Cities, Sound. 325 miles by steamer. 250 miles by rail.
Entire excursion for less than ½ regular rate. Hudson Valley, the Regal Berkshires in their Autumnal glories, or famous Hoosac Tunnel route to Boston and back by Fall River Line. Send to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St. pier, for folder.

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(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)
On the way to Boston aboard a Fall River Line steamer—
You'll enjoy a comfortable night's rest at sea—
—And you'll have new zest for the day's business or pleasure.
Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:30 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like.
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Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information.
City Ticket Office—171 Broadway.

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Horses and Automobiles at reasonable rates. Leave foot W. Houston St. 5.30 P. M., foot W. 129th St. 6.00 P. M. daily. Telephone 828 Spring.

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Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Every week day, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, East River.
NEW MANAGEMENT. IMPROVED SERVICE.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Steamers leave week days [illegible] Street, Pier 43, N. R., [illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

AGWI LINES
Atlantic Gulf & West Indies S. S. LINES
CLYDE LINE—MALLORY LINE—PORTO RICO LINE—WARD LINE.

Texas	Every Wed. & Sat. for all points Southwest and Pacific Coast.
Key West	Every Wed. & Sat., connecting for Miami and Palm Beach.
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From Pier 45, N. R. Largest steamers. *S. S. Brazos, San Jacinto, Denver,—all record holders.*
Longest, quickest ocean trip. Only steamers from New York to Texas without change.
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Tampico	Every Friday.
Nassau	Every alternate Friday. Increased to weekly service in Winter season.

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General Office, Pier 14, East River, N. Y.
Branch Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

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NEARBY SAILINGS
All our steamers have Wireless Telegraph and Submarine Signals.

Minnewaska,	Oct. 1, 9.30 A.M.	ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. London Direct.
St. Louis,	Oct. 1, 10.00 A.M.	AMERICAN LINE. Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Vaderland,	Oct. 1, 11.00 A.M.	RED STAR LINE. Dover—Antwerp—Paris
Baltic,	Oct. 1, 10.00 A.M.	WHITE STAR LINE. Queenstown—Liverpool.
Oceanic,	Oct. 5, 3.00 P.M.	WHITE STAR LINE. Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

American Line Pier 62 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
St. Louis..Oct. 1, 10 A. M. | St. Paul..Oct. 15
New York...Oct. 8, 10 AM | Phila'phia.Oct. 22

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct Pier 58 N. R.
Minnewaska.Oct. 1, 9:30 AM | Min'tonka.Oct. 15
Minneapolis.Oct. 8, 9:30 AM | Mesaba..Oct. 22

Red Star Line Pier 59 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp—Paris
Vaderland..Oct. 1, 11 A.M. | Kroonland.Oct. 15
Lapland, new.Oct. 8, 11 AM | Finland...Oct. 22

White Star Line Piers 60 & 61 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Oceanic....Oct. 5, 3 P. M. | Adriatic..Oct. 19
Majestic..Oct. 12, 3 P. M. | Teutonic..Oct. 26
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic......Oct. 1, 10 AM | Cedric..Oct. 15
Celtic......Oct. 8, noon | Arabic...Oct. 22
New York and Boston to
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
The Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria
Romanic, Oct. 1, 9 AM | Nov. 12 | Dec. 15 | Feb. 4
Canopic, Oct. 22, noon | Nov. 30 | ...... | ......
Cretic, Nov. 2, 9 AM | Dec. 7 | ...... | ......
✱ CEDRIC (21,035 tons)....Jan. 11, Feb. 22
✱ CELTIC (20,904 tons)....Jan. 25, Mar. 8
✱ Largest Steamers to the Mediterranean.
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S. S. PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH
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MODERATE RATES.
SOUTH AMERICA
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Write for illustrated pamphlets.
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
†Kaiserin Aug. Vic......Oct. 1, 10 A. M.
*Pennsylvania...........Oct. 5, 11 A. M.
Deutschland.............Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
Bluecher................Oct. 12, Noon
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant. Gymnasium. Electric Baths. Elevators, Palm Garden. *Second Cabin Only.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND GENOA.
*S. S. MOLTKE....October 15, 11 A. M.
*S. S. CINCINNATI..November 3, Jan. 5
*S. S. BATAVIA..November 15, March 7
*S. S. CLEVELAND..........December 6
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BERMUDA Round Trip by new and fast S. S. TRENT. 6,000 Tons. Sailing Oct. 8 and 22.
11-day Tour, including 7 days' Hotel accommodations, excursions, etc., $55 and up.
CUBA Sailings every Saturday, commenc'g 8th Oct., to Antilla. Through tickets to Santiago & Camaguey, $45. Havana, $55.
JAMAICA COLON
COLOMBIA, TRINIDAD, BARBADOS.
Azores, Southampton.
Atrato.......Oct. 1 | Oruba........Oct. 29
Tagus.......Oct. 15 | Magdalena..Nov. 12
From Pier 52, North River, N. Y.
SANDERSON & SON, G.P. & F.A., 22 State St., N.Y.

CUNARD Piers foot West 14th St., N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, opposite Battery.
Largest, Fastest, Finest Ships afloat, Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signal. Travellers' Cheques good everywhere.
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
LONDON PARIS BERLIN VIENNA
DIRECT via FISHGUARD

	Oct.	A. M.	Ports of Call.
Caronia	1	10	Queenst'n Fishg'd Liverpool
Campania	5	10	Queenst'n Fishg'd Liverpool
Mauretania	12	9	Fishguard and Liverpool
Carmania	15	10	Queenst'n Fishg'd Liverpool

MADEIRA* GIBRALTAR GENOA
NAPLES TRIESTE FIUME
Carpathia.Oct. 8, noon | Pannonia......Oct. 27
*Saxonia.Oct. 20, noon | Ultonia........Nov. 10
SPECIAL CRUISES
RIVIERA ITALY EGYPT
Madeira Gibraltar Algiers Villefranche Genoa Naples Alexandria Fiume.
Carmania 20,000 tons..Nov. 26, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
Caronia 20,000 tons..........Jan. 21........
Franconia 18,000 tons, new steamer.March 11

SOUTH AMERICA
"The World's Great Garden"
BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES & ROSARIO
by the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Sailing from New York, 5th & 20th of each month.
For rates, etc., apply local ticket Agents, or
BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents
301 Produce Exchange, New York

LONDON PARIS BREMEN **North** TUESDAYS 10 A. M.
Express Sailings.
Ks. Wilhelm II..Oct. 4 | Cecilie..........Oct. 18
K. Wm. d. Gr...Oct. 11 | Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 25
LONDON PARIS BREMEN **German** THURSDAYS 10 A. M.
Twin Screw Sailings.
Gr. Kurfuerst....Oct. 6 | G. Wash'n (new)..Oct. 20
Prinz F. Wm.....Oct. 13 | *Barbarossa......Oct. 27
*Bremen direct.
GIBRALTAR NAPLES GENOA **Lloyd** SATURDAYS 11 A. M.
K. Luise...........Oct. 1 | Koenig Albert...Oct. 22
Berlin (new).....Oct. 8 | P. Irene.........Nov. 5
Wireless and Submarine Signals.
Independent Round-the-World Tours.
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agts., 5 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW SERVICE TO HAVANA
LEAVING NEW YORK OCT. 5 At 4 P. M.
BY WELL KNOWN STEAMSHIP
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH
MODERATE RATES. Connections for Mexico and West Coast Points.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 B'way, N. Y.

BY SEA TO MAINE
The Most Charming
Short Sea Trip on the Atlantic Coast.
Sailings from New Pier 20, East River, New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. For full information and illustrated descriptive booklet apply to
MAINE S. S. CO., 290 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 25, N. R., foot of North Moore St., every week day at 3 P. M.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Provence.Oct. 6 | *La Touraine..Oct. 27
*La Savoie...Oct. 13 | *La Provence..Nov. 3
*La Lorraine.Oct. 20 | *La Savoie.....Nov. 10
*Twin screw steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING.
One class (II) Cabin Passengers only.
*Chicago.............................Oct. 1
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

CLARK'S "ARABIC" ORIENT CRUISE
FEB. 4. $400 up for 71 days. All Expenses. Four fine 6 mos. Round World Tours, $2,100 to $2,400; lv. Oct. 25, Nov. 2 & 19, & Jan. 25.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
California.Oct. 1, 3 P. M. | Columbia..Oct. 15, 3 P.M.
Furnessia..Oct. 8, 10 A.M. | Caledonia.Oct. 22, 10 A.M.
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $30 AND $31.25.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Splendid View of the Battleships by Searchlight.
HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
PEOPLES LINE TO ALBANY
ST'R C. W. MORSE or ADIRONDACK—Daily from Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M.; W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M. Saturday night Str. connects with D. & H. train Sunday morning for Rutland, Plattsburg, Montreal.
CITIZENS LINE TO ALBANY & TROY
New Str. TROJAN or RENSSELAER, Pier 46, N. R., ft. West 10th St., 6 P. M. daily. Stop at Albany in either direction.
Best service. Direct rail connection at Albany and Troy for points North, East and West. Horses and automobiles carried at reasonable rates.
Send for Booklet "Up the Hudson and Beyond."

NEW YORK TO BOSTON
Fare $4.00. Metropolitan Line Express Turbine Steel Steamships **YALE & HARVARD**
Week-Days and Sundays Lve. Pier 9, N. R., foot of Rector St., New York, 5 P. M. Due Boston 8 A. M. next day.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Yale and Harvard will be withdrawn from service for the season as follows: Closing trip from New York, Sat., Oct. 1st; from Boston, Sunday, Oct. 2d, 1910.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.65
PROVIDENCE, Boat Direct............1.75
WORCESTER, via Boat and Rail......2.65
FALL RIVER, via Boat and Rail......2.00
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot of W. Houston St.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS—FINEST SERVICE.
'Phones, Spring 3491 and 3492.

Central Hudson Line
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Kingston, from Franklin St. week days 4 P. M.
For NEWBURGH and intermediate landings, week days, 5 P. M.
SUNDAYS {From Franklin St., 9 A. M. / West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, East River, [illegible] daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. [illegible] Write for illustrated [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate south to west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

With the exception of widely scattered showers in the South Atlantic States and on the Pacific Coast, fair weather continued during the last twenty-four hours throughout the country.

Temperatures continue low in the East, and during Thursday night frosts formed in New England.

A general change to warmer weather has taken place over the Middle West, and the weather is somewhat cooler in the Northwest. The temperature will rise Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate south and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable, except east on the South Florida Coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in south, unsettled in north portion; warmer Saturday; Sunday fair; moderate south and southwest winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday fair; moderate south and southwest winds.

New England—Fair in south, unsettled in north portion; warmer Saturday; Sunday fair; moderate south and southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
3 A. M.	58	59	4 P. M.	67	68
6 A. M.	59	59	6 P. M.	63	66
9 A. M.	63	63	9 P. M.	59	64
12 M.	66	66	12 P. M.	56	

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Minimum temperature, 68, at 3:12 P. M.; minimum, 58, [illegible] at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. [illegible] per cent. at 8 P. M.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:55 | Sun sets..5:45 | Moon rises..4:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook........	6:20	6:33	12:06	12:2
Governors Island....	6:46	7:00	12:33	1:0
Hell Gate	8:36	8:50	2:35	2:3

Arrived—Friday, Sept. 30.

SS Provence, Havre, Sept. 24.
SS Luciline, Bonc, Sept. 14.
SS Mannheim, Rotterdam, Sept. 17.
SS Metapan, Kingston, Sept. 24.
SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Havana, Sept. 26.
SS Merida, Havana, Sept. 27.
SS Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 24.
SS Hesperus, Nordenhamn.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Sept. 24.
SS Santiago, Norfolk, Sept. 29.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Sept. 29.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Sept. 29.
SS Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 24.
SS Sabine, Brunswick, Sept. 27.
SS Wilhelmina, Tampa, Sept. 28.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Sept. 30.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Southampton.	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caronia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland,	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sarnia, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Atrato, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	———	11:00 A.M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples.	———	11:00 A.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London	———	9:30 A.M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
California, Glasgow	———	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	———	3:00 P.M.
Atlanta, Naples	———	
Brazos, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville.	———	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Dunedin, Argentina......	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Saramacca, Parimaribo.	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Germania, Naples	———	
Sabine, Brunswick	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Parima, Grenada	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville.	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Giulia..............	Patras	Sept. 15
Deutschland	Hamburg	Sept. 24
New York............	Southampton	Sept. 24
Iroquois............	London	Sept. 17
Rio de Janeiro......	Para	Sept. 20
P. Frederik Hendrik.	Barbados	Sept. 24
City of Savannah....	Savannah	Sept. 28
Homereus............	Para	Sept. 19

DUE TO-MORROW.

Lapland.............	Antwerp	Sept. 24
Celtic..............	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Perugia.............	Palermo	Sept. 17
Vigilancia..........	Tampico	Sept. 23
Ancona..............	Cristobal	Sept. 26
Aral................	Shields	Sept. 18

DUE MONDAY.

Noordam.............	Rotterdam	Sept. 24
Furnessia...........	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Oscar II............	Christiansand.....	Sept. 24
Pr. Friedrich Wilhelm.	Bremen	Sept. 24
Caracas.............	Curacao	Sept. 24
Ponce...............	San Juan	Sept. 26
Harry Luckenbach....	San Juan	Sept. 28
Trent...............	Bermuda	Oct. 1
Creole..............	New Orleans	Sept. 28
El Alba.............	Galveston	Sept. 27
Antilles............	Cienfuegos	Sept. 28
Alleghany...........	Inagua	Sept. 23

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Celtic, incoming from Liverpool, was reported 740 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8:15 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Sunday morning.

SS Lapland, incoming from Antwerp, was reported 766 miles east of Sandy Hook yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Sunday afternoon.

SS Minneapolis, incoming from London, was reported 1,180 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8:15 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, about noon Monday.

SS Furnessia, incoming from Glasgow, was reported 1,052 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:40 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Monday morning.

SS Philadelphia, outgoing, was reported 300 miles west of Brow Head at 1:30 P. M. yesterday, due at Plymouth this morning.

SS Deutschland, incoming from Hamburg, was reported 398 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:20 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this afternoon.

SS New York, incoming from Southampton, was reported 250 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, about noon to-day.

By United Wireless.

SS Seminole, from Santo Domingo, 452 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8 P. M., 30th.
SS Rio Janeiro, from Brazilian ports, 240 m. S. of Scotland Lightship noon, 30th.
SS Denver, Galveston, 93 m. E. of Galveston 8 A. M., 30th.
SS Ocmulgee, Texas City, 553 m. W. of Tortugas 8 A. M., 30th.
SS City of Memphis, Savannah, 463 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8 A. M., 30th.
SS Ligonier, Port Arthur, 234 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 7 P. M., 30th.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, 186 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8 P. M., 30th.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, 2[illegible] m. S. of Scotland Lightship 6:45 A. M., 30th.
SS Verdi, from Brazilian ports, 80 m. N. of Barbados 8 P. M., 29th.
SS Caracas, Curacao, 90 m. S. of Sandy Hook 8 P. M., 29th.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, 372 m. E. of Galveston Bar 8 P. M., 29th.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS President Grant, at Plymouth, Sept. 30.
SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, Sept. 30.
SS Kenley, at Suez, Sept. 30.
SS Trinidad, at Bermuda, Sept. 30.
SS Prinz August Wilhelm, at Kingston, Sept. 29.
SS Prinz Maurits, at Amsterdam, Sept. 28.
SS Kansas, at Port Said, Sept. 30.

Sailed.

SS Standard, from Copenhagen, Sept. 27.
SS Gerty, from Trieste, Sept. 26.
SS Prinz Joachim, from Kingston, Sept. 28.
SS Camoens, from Barbados, Sept. 28.
SS Rotterdam, from Antwerp, Sept. 28.
SS Kansas City, from Swansea, Sept. 28.
SS Petroleine, from Shields, Sept. 29.

Pacific Steamships.

Steamer and Destination.		Mails Close New York.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru	Oct. 1	6:30 P.M.
Fiji Islands, Australia, (except west,) and New Zealand, (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Marama.	Oct. 3	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Sado Maru	Oct. 3	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, (via San Francisco) —Holinian	Oct. 3	6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

JAPAN MAILS.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates: Kobe, Sept. 13, and Yokohama, Sept. 14, which arrived at Seattle per steamer Sado Maru, were dispatched east at 7:15 A. M., Sept. 29. Due in New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 3.

(For Latest Shipping See Page 1.)

Latest Paris Fashions for Women. Beautiful creations in gowns and millinery by the famous dress artists, Worth, Paquin, Poiret, Callot, Cheruit, and Halle. Fall and Winter Fashion Number, The New York Times, Sunday, October 9th. The Times reaches a greater number of homes than any other New York newspaper.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Record Price of $8,540 a Front Foot Paid for West 33d Street Plot—A $1,650,000 Lease Signed for West 29th Street Loft—The H. B. Duryea Home Sold to Bradley Martin, Jr.

A sale of more than ordinary importance and which illustrates the increasing valuations for desirable plots in the Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street district was announced yeterday in the purchase of the two old dwellings at 49 and 51 West Thirty-third Street for $380,000. The houses occupy a plot 44.6 by 98.9, an area of slightly over 4,400 square feet. This price establishes a new record for inside lots on Thirty-third Street, being at the rate of $8,540 per front foot or a little over $86 per square foot. The property was sold by Dave C. Johnson, with whom in the ownership are said to be associated Frank Farrel, James Mahoney, and others.

The plot adjoins the large McAlpin block recently leased for a long term by the Greeley Square Hotel Company for the erection of a $5,000,000 twenty-story hotel. It was not stated who the purchaser is, but the understanding is that the property has been acquired by representatives of the hotel. Negotiations are also said to be pending for the hotel interest with J. G. Goldsmith for the three houses adjoining the plot on Thirty-fourth Street, at 44 to 48 West Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Goldsmith has a sixty-year lease on the houses, which are owned by the Floyd & Leland estate. He said that nothing definite had yet been decided upon.

The old rookeries that have done service as stores for many years on the Thirty-fourth Street corner of the McAlpin Block are now deserted of tenants, and all the occupants have moved from the Alpine bachelor apartment house on the Thirty-third Street corner, and within a few days the demolition of these old buildings will begin. The Mutual Bank on the Thirty-third Street corner, which still has a lease for somewhat over a year, has shown no intention of canceling its lease, although efforts toward this end have been made by the McAlpin estate.

A $1,650,000 Lease in 29th Street.

By far the most important lease made in the Pennsylvania station loft zone this Fall was announced yesterday by Pease & Elliman and Frederick Fox & Co., who leased to E. G. Slotmann, manufacturers of mechanical instruments, for a long term of years the twelve-story loft structure covering a plot 100 by 100 at 134 to 140 West Twenty-ninth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The aggregate rental to be paid for the term will approximate $1,650,000.

Zinwell Co. Buys the Strathmore.

The Zinwell Realty Company, a new corporation represented by Leopold Weil, is the buyer of the Strathmore, a nine-story apartment house, on plot 61.10 by 75.10, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-second Street, from the Hobart Estate Company, which was represented by Horace S. Ely & Co. The property was held at $300,000.

The deal did not involve the adjoining Adelphi apartment, which is owned by Amos F. Eno.

Buyers for West Side Flats.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Emma Bick Biardot the eight-story fireproof apartment house at 117 West Seventy-ninth Street, on plot 57.4 by 102.2, to an investor. The brokers have been appointed agents for the property.

George B. Hayes has sold to August Peschmann 309 West 120th Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.11, between Eighth and Manhattan Avenues.

West 79th Street Dwelling Sold.

The estate of Merritt Trimble has sold through Slawson & Hobbs the four-story high-stoop dwelling 134 West Seventy-ninth Street, 24.6 by 90 by 102.2. The buyer is Roberta F. Frank, who owns 132 and 132A, adjoining, and now controls a plot 50 by 102.2, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

A $95,000 Deal On the Heights.

The Brown-Weiss Realties sold to Roberta Schroeder the six-story and basement apartment, on plot 50 by 90 by 110, at 507-509 West 164th Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue. This property was held at $95,000.

Tenements for Investment.

The Cuozo & Gagliano Company has sold for the Pendant Realty Company (Schmeidler & Bachrach) 323 East 107th Street, the five-story tenement with stores, on a lot 25 by 76, to an investor.

Two East Bronx Apartments Sold.

The new five-story apartment house at 1,117 to 1,123 Westchester Avenue, on plot 100 by 96 by irregular, has been sold by the Friedman Construction Company to an investor. The Friedman Construction Company has also sold 1,009 East 167th Street, a new five-story house, on plot 41 by 100 by irregular.

Bronx Sales.

Pauline R. Wohn has resold the plot, 100 by 85 by 100 by 76, on the west side of Wilkins Avenue, about 244 feet north of 170th Street, to a builder for immediate improvement with an apartment house.

Ernst & Cahn have sold for the Irving Construction Company to Morris Weiss the northeast corner of Eastburn Avenue and 174th Street, a four-story new law house, on plot 38 by 95.

The Hamilton Holding Company has sold the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and 185th Street, a plot 131.6 by 200 and irregular, facing Bronx Park. The purchaser is a Mr. Cioffi, who gives in exchange the three two-family houses each on lot 18.9 by 100, at 1,561, 1,563, and 1,565 Vyse Avenue.

Brooklyn Sales.

William G. Morrisey has sold to an investor for the Abels-Gold Realty Company the three-story brick structure, comprising stores and apartments, on the northwest corner of De Kalb Avenue and Skillman Street.

The same broker has sold the three-story store and apartments on the north side of De Kalb Avenue, twenty feet west of Skillman Street, for the same parties to an investor. These buildings have just been completed.

Maurice G. Straus has sold a plot on the easterly side of East Twenty-first Street, 240 feet south of Ditmas Avenue, for Nannie H. Smith to a client, who will begin at once the construction of a detached cottage. The plot is 50 by 100 feet.

The same broker has sold for Andrew Jaeger to a client, for occupancy, a detached cottage at 956 Argyle Road, near Avenue I, in the Oak Crest section.

Staten Island.

Harold E. Wittemann has sold for the Anderson estate, a plot 50 by 100, on the corner of Crescent and Fairview Avenues, at Hillside Park, Stapleton, S. I., to Joseph Petroni.

D. T. Connell has sold for the Vorsatz estate to Herman Schmidt the three-story dwelling 552 Bay Street, Stapleton. The buyer will improve the property for business purposes.

$500,000 Paid for Duryea Home.

Cocks & Willets have sold to Bradley Martin, Jr., the handsome estate of Herman B. Duryea at Westbury, L. I., fuller details of which will be found in another column. The property consists of 66 acres with a magnificent house, stables, garage and other buildings. Mr. Martin will take immediate possession. The price paid for the estate is said to have been close to $500,000.

Mrs. W. H. Bliss Sells Estate.

Mrs. W. H. Bliss has sold through Pease & Elliman her property known as the Barnes Place at Sharon, Conn. The estate contains about 116 acres, with an old Colonial brick house built in 1775 modernized a few years ago by Mrs. Bliss and large modern stables, garage and other out buildings. The purchaser will improve the property for his own occupancy.

A $100,000 Trinity Lease.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has negotiated another $100,000 lease for the Corporation of Trinity Church, which involves the erection of a 6-story and basement fireproof building on a plot 75 by 125 at the northwest corner of Clarke and Dominick Streets. The tenant is Evans, Almiral & Company, located for many years at 281-3 Water Street.

Plans for $300,000 Church.

Plans have been filed for the new edifice of the Roman Catholic Church of Eglise St. Jean Baptiste, of which the Rev. A. Laetellier is the rector, to be erected at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street.

The structure will be of limestone and polished granite, with a massive copper dome in the centre and flanked by two copper domed towers, the dome being supported by a series of Corinthian columns. There will be three entrances on the avenue side and one on the street. The entire floor in the main body of the church will be of marble and the vestibules of mosaic. The structure is to cost $300,000.

$93,000 for East 32d Street Tenement.

Plans have been filed for two 6-story brick tenements to be erected at 339 to 349 East Thirty-second Street, at a total cost of $93,000 for the Dudley Homes Company, of which I. N. Phelps Stokes is the President. Each building will have a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 86.9 feet and contain apartments for 48 families, making a total number of 96 apartments. Howells & Stokes are the architects.

Queensboro Corporation to Move.

The Queensboro Corporation, now having its main offices at 1286 Broadway, Manhattan, is preparing to move, as the Alpine Building, in which the company is now located, is to be razed to make way for the new Greeley Square Hotel. The new business home will be in the Borough of Queens, in which this company is so largely interested.

Notes.

At the recent election of officers of the Board of Real Estate Brokers of Hudson County, New Jersey, the following were chosen: Frank Stevens, President; Charles Singer, Jr., Vice President; C. Howard Slater, Treasurer, and Francis Gormley, Secretary.

John A. Steinmetz negotiated the building loan of $73,000 for Krabo & Ernst to the Ver Planck estate on the property at the southwest corner of Vyse Avenue and 180th Street.

James P. Knight has acquired title to 219 West Forty-ninth Street, a lot 21 by 100, completing his frontage of 100 feet on Forty-ninth Street, 110 feet from the northwesterly corner of Forty-ninth Street and Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells Company.

Hull Av, 3,210, e s, 207.4 ft n of 205th St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Richard J. McCoy....$6,700

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Needham Av, s s, 176.3 ft s of Elm St, 25x100, Wakefield; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Molan, $550.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 1,697, e s, 73.11 ft n of 106th St, 27x82.9, four-story tenement and stores; foreclosure; adjourned to Oct. 3.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

3d Av, 1,894, for a one-story brick moving picture show, 25x100; King & Salkin, owners; Harrison & Sackheim, architects; cost, $10,000.

32d St, 339 to 349 East, for two six-story brick tenements, 50x86.9; Dudley Homes Co. of 100 William St, owner; Howell & Stokes, architects; cost, $95,000.

Lexington Av, s e corner of 76th St, for a one-story brick church, 98.8x215; The Eglise St. Jean Baptiste Church of 185 East 76th St, owner; N. Sirracino, architect; cost, $300,000.

Park Av, e s, 100 ft n of 141st St, for a one-story frame toilet, 5x6; Tomatori & Guarino, on premises, owners and architects; cost, $250.

224th St, s s, 333 ft e of Laconia Av, for a three-story frame dwelling, 22x32; Augustus Deles of 649 Eagle Av, owner; Monroe Stern, architect; cost, $1,000.

171st St, n s, for a two-story brick shop, 51x83.8; Ferd. Hecht of 169th St and Boston Road, owner; Hugo H. Avolin, architect; cost, $12,500.

Starling Av, s s, 22 ft e of Castle Hill Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x55; Matthew Halpin, on premises, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $7,000.

Kinsella St, n s, 148 ft e of Matthews Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x53; S. J. & F. Miller of 1,196 Fulton Av, owners; Timothy J. Kelly, architect; cost, $5,000.

Washington Av, s e corner of 178th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 82x80; Golde & Cohen of 198 Broadway, owners; Charles B. Meyers, architect; cost, $85,000.

175th St, s s, 191.62 ft e of Prospect Av, for five five-story brick tenements, 45x110; Cornish Construction Co. of 805 Tremont Av, owner; Schaefer & Jaeger, architects; cost, $225,000.

Willett Av, s w corner of 219th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x45; Eugene L. Breasch of 761 East 219th St, owner; A. H. Guilbert, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alteration.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, 4th Av, 26th and 27th Sts, to a one-story amusement place; Madison Square Garden Co., owner; W. P. Ellison of 1,493 Broadway, architect; National Auto Manufacturers, lessees; cost, $34,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

With name and address of attorney.

CONVENT AV, 433, s e corner of 149th St, 99.11x100; E. M. K. Construction Co. to Wilhelmina How, (mtg $165,000,) Sept. 29; attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus, 55 Liberty St....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Wilhelmina How to Ottilie Heumann, (mtg $195,000,) Sept. 29; same attorneys....$100

LOTS 114 to 116, map of New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 142 to 144, same map; William Hartfield to Salvatore Banome and others, 3-5 part, Oct. 10, 1908; attorney, Abr. Nelson, 87 Liberty St....$1

LOTS 171 to 174, same map; same to Theo. Demmegle, 1-3 part, Oct. 10, 1908; same attorney....$1

8TH AV, s e corner of 116th St, 25.11x18; Robert P. Fairing to Frederick H. Walker, quitclaim, Sept. 27; attorney, A. P. Nevin, 30 Church St....$100

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 76.8 ft n of 82d St, strip 1x100; William H. Raynor to Edna M. Scott, March 28, 1903; attorney, D. M. Kellogg, 55 Liberty St....$1,000

MADISON AV, 1,523 and 1,525, e s, 34.3x70; Madison Av, 1,519, e s, 16.8x70; Edw. M. Scott to Edna M. Scott, Sept. 28; attorney, D. M. Kellogg, 55 Liberty St....$1

138TH ST, s s, 616.8 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Grove St, n s, 410.5 ft w of Prospect Av, 80.6x100; plot begins at n s of Lot 40, map of South Fordham, 86.1x74; Augusta A. Schull to Ottillia C. Schull, 1-8 part, quitclaim, Sept. 28; attorney, M. J. McCarthy, 41 Wall St....$100

EASTBURN AV, n e corner of 174th St, 38.3x95; Irving Construction Co. to Morris Weiss of Brooklyn, (mtg $30,000,) Sept. 29; address, 163 Penn St, Brooklyn....$1

PUGSLEY AV, s e corner of Newbold Av, 108x155; John Forde to Jessie Burns, April 1, 1908; attorney, Louis D. Koop, 69 Southern Boulevard....$100

LOTS 157 and 158, map of lots near Williamsbridge Station; Luigi Bufano to Carmela Palermo, (mtg $1,200,) Sept. 30; address, 342 East 113th St....$100

1ST AV, 1,406, e s, 26.1x98; Simon Schmurmacher to Jennie Schmurmacher, (mtg $22,250,) Sept. 28; attorneys, Cooper & Baer, 20 Vesey St....$100

UNION AV, s w s, lots 7, 8, 13, and 14, map Jacob V. Hutschler, 100x200, to Tryon Row; Marguerite D. Morgan to Lillian E. Kern, Sept. 29; attorneys, Clarke & Love, 2,022 Boston Road....$100

TRINITY AV, 902, e s, 25x100; Robert A. Bailey to Emily P. Bantly, (mtg $10,000,) Sept. 29; address, 387 2d Av....$1

RAILROAD AV, w s, 115.9 ft n of 158th St, a strip running w 28.4x e 4.7 ft to w s of Park Av x s 28.4x w 4.7 ft to beginning; Charles Monks, (formerly husband of Emily Monks,) to Frances Noble, the life estate and all title, all liens, C. A. G., Sept. 30; A. B. Carrington, 200 Broadway....$25

96TH ST, 116-121 East, n s, 37.6x100; Goldfin Realty and Construction Co. to Jacob Goodman, 161 1st Av, and Charles Rubin, 158 1st Av....$1

RIDGE ST, n s, 125 ft n of Delancey St, 25x75; Max Penner to Rosie Rothman, one-half part, all title, (mtg $23,000 and all liens,) April 19, 1909; Oscar F. Rotmhman, 29 Willett St....$100

GANSEVOORT ST, s s, 174 ft w of 4th St, 25x94.2; 8th Av, 7, s e s, 23x110.4x irregular, with all title to strip 3 ft wide along e s of interior portion of above, subject to mtg of $9,000; Bank St, n s, 25x107, trust deed; Catherine A., Agnes H., and Parker K. Deane, as trustees, to Samuel Deane, Jr., as substituted trustee, all liens, May 29, 1908; attorney, Phelps East, 30 Broad St....$1

31ST ST, 194.3 ft e of Madison Av, 21.5x98.9; Carl Beck to Hedwig S. Beck, Sept. 30; address, 37 East 61st St....$1

31ST ST, n s, 215.8 ft e of Madison Av, 21.5x98.9; same to same, Sept. 30; address, same.$1

WEST PART Lots 19 and 20, Map Samuel Ryer homestead, bounded e by line 100 ft w of Jefferson Av, 38.6 ft s by lots 15 to 18, 100 ft w by land of Major Lowery, 33 ft and n by line 18 ft s from line between lot 20 and 21, 100 ft; Lydia Cooper to Henry G. Cooper, Dec. 27, 1897; E. M. Wright, 280 Broadway....$1

BATHGATE AV, 1,636, e s, 25x90.7; Charles W. Callahan to Patrick Leamy and Josephine, his wife, as joint tenants, (mtg $12,000,) Sept. 30; address, 2,140 La Fontaine Av.$100

LOT 231, Map 401 of Seton homestead; the Chester Improvement Co to Theresa Engbarth, (mtg $25,000,) Sept. 30; F. M. Weiss Co, Westchester Square....$100

LOT 304, Map 1,275 of Lohbauer Park; Theresa Engbarth to the Chester Improvement Co, (mtg $250,) Sept. 30; address, same....$100

227TH ST, s s, 355 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x114, Wakefield; George H. Janss to Melrose Realty Co, (mtg $500,) Sept. 28; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway....$100

8TH AV, n s, 255 ft e of Avenue D, 50x108, Unionport; Joseph Zecharzowsky to Carmela Paolillo, (mtg $3,500,) Sept. 29; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway....$100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 180 ft n of 172d St, a strip 15-100x90.7; Charles W. Callahan to Patrick Leamy, B & S and C A G, Sept. 30; address, P. Leamy, 2,140 La Fontaine Av..$1

152D ST, s s, 275.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x117; Eugenio Cerbone to Marianine Cerbone, (mtg $4,000,) Sept. 17; V. A. Pittaro, 590 Morris Av....$100

117TH ST, 62 East, s s, 25x100.11; Benjamin Rosenfeld to Gertrude E. Kramer, all liens, Sept. 30; Edward A. Isaacs, 27 William St..$1

BROOK AV, w s, 75 ft e of 144th St, 74.11x90; Margaret Colwell to Hy W. Boettger Silk Finishing Co, (mtgs $16,500,) Sept. 28; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway....$1

LOTS 356 and 357, map of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station; Mary C. Provost to Edward Glaser, Sept. 29; attorneys, same.$100

LOTS 152 to 161, Map 1,275 of Lohbauer Park; William F. Hann to Margaret E. Quinn, all liens, June 25; George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av....$100

227TH ST, s s, 355 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x114; Melrose Realty Co to Cologero Ducibello, (mtgs $900,) Sept. 29; address, 171 East 110th St....$100

90TH ST, 38 West, s s, 20x100.8; Hannah J., wife of Robert Rankin, to Bernard F. Martin, (mtg $14,000,) Sept. 29; Frederick M. Haas, 176 Broadway....$100

56TH ST, 367 West, n s, 16.8x100.5; Kate Maguire to Ida L. Eisele and Edward Keller, as joint tenants, (mtg $8,500,) Sept. 30; address, 363 West 56th St....$1

LOT 280, Block H, Amended Map 514 of Mapes estate, West Farms, together with portion taken for St. Lawrence Av, except for Tremont Av, or East 177th St; Margaret Finn to Margaret F. Barrett, April 29; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av....$100

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 98.6 ft s of 157th St, 43.10x98x45.9x98; Carmela, wife of Joseph Paolillo to Joseph Zacharowsky, (mtgs $37,000,) Sept. 29; Timothy Power, Walker Av, Westchester....$100

49TH ST, n s, 141.5 ft w of Broadway, present line, and 119.4 ft w of former line of Broadway, 20.8x100.5; Emma O. Nimocks to James P. Knight, (mtg $25,000,) Sept. 30; address, 194 Riverside Drive....$100

49TH ST, n s, 141.1 ft w of Broadway, present line, and 119 ft w of Broadway, strip, 0.4x100.5; Mary A. Wagner to Emma A. Nimocks of Brooklyn, all title, quitclaim, Feb. 17, 1909; address, same....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles D. Clark and others to same, all title, quitclaim, March 18, 1909; address, same....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Emma O. Nimocks to James P. Knight, all title, B. & S., Sept. 30; address same....$1

202D ST, s s, 73.9 ft w of Briggs Av, 25x100; Thomas M. Mohan to Janet N. Smith and Thomas M. Molnate, as joint tenants, (mtg $1,900,) Sept. 23; O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Westchester Av....$100

2D AV, 2,203, w s, 25.7 ft n of 113th St, 25x100; David J. Gluck to Joseph Cohen, Sept. 28; attorneys, Alexander, Cohn, Sondheim & Ettinger, 51 Chambers St....$100

119TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100.5; Abraham B. Keve to Albert L. Silberstein, Sept. 20; attorney, A. B. Keve, 149 Broadway....$100

79TH ST, s s, 325.7 ft w of Columbus Av, 24.5x102.2; Walter Trimble and others to Roberta F. Frank, Sept. 23; attorney, Charles E. Scott, 176 Broadway....$100

40TH ST, s s, 147 ft w of 2d Av, 18x98.9; Mary E. Humphreys to James G. Gregg, (mtg $9,000,) July 13; attorney, Sadie M. Gifford, 160 Broadway....$13,750

29TH ST, s s, 61 ft e of Madison Av, 38.6x24.8; Samuel Woolverton, trustee of Ann E. Cairns, to Thomas A. Emmet, Sept. 29; attorney, Strong & Cadwalader, 40 Wall St....$45,000

6TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97; Peter Cook, executor of Caroline Kalbfleisch, to Alexander Munk, Sept. 30, (mtg $16,100;) attorney, Peter Cook, 258 Broadway..$28,000

48TH ST, 317 West, n s, 18x100.5; Charles F. Myers to Mary Campbell, Sept. 30; address 409 West 48th St....$1

71ST ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5; the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, to Cornelius W. Luyster, Jr., April 26; attorney, A. W. Andrews, 176 Broadway....$100

UNION AV, e s, 297 ft s of Morse Av, runs e 25 x n e 168 x n w 27x w —; Walker Hamer and others to Richard T. Ahearn, Sept. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

WEST END AV, 736, e s, 16.5x irregular; Sarah E. Jacobs to Frederick W. Folk, (mtg $15,000,) Sept. 25; attorney, William Elling, 176 Broadway....$1

66TH ST, 153 to 157 West, 92.9x100.4; Kathryn M. Olenberg to Sadie O. Alexander, March 3; attorney, L. Alexander, 280 Broadway....$1

85TH ST, 326 West, s s, 16.8x102.2; George H. Rockwood to Faith R. Atterbury, (mtg $16,000,) Sept. 20; address, 326 West 85th St....$100

LOT 334, map of Arden property, 100x100; George H. Janns to John A. Prigge, (mtg $400,) Sept. 27; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St....$100

84TH ST, n s, 231 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; Theodore H. Silkman to Sarah S. Crowell, Oct. 3, 1905, (mtg $20,000;) address, 8 East 47th St....$1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 108th St, 100.11x125; Charles E. McManus to Charles E. McManus Building and Operating Co., (mtg $185,000,) Sept. 29; attorney, De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, 88 Nassau St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. McManus Building and Operating Co. to Charles E. McManus of Rye, N. Y., B. & S., Sept. 30, (mtg $500,000;) attorney, Daniel Daly, 40 Pine St....$1

HENRY ST, 89, n s, 29x75; Albert W. Ransom, referee, to Progressive Brethren of Niesvish, Sept. 22, (mtg $18,000;) address, 49 Pike St....$5,900

GRAND ST, 594, n s, 25.9 ft e of Mangin St, 25.9x75; Joseph R. Truesdale, referee, to Albert Seligman and another, Sept. 30, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, George M. Whittlesey, 176 Broadway....$7,700

5TH AV, 419, e s, 27x100; Elizabeth P. Robbins to Elizabeth M. Anderson, Sept. 27; address, 6 East 38th St....$100

149TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; William Loeb to Abraham Kaufman, ½ part, Sept. 26; address, Southern Boulevard and Freeman St....$100

136TH ST, 144 and 146 West, 34x irregular; D. Stuart Dodge to Meyer D. Rothschild, Sept. 30; address, 609 West 114th St....$100

MORNINGSIDE AV, 18, e s, 30x93.3; Wilhelmina Farmer and another, individually and as trustees of Josephine M. Farmer, to Katharine A. Mahoney, Aug. 31, (mtg $32,000;) attorney, Ralph W. Horne, 176 Broadway....$33,750

VALENTINE AV, 2,884, e s, 25x93.4; George E. Schmid Realty and Construction Co. to Henri Hutel, Sept. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOT 349, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest; Joseph Zacharzowsky to Carmela Paolillo, Sept. 29, (mtg $5,900;) Timothy Power, Walker Av....$100

8TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Avenue D, 25x108, Unionport; Joseph Zacharzowsky to Carmela Paolillo, (mtg $4,900,) Sept. 29; Timothy Power, Walker Av....$100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified, with name and address of lender's attorney.

[illegible], Daniel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 60th St, 25 West, s s, 19x100.5, Sept. 30, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$20,000

[illegible], Adolph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Lyman Place, s e s, at s w s of Freeman St, 16x21.10, Sept. 29, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

HOW, Wilhelmina, to E. M. K. Construction Co.; Convent Av, 433, s e corner of 149th St, 99.11x100, prior mtg $165,000, Sept. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & Connelly, 30 Nassau St....$30,000

PETERSON, John E., to James E. Dougherty, trustee; 3d Av, w s, 100 ft s of 219th St, 38x37.4x36.6x32.4; Eastern Boulevard, n e corner of Quincy St, 25x100, Sept. 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St....$2,000

PLANCER, Fishel, to Lillian B. Stumpf; Houston St, s s, 37.6 ft e of Norfolk St, 18.9x75, Aug. 30, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Cass & Apfel, 68 William St....$1,000

LEISER, Leopold M. V., to Frederick A. Ringler; 8th St, 32 West, n s, 25x94.10, April 23, 1907, due May 1, 1910, 6 p. c.; Frederick A. Ringler, 21 Barclay St....$900

GERDES REALTY CO. to Dora Rosenstein; 26th St, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9, prior mtg $52,000, Sept. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$10,000

SAME to Julius Rosenstein; 26th St, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98, prior mtg $52,000, Sept. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, David Galewskie, 150 Nassau St....$10,000

GREENE, Mary L., to George N. Reinhardt; 126th St, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11, prior mtg $43,200, Sept. 29, 5 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$6,800

BANTLY, Emily P., to Robert A. Bailey; Trinity Av, 902, e s, 25x100, prior mtg $10,000, Sept. 29, due as per bond; attorney, O. W. Beals, 237 Broadway....$8,000

BRAND, Leopold, to Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Co. as trustee; 82d St, 217 and 219 East, n s, 45.3x102.2, Sept. 29, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$45,000

KERN, Lillian E., to Marguerite D. Morgan; Union Av, s w s, Lots 7, 8, 13, and 14, map J. V. Hutscher, 100x200 to Tryon Row, Sept. 29, 3 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$5,000

ENGBARTH, Theresa, to Longin P. Fries; Lot 231, map of Seton Homestead, Sept. 30, prior mtg $2,500, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. M. Weiss & Co., Westchester, N. Y..$1,250

MOORE, James F., to A. Huppels Sons; Pearl St, 208, Sept. 26, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall, 37 Wall St....$1,000

DENNING, Harriet L., to Bowery Savings Bank; 7th Av, n w corner of 30th St, 73x75, prior mtg $105,000, Aug. 5, due July 7, 1911, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader, 40 Wall St....$20,000

PAVLILLO, Carmela, to Anna Ehlers; 8th St, n s, 255 ft e of Avenue D, 50x108, Unionport, Sept. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Timothy Power, Walker Av....$1,200

EISELE, Ida L., and another to Kate Maguire; 56th St, 367 West, 16.8x100.5, Sept. 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 189 2d Av....$4,000

CUNNINGHAM, Anna E., to Samson Lachman; 74th St, 29 West, Sept. 29, 1 year; attorney, Lachman & Goldsmith, 35 Nassau St....$5,000

HEINE, Sigmund B., to Broadway Savings Institution of City of New York; 8th Av, s e corner of 134th St, 25x100, Sept. 30, due Nov. 1, 1911; attorney, R. B. Kelly, 170 Broadway....$3,000

SAUTER, Eva G., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; Columbus Av, 711, e s, 25x80, Sept. 30, 5 years, as per bond; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan, 22 Exchange Place....$15,000

DE FILIPPO, Pietro, to Mabel W. Roehrig; 112th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, prior mtg $18,000, Sept. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; Mabel W. Roehrig, 143 Oak St., Richmond Hill, L. I....$1,000

MINK CONSTRUCTION CO. to Christian Rieger; 13th St, s s, 380 ft e of Avenue D, 24.11x108, Sept. 29, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, 176 Broadway..$4,500

O'NEILL, George J., to Smith Williamson; 143d St, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 20x100; Sept. 29, due July 1, 1911, 6 p. c.; Smith Williamson, 364 Alexander Av....$200

CLOOS-LONGO, Grace L., to Frank N. Waterman; Edgecomb Av, 58, e s, 92 ft n of 137th St, 15.10x irregular, prior mtg $11,000, Sept. 29, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. H. Beck, 165 Broadway....$1,000

ROTHSCHILD, Meyer D., to D. Stuart Dodge; 136th St, 144, s s, 316.6 ft e of 7th Av, 17x99.11, P. M., Sept. 30, 1 year; attorney, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St....$6,000

ROTHSCHILD, Meyer D., to D. Stuart Dodge; 136th St, s s, 299.6 ft e of 7th Av, 17x irregular, P. M., Sept. 30, 3 years; attorney, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St....$6,000

LUYSTER, Cornelius W., Jr., to New York Public Library; Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundation, corporation; 71st St, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 2 lots, each 25x100.5, 2 mtgs, each $140,000, Sept. 30, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Augustus Haviland, 40 Wall St....$280,000

WILCOX, Emily H., to Mary C. Archibald; 52d St, n s, 337 ft e of 6th Av, 17x100.4, Sept. 30, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Strong & Cadwalader, 40 Wall St....$5,000

PAXTON, John R., to Sheltering Arms Corporation; 46th St, 51 and 53, n s, 304 ft e of 6th Av, 44x100.5, Sept. 29, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe, 44 Wall St....$73,500

BERKMAN, Barnet, and another to Charles L. Bininger; Madison St, 274, s s, 31x100, Sept. 30, 5 years; attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, 88 Nassau St....$38,000

GEORGE KELLER CONSTRUCTION CO. to Mary Nageldinger; Park Av, s e corner of 189th St, 37.2x100.2, Sept. 29, prior mtg $32,000, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Walter E. Phelps, 176 Broadway....$5,000

SAME to same; Park Av, n e corner of 188th St, 30.4x100.2, prior mtg $29,500, Sept. 29, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Walter E. Phelps, 176 Broadway....$4,000

MELROSE REALTY CO. to George H. Janss; 227th St, s s, 355 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x114, Wakefield, P. M., prior mtg $500, Sept. 28, due, &c, as per bond; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$400

CAVANAGH, Michael J., to William Watson; Walker Av, s w s, Lot 1, map of land of heirs of Capt. Cornell Ferris, 25x100, Sept. 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Timothy Power, Walker Av....$3,500

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 1st St, 104 and 106 East, n s, 195 ft w of Avenue A, 42x71.1, Sept. 30, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row...$8,000

CHARLES E. McMANUS BUILDING AND Operating Co. to Greenwich Savings Bank; Broadway, n e corner of 108th St, 125x100.8, Sept. 30, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, George G. De Witt, 88 Nassau St....$500,000

DEINDICIBUS BUILDING CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 233d St, s s, 65.1 ft e of 4th Av, 2 lots, each 18.9x100, 2 mtgs, each $4,000, Sept. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank H. Mackintosh, 176 Broadway....$8,000

SAME TO SAME, 233d St, s s, 27.8 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x irregular, Sept. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank H. Mackintosh, 176 Broadway....$4,000

SAME TO SAME; 233d St, s s, 46.5 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x irregular, Sept. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank H. Mackintosh, 176 Broadway....$4,000

ATTERBURY, Faith, to George Henry Rockwood; 85th St, 326 West, 16.8x102.2, Sept. 20; attorney, Joseph R. Noyes, 49 Cedar St....$4,207

FRANK, Roberta F., to Isaac Untermyer et al., executors of Bernard Lowenstein; 79th St, s s, 325.7 ft w of Columbus Av, 24.5x102.2, Sept. 30, 3 years; attorney, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, 37 Wall St....$33,000

SAME to Walter Trimble and another; same property, (prior mtg $33,000,) Sept. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader, 40 Wall St....$6,000

GOLDE & COHEN, corporation, to William K. B. Emerson, executor; Convent Av, s w cor 133d St, 50x100, Sept. 30, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Blackwell Brothers, 68 Wall St....$15,000

BACON, Frank L., to Catherine C. Hill; White Plains Av, s w corner of 8th St, 114x125, Wakefield, (prior mtg $16,000,) Sept. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, George Hill, 41 Park Row....$4,000

WITT, Isaac M., to American Mortgage Co.; 118th St, 265 West, 18x100.11, Sept. 30, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St....$10,000

CAMPBELL, Mary, to Charles F. Myers; 48th St, 317 West, 18x100.5, Sept. 30, 7 years; Charles F. Myers, 311 West 48th St....$14,000

THE G. EVANS CONSTRUCTION CO. to Liss Realty Co.; Eagle Av, e s, lots 66 and 67, map land of Ursuline Convent, 50x115, Sept. 23, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Bernard Chambers, 5 Beekman St....$8,000

EMMET, Thomas A., to Bowery Savings Bank; 29th St, s s, 61.6 ft e of Madison Av, 38.6x24.8, Sept. 29, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader, 40 Wall St....$20,000

FOLK, Frederick W., to Sarah E. Jacobs; West End Av, 736, e s, 16.5x irregular, P. M., Sept. 28, 5 years; attorneys, Bassett, Thompson & Gilpatric, 277 Broadway....$13,000

SAME to same; same property, P. M., Sept. 28, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bassett, Thompson & Gilpatric, 277 Broadway..$2,000

TELLER REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to Emily Bryan; Teller Av, n w s, 333.10 ft n e of 169th St, 75x100, prior mtg $9,000, Sept. 30, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, George Ludwig, 1,511 3d Av....$6,000

MUNK, Alexander, to Melchior Hoffmann; 6th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97, prior mtg $16,100, Dec. 28, due Dec. 28, 1911, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. A. Hassey, 302 Broadway....$4,400

BARNARD REALTY CO. to Charles W. Leopold; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 117th St, 29.7x92.5, Sept. 29, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Raymond S. Jenkins, 176 Broadway....$5,000

AHEARN, Richard T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Union Av, e s, 101.8 ft s of Jennings St, 75x165.1, Sept. 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, W. D. Cameron, 176 Broadway....$5,000

JACOBS, Samuel K., to Kate M. Brookfield; 49th St, 114 West, 21.4x100, Sept. 29, 3 years; attorneys, O'Brien, Boardman, Platt & Soley, 2 Rector St....$30,000

LEVY, Fredericka, and another to State Bank; 63d St, 128, s s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5, Sept. 29, demand, 6 p. c.; State Bank, 378 Grand St....$1,500

RABINOWICH, Hirsh, to Fanny Rabinowich and another; Rivington St, 100 and 102, n e corner of Ludlow St, 44.3x80, prior mtg $60,000, June 8, 1908, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Dickstein, 132 Nassau St..$10,000

MAHONEY, Katherine A., to Wilhelmina Farmer and another, trustees; Morningside Av, 18, e s, 30x93.3, prior mtg $32,000, Aug. 31, due as per bond; attorney, Ralph W. Horne, 176 Broadway....$1,750

KAUFMANN, Albert, to Josephine Eisenhauer; 2d Av, e s, 28 ft s of 83d St, [illegible], Sept. 30, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, A. & H. Block, 93 Nassau St....$15,000

SETARO, Joseph J., to Myrtilla F. Hendricks and another, executors; 29th St, 238 East, 20x98.9, Sept. 30, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Julius J. and A. Lyons, 76 William St..$1,500

HUBEL, Henri, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co; Valentine Av, 2,884, e s, 25x93.4, P M, Sept. 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, T. J. Brady, 176 Broadway....$7,000

PLUMP, Frederick, to Henry Ruschmeyer; 8th Av, e s, 25.5 ft s of 118th St, 25x75, prior mtg $21,000, Sept. 30, due Jan. 3, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, William Brunner, 220 Broadway. $5,000

McKENNA, Catherine E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co; 72d St, 123 East, 20x102.2, Sept. 30, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, T. J. Brady, 176 Broadway....$25,000

DUCIBELLO, Cologero, to Melrose Realty Co; 227th St, s s, 355 ft e of White Plains Road; 25x114, prior mtg $900, due March 29, 1913, without interest, P M, Sept. 29; Melrose Realty Co, 2,775 Webster Av....$250

GLASER, Edward, to Mary C. Provost; Lots 356 and 357, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, Sept. 29, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, S. F. Reynolds, 176 Broadway....$1,200

SCHWEIZER, William, to Mary L. Kennedy; 10th St, 665, w s, 25x75, Sept. 30, 3 years; attorney, Charles P. Loeser, 176 Broadway. $14,000

Satisfied Mortgages.

With name and address of lender's attorney.

DAWSON ST, e s, 156 ft n of Longwood Av, 50x100, Jan. 12, 1906; Esther A. Wheaton, unmarried, to Augusta E. Reese; Charles F. & William W. Buckley, 141 Broadway.$38,000

DAWSON ST, e s, 206 ft n of Longwood Av, 50x100, Jan. 12, 1906; same to same; attorneys, same....$38,000

DAWSON ST, e s, 106 ft n of Longwood Av, 50x100, Jan. 12, 1906; same to Clarence, Charles A., and Arthur C. Tucker, trustees of George W. Tucker, deceased; attorneys, same....$38,000

MADISON AV, e s, 105 ft n of 80th St, 22.8x100, March 6, 1905; Joseph Brettauer and Blanche, his wife, to George B. Bernheim, executor of Gustav Bernheim; Sullivan & Cromwell, 49 Wall St....$30,000

LOTS 19 to 21, Parcel 17, Block 2,521, Map 1,774 of subdivision of estate of William B. Ogden, Jan. 21, 1910; Plympton Construction Co. to Excelsior Mortgage Co.; address, 507 East Tremont Av....$15,000

LEXINGTON AV, 816, w s, 19.6x80, Sept. 28, 1907; Effie Nathan to Lewis S. Wolff; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $14,500

71ST ST, 383 West, n s, 15x102.2, Oct. 1, 1907; Eugene Lewis and Amand H., his wife, to the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergyman P. E. C.; Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$14,000

2D AV, 2,059, w s, 73x25, Dec. 1, 1904; Samuel Gorzsman and Mathilda, his wife, to the Franklin Savings Bank; Wilson M. Powell, 29 Wall St....$10,000

9TH AV, n w corner of 213th St, 49.11x100, May 17, 1905; Rose Lukaczer to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $8,820

88TH ST, 107 East, n s, 100.8x25.6, Feb. 20, 1907; Philip Shwitzer and Celia, his wife, to Jacob L. Manheimer, Minnie Glauber, and Max Levi; Seymour P. Kurzman, 25 Broad St....$8,250

LEXINGTON AV, 1,468, w s, 18x80, April 21, 1902; Solomon Stern and Carrie S., his wife, to John Rose Hazard; Cahn, Nordlinger & Landauer, 160 Broadway....$8,000

9TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 213th St, 50x100, May 17, 1905; Rose Lukaczer to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$6,930

CONCORD AV, 633, w s, 46x70.11, Oct. 13, 1909; Annuccio Santini and Adele, his wife, to the Corn Exchange Bank; Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St....$5,000

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, n s, 152.10 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, 129.10x26.4x147.2x26.6, Oct. 1, 1907; Carl E. Ahlbum to Central Mortgage Co.; Otis & Otis, 60 Wall St...$5,000

MORRIS AV, 698, e s, 68.3x26.9, Jan. 2, 1909; Joseph Schindler and Louise, his wife, to the State Bank; address, 376 Grand St....$4,000

CANNON ST, 5, e s, 25x100, Sept. 22, 1905; Isaac Stroh, Max Swersky, and David Kilhofer, to David Kilhofer; Joseph Feinson, 30 Graham Av., Brooklyn....$4,000

AVENUE B, e s, 23.3 ft n of 9th St, 23.3x70, Sept. 12, 1905; Bella R. Blitzer to Theodore Bitterman; Samuel Bitterman, 280 Broadway....$3,920

HUNT AV, e s, 828.1 ft from s e corner of Bronxdale Av, 24.10x100, July 10, 1907; Jane Kitchen, formerly Jane Wylie, to Wilhelmina Moller; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,500

LOT 165, Block D, Mapes estate, West Farms, Map 514, Aug. 29, 1907; Walter Anopol and Gitel, his wife, to Charles C. Manning of Brooklyn; Francis D. Haines, 150 Nassau St....$35,000

LOUISE ST, w s, 200 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x95, May 15, 1905; August Diener and Louisa B., his wife, to Amory Eliot and Elizabeth B. Lynde, executors; Herbert S. Ogden, 82 Beaver St....$3,250

125TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Boulevard, (formerly 11th Av,) 25x99.11, July 14, 1906; Matilda May to Monroe Koch; Felix H. Levy, 37 Liberty St....$3,000

LOT 19, Map 1 of South Vernon Park, (Cranford property,) Wakefield, runs w 25.1x e 25x n 85.2x s 87.4, Oct. 1, 1902; William Dee Miller to Murtha J. Garry; Harry V. Morgan, 89 Prospect Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y...$2,500

158TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 99.11x25, Oct. 30, 1888; Patrick Gaffney and Ellen, his wife, to Augustus H. Skillen of Orange, N. J.; Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row....$2,900

160TH ST, 554 West, between Broadway and Amsterdam Av, rents, issues, profits accruing, and reserve from said premises, June 18, 1910; Louis H. Perlman to Benoit Wasserman; Samuel D. Matthew, 258 Broadway. $20,000

RICKA STRAUSS ESTATE, all right, title, and interest in of Henry S. Strauss, to Gabriel L. Blow, June 15, 1898; Samuel H. Guggenheimer, 30 Broad St....$7,500

LOTS 94 and 95, map of property belonging to S. Cambreling and others, 50x100, March 15, 1910; Pasquale D'Auria to Leonard Weill; Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway....$2,000

LOT 163, Block D, amended Map 514, Mapes estate, West Farms, property now of Hudson P. Rose, Sept. 30, 1907; Walter Anopol and Gitel, his wife, to Gertrude B. Cornell, Bronx; Francis D. Haines, 150 Nassau St....$1,500

BATHGATE AV, w s, 223 ft s of 182d St, 20x94.5, Aug. 25, 1910; Moser Arndtstein to Johanna Birnhaupl; Peters & Co., 2,015 Boston Road....$1,200

COLUMBIA AV, 84, e s, 117.8x25, July 18, 1910; Barnet Michelman and Dora, his wife, to Frank Gens; M. A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand St....$1,500

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, being Lot 19, Map 1 of South Vernon Park, Cranford property, 99.2x25x102.10x26.2, June 12, 1908; Nicholas J. O'Neill and Agnes, his wife, to Charles N. Crittenden Co.; Arthur H. Wadich, Wakefield, N. Y....$1,500

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of attorney.

34TH ST, 152 and 154 West, all; Adelaide B. Fitch and another, executors, to Hannah Freud, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1902; attorney, Morris I. Price, 271 Broadway....$16,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorney, same....$16,000

108TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x100.11, all; Mary E. Tilyou to Abraham and Pearl Bergerman, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1910; attorneys, Hervey & Barber, New York..$9,000

7TH AV, 2,074, store; Mary J. Cunningham to Henry Hesse, 5 years, from May 1, 1911; Henry Hesse, 2,066 7th Av....$1,800

187TH ST, 615 East, stable; Abraham Grossman to Angelo Tenore and another, 2½ years from June 1, 1910; attorney, John B. M. Pelmetto, 2,356 Arthur Av....$240

CATHARINE ST, 21; south store; Nathan Silver to Sam. Miller, 4 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1911; Sam. Miller, 21 Catharine St....$684

WASHINGTON ST, 626, all; Ella J. Winters to Charles Reinking of Hoboken, N. J., 5 years from Aug. 1, 1910; attorneys, Nankauer & Davidson, 261 Broadway....$2,000

WILLIS AV, 356, store, basement, and 5 rooms on second floor; Margaretha Detjen to Marie Fischer, 5 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1910; George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av....$1,200

117TH ST, 546 East, 3-story brick building; Elizabeth Kuck to William Kuhne, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1910; C. T. Rudenshausen, 528 West 42d St....$900 to $960

125TH ST, 120 and 122 West, east store, two lofts, above store, and part of alley; Annie Piser to David M. Kahn, 2 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1910; James P. McGovern, 100 William St....$7,500

BROOK AV, 566, centre store; estate of Robert P. Ballantine of Newark, N. J., to Flor Kraus, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1910; Porter & Co., 159 East 125th St....$360

GOERCK ST, 181, all; Meyer Singer to Aaron Samberg, 3 years from March 1, 1910; attorney, J. S. Friedman, 132 Nassau St...$2,900

SHERIFF ST, 120, all; Hyman Schiff to Louis Fortgang, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1910; address same....$3,900

ELDRIDGE ST, 231, all; Joseph Liebermann to Samuel Stecher, 2 years from April 1, 1910; address same....$5,125

ELDRIDGE ST, 238 and 235, all; same to same, 2 years from April 1, 1910; address same....$5,725

9TH ST, 328 and 330 East, all, Joseph Wollman to Louis Fortgang and another, 3 years, from Aug. 1, 1910; address same....$3,340

86TH ST, 206 and 208 East, s s, 50x100, all; William C. Buetel to Martin Lang, 7 7-12 years, from Oct. 1, 1910; C. S. Pinkney, 115 Broadway....$3,500

156TH ST, 1,039 East, store, &c; Pauline Kaplan to Peter Margentaaler, 10 years, from Jan. 1, 1911; address 909 East 156th St. $1,200 to $1,500

AVENUE C, 42, second floor and roof; Morris Lustig to Lyman H. Goodman, 10 years, from Jan. 1, 1910; S. Kahan, 61 Park Row....$660

INTERVALE AV, s w corner of Dawson St, corner store and store adjoining; Winnie Realty and Construction Co to Augusta S. Knecht, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1910; Berheimer & Schwarz, Amsterdam Av and 125th St....$1,500 to $2,200

ORCHARD ST, 133, store, &c; John Raeszler to Harry Wolf and another, 3 7-12 years, from Oct. 1, 1910; address same....$1,680

Receivers of Rents.

Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court has appointed William A. Robbins receiver of the rents of 250 East 117th Street, a six-story tenement, ending a suit brought by Pincus Lowenfeld and others against Bartala Garifo and others to foreclose a second mortgage of $3,300. The prior mortgage is $25,000.

John J. Hoey has been appointed receiver of the rents of 123 Lewis Street, a five-story tenement, pending a suit brought by Joseph Klein against Ignatz Weisberger and others to foreclose a second mortgage of $5,000.

George Grolz has been appointed receiver of the rents of 403 and 405 East Sixtieth Street, two tenements, in proceedings brought by Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer to foreclose a second mortgage of $10,750.

Mechanics' Liens.

80TH ST, 173 East; Solomon Unger against Tway Hoppin, owner; Potter & Foubister, contractors....$165

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 177th St, 89.10x100; Pittsburg Plate Glass Co against John B. Berry Co, owner; John B. Berry, contractor....$300

1ST AV, 1,481; Harry Pomrinse against Emma Hopp, owner and contractor....$177

ELIZABETH ST, 241 and 243; Joseph Schwartz against Rosanna Dunne, owner and contractor....$2,900

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 177th St, 89.10x100; Vanderbilt Tile Co against John B. Berry Co, owner and contractor....$3,200

233D ST, s s, 80.4 ft e of Carpenter Av, 50x100; Francesco Cerbona against William Lechnyr, owner and contractor, (renewal.) $230

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 177th St, 89.10x100; William Strianese against John B. Berry Co, owner and contractor....$1,200

180TH ST, 701 East; Van Nest Wood Working Co against Park Realty Co, owner and contractor....$478

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

HOE AV, 1,516; Nellie Altieri against Alfred B. Olsson and others, July 26, 1910, (canceled)....

BROADWAY, n e corner of 108th St; J. Tino and others against Charles E. McManus and others, Sept. 21, 1910, (by deposit)....

7TH AV, 495; Max Schwartz and others against John Doe and others, Sept. 20, 1910....

EAGLE AV, e s, 426.9 ft n of Westchester Av; Pasquale Trotta against Liss Realty Co. and others, May 18, 1910, (canceled)....

Lis Pendens.

GANSEVOORT ST, s s, 90 ft e of Greenwich St, 25x80; Little West 12th St, 15; Edward O'Hara against Catherine F. McBride, (action to declare lien;) attorneys, Mayer, McLeer & Dobson.

137TH ST, s s, 367.11 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 62.6x100 to Willow Av; Leroy B. Crane against Frank G. Swartwout and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Osorio.

5TH AV, 12; Harry B. Davis against Christian A. Way and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. S. Mansfield.

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Water St, 23.4x114; Sarah C. Goodhue against Julius Lichtenstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. De P. Foster.

5TH ST, n s, 233 ft e of Avenue C, 50x104x irregular, two actions; Emily Schaeffler and others against Bertha Scheibel and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. C. Gulick.

WESTCHESTER AV, s e corner of Commonwealth Av, 25x101.4; Robert Adelman against Samuel Geller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Neier & Van Derveer.

8TH AV, n w corner of 154th St, 24.11x100; Lillie B. Lilienthal against Silverson Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

125TH ST, 63 and 65 West, leasehold; Headleston & Woerz against Nellie Thomson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

2D AV, s w corner of 100th St, 25.7x80; Bedell Leaf Tobacco Co. against Louis Kraut and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Eschwege & Schallek.

121ST ST, 330 and 332 East; Susan Van Praag against Josephine Miller and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eisman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

107TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, [illegible]; Meyer Jarmulowsky and others against Ray Jacoby and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Alexander.

117TH ST, 441 to 445 East; Susan Van Praag against Hyman Levin and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eisman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

104TH ST, 244 West; Gertrude D. Hawes against United States Trust Co. and others, (action to compel registration of title;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

LOTS 115, 122, and 123, map of property of Joel Wolfe, Bronx, two actions; Domestic Realty Co. against Charles Schano and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. Swain.

ALLEN ST 51, and Essex St, 42, two actions; Leo Frank against Jacob Levy and others, (two actions to set aside deeds;) attorney, J. McBrien.

Building Loan Contract.

ELLIS AV, s s, 380 ft e of Avenue D, [illegible] 108.1; Christian Rieger loans Mink Construction Co....

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A great chance to purchase a luxurious, new country home in Long Island, 28 minutes from Herald Square, at 30% less than actual value; situated in the prettiest, exclusive section surrounded by the homes of wealthy men; over one-half acre of ground; solid, refined construction of hollow tile with red tile roof; tile paved piazzas; imposing appearance and beautiful interior; all out door sports in best society; price $14,000—terms to suit; actual value is $20,000. Photos and description from "Owner," 265 Times Downtown.

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On account of business reverses I must sell my very handsome 10-room house on the north shore, 25 minutes out, 10 rooms, two tiled baths; never has been occupied; exceptionally artistic; plot 80x50; near Great Neck Depot; fine surroundings; high elevation; magnificent view of surrounding country and bay; any one with $500 or $1,000 cash should investigate, as I must sell at your price. K 285 Times Downtown.

A cosy bungalow plot on high wooded knoll, two minutes from beautiful Manhasset Bay, is offered at $1,200, easy payments; exceptionally pretty; will fit every lover of nature; neighborhood is the very best in Long Island; 28 minutes to Herald Square; all out door sports in best society; restricted; shore front and dock privileges; can arrange building loan. "Bungalow," 267 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—A DANDY BARGAIN.—Eight rooms and bath, stucco and brick dwelling; just beyond Jamaica; big, homelike living room, with open fireplace, steam heat, large piazza; ground 60x100; three minutes from station; third rail, trolley, and steam service; will make terms. Telephone 7566—Cortlandt, or address Box K 319 Times Downtown.

FOR RENT OR SALE

Jamaica district, several new modern houses; $35 per month; three minutes from station; on all tunnel lines. Great opportunity. Would sell $500 down and easy payment. Inspect at our expense. Write P. F. Edson, 150 Nassau St., or 'phone 4071 Beekman.

A HOUSE BARGAIN.

An excellent house and home site, with all modern improvements, electric light, gas, water, wise restrictions, superior finish, select surroundings, sidewalks, curbs; bargain price; easy terms.

Write T. I. McNEECE, 150 Nassau St.,
Phone 4070 Beekman.

Long Beach Bargain.

Fronting ocean. On Broadway. Block 129.
$375 Per Lot. Five lots.
FREDERICK P. JONES,
225 Fifth Ave.,
Room 804. Telephone 7874 Madison.

WATER FRONT PLOTS.
Fishing, Yachting, Bathing.
18 minutes from Herald Square, with all city improvements; North Shore, L. I.; residential; easy monthly payment. Call or write for transportation, F. Keith, 60 Liberty St.

Estates and cottages for sale or rent on Sound shore. Apply to F. E. Tagliabue, Bayville, L. I.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Beautiful Oscawanna Island; Hudson River; 16 acres, bridge, buildings; $75,000. James Pierson, 29 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY—[illegible]

Weequahic [illegible]

NEWARK, N. J.

Directly Opposite Weequahic Park.

Beautiful country park containing lake nearly one mile long. Boating, fishing, skating, etc. Tennis courts, baseball and football fields, trotting track, golf links projected. High, healthful elevation. Fifteen minutes from Broad and Market Streets.

Streets paved—parkways in centre. Water, gas, sewers, electric light, etc. Twenty minutes from New York on completion of Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels to New Jersey.

Lehigh Valley Parkview Station at property. Pennsylvania Railroad—Waverly Station, five minutes' walk.

McAdoo Pennsylvania High Speed Electric Trains from Newark will start from Waverly Station.

Beautifully located plots for sale—all restricted and guaranteed by Fidelity Trust. Monthly payments. Maps and further particulars. Take Pennsylvania, New Jersey Central or Lackawanna Railroad to Newark and Mt. Prospect cars to property.

FRANK J. BOCK,
Firemen's Building, Broad and Market Sts.,
Newark, N. J.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—50 MINUTES

75-80 Trains Daily via D., L. & W.
The Estate of George Manley
OFFERS
High Class Realty, City Lots, Residences, Private Hotel; fine grounds, near station;
also acreage inviting development.
MANLEY & GRAND, 32 B'way, New York,
or HOTCHKISS-JOBS, SUMMIT.

Commuters' Farms.

Do you want Commuter's BIG "little farm," an hour out, close to station, Lackawanna R. R., easy terms? Our unique booklet will interest all refined, sincere homeseekers. Acre Farm & Home Company, 141 Broadway.

Fanwood plot, 50x200; one block from station; paved streets, water, gas, walk, &c.; high ground; moderate restrictions; price, $750; only $10 cash; $7.50 monthly; other plots cheaper. Fanwood is the most beautiful town in Jersey; our prices are cheap and terms the easiest, but our customers must be desirable; guarantee policies free. Write for transportation. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

CHICKEN FARM, $95.

10,000 square feet of land; high, dry, and level; 100 peach trees with each acre; fare 14 cents; $9 down, $3 monthly. K. Nichols, 258 Broadway.

FARM ONLY $99

10,000 sq. ft. of land; rich soil; 100 peach trees with each acre; fare 15c.; $10 down, $5 monthly. B. Lane, Room 324 World Building.

Cosey, seven-room house, all improvements, at beautiful Dumont via West Shore Railroad; $3,000; genuine bargain; very easy terms. Call, write, or telephone, Charles C. Hough, 110 West 34th St., New York City.

Big plot, 100x100, Westfield, on a hill; $10 cash; $8 monthly; very choice; free railroad tickets; guarantee policies free. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR RENT.
$40 TO $100 MONTH.
GORDON & FORMAN.

Attractive Bargain.—Cozy cottage, steam heated; plot 50x101; chicken house; plenty fruit; all fenced; fine location; only twenty minutes out, Lackawanna Railroad. Write or call Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

SMALL FARM, $50.

10,000 sq. ft; rich soil. "Trolley," 163 Times D.T.

Westfield house; all improvements; fine order; 8 big rooms; only $4,500; $500 cash; $35 monthly. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

100x400; Fanwood; very cheap at $1,200; $10 cash; $12 monthly. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

COUNTRY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

60-Acre Farm for $700
Only $400 Cash Needed.

Unusual opportunity here for a man with a few hundred dollars who wants to become the owner of a good-sized money-making farm; only 3 miles to village; several large Summer hotels near; excellent markets; good neighborhood; convenient to schools; 20 acres level fields; brook-watered pasture; wood and fruit for home use; 6-room cottage; barn 40x40; good water supply; borders trout brook connecting with lake 9 miles in length; fine fishing and boating; only $700, part cash. Full details of this and other low-priced farms page 5 "Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains," just out; copy free. Station 1,093, E. A. Strout, 47 West 34th St., New York.

Country Homes FARMS Near New York City.
Where owners must sacrifice to quick purchasers.
I. J. Auerbach, 14 East 23d St., N. Y. C.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

Modern 4-Sty. Dwelling, $2,000
127 WEST 88TH STREET

TO LET FROM OCT. 1ST.
Apply to **Warren & Skillin,**
'Phone 5077 Cortlandt........174 Fulton St.

Four story and basement, with two story extension; brown stone Dwelling, 436 Madison Ave., near Cathedral; 14 rooms, two baths and butler's pantry; open plumbing; rent moderate; possession at once. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

80th, Lexington and Park Avs., 3-story brownstone private house; 11 rooms and bath; rent, $1,000. Hollister, 1,282 Lexington Av.

91st, 105 East.—Three-story brownstone dwelling; 11 rooms, baths; good neighborhood; reasonable.

Bronx.

Morris Av., Cor. 179th St.
1 and 2 family houses, all latest improvements; electric light; parquet floors; restricted neighborhood.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

IRVING BUILDING

LARGE LIGHT LOFTS.
IRVING PLACE, S. W. CORNER OF 16TH STREET,
New Twelve Story Fireproof Building,
Just East of Fourth Ave.
OPPOSITE NEW BORGFELD BUILDING.
Five Elevators—Sprinkler System and all Modern Improvements.
PLOT 100 ft. x 123.9 ft.
Lofts $6,500 to $7,500 per floor.
For further particulars apply on premises, to your own broker or
CLARKE G. DAILEY, 111 Broadway. Telephone 4300 Rector.

LOFTS

25 Park Place AND 22 Murray Street } near B'way

About 4,300 Sq. Feet on a Floor
Completely Remodeled & Renovated

Elevator Service, Steam Heat, Electric Light and Modern Plumbing.
REASONABLE RENTS
Apply to your own Broker or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
135 Broadway

GARAGE to lease, 41st St., near Park Ave.; size, 25x92x98; modern three story private stable; can be easily adapted; has apartment of six rooms and bath; rent low; seen by appointment. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Store, Basement and Lofts
15-17 East 32nd Street,
Between 5th and Madison Aves.

[illegible]oft, with or without power; very cheap. Bor[illegible] Cut Stone, 148th St. and Austin Place, [illegible].

[illegible] offices, also small offices, at No. 36 East [illegible] St., for rent; all improvements. Goodale [illegible], 25 West 27th St.

LOFTS

CONCRETE FIREPROOF
22d ST. & 2d AVE.
SCHLEGEL BUILDING
Size 80 x 200
TO LET
BROKERS' FULL COMMISSION
It will pay you to inspect this up-to-date 20th Century building just completed.
Lowest insurance rate in the city.

1st and 5th Corner Loft
size 32x98.
Lafayette St. and Great Jones
Most desirable salesroom and workshop.
Passenger and freight elevators.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

East 34th St., 145.—Stores, apartments, and studios. Jos. Adrian, 137 East 34th St.

Bronx.

THREE LIGHT LOFTS

Large and exceptionally desirable, to lease in fireproof office building. Elevator, electric light, etc., one block from 149th St. Subway and "L" stations and trolley cars. Heart of Bronx's business section. Apply

EUGENE J. BUSHER,
[illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above [illegible] Street and Washington Heights.

Liberal Concessions

in the Below Group of
High Class
Fireproof Apartments
JUST COMPLETED.

The Paterno,
North Corner
Riverside Drive and 116th St.
8 Room Corner Suite,
3 baths..........$2,000 per annum
One 6 Room Suite...$1,100 per an.
Two 5 Room Suites....$1,075 each
Two 4 Room Suites.....$750 & $780

The Stadium View and Shore View,
445-448 Riverside Drive,
between 116th and 117th Sts.
Notable for the unusual size of rooms and great number of closets.
8 Rooms, 3 baths, red'd to $1,500 up
9 Rooms, 3 baths, red'd to $1,700 up
Special attention is called to the big values offered in the 9 room Suites.

The Colosseum,
South Corner
Riverside Drive and 116th St.
Only one family on each floor.
One 12 Room Suite, 4 baths, occupying entire floor, rent $3,800.
Two Duplex Suites, 10 Rooms, 3 baths, occupying half of 2 floors, rent $3,400.

The Sophomore,
21 Claremont Av.,
between Broadway and Riverside Drive, few steps north of 116th St.
4 Rooms and bath, $55-$60 monthly.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1,350 a year up.

Apply to Renting Office in THE PATERNO, 116th St. and Riverside Drive.
Apartments can be seen till 10 P. M.

The Onondaga

COMPLETED OCT. 1.
Riverside Drive & 152d St.
6 Rooms $60 Up.
7 Rooms $75 Up.
ONE & TWO BATHS.
HIGHEST CLASS APARTMENT.
FINEST LOCATION.
EVERY KNOWN IMPROVEMENT.
Owners on Premises.

THE HAMPTONS

201-203 West 117th Street,
occupying Block Front on 117th Street, between corners of 7th Av. and St. Nicholas Av.
Completely Remodeled & Renovated,
SUPERIOR SERVICE.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
All Large and Light.
RENTS FROM $900 TO $1,200.
Apply to Supt. on Premises, or at THE ALLENDALE, 99th St. and West End Av., or
A. L. MORDECAI & SON,
135 Broadway.

Katahdin

N. E. Corner Broadway & 113th St.

Superior to new houses; absolute comfort and quiet elegance combined; fine location and magnificent rooms.

Living Room,	20x22.
Dining Room,	20x20.
Chambers,	15x18.

8 Rooms, Every Room Outside,
$1,300 to $1,500 Year.
Inspection will convince you.
WM. P. SHERIDEN, Agt.
Tel., 434—Morning. 549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

GRAYLENE

610 W. 152d St. NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Apartments of six and seven rooms and bath. Rents $600 to $840 per annum.
THE GRAYLENE IS QUIET AND REFINED AND IS OPERATED BY INVESTORS.
Apply to
CROSS & BROWN CO.,
5th Av. and 34th St.,
Tel. 1600 Murray Hill,
and on premises.

MONTEBELLO.
547 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

NEAR 127TH ST.
Apartments, six and eight rooms.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200
Apply on premises or your own broker.
THE HAGUE REALTY CO., owners.

WINSLOW COURT,

87 Hamilton Place, Cor. 141st.
BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.
Exclusive Elevator Apartment House.
Convenient to 137th St. Subway express station; in a beautiful, refined residential section; in view of the Hudson.
4-9 SPACIOUS, LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
RENT $420 TO $1,000.

THE HENRY

N. E. cor. 7th Av. and 111th St.
Beautiful 6-room ground-floor corner apartment, suitable for doctor or dentist; thickly populated neighborhood; near Subway and "L." Janitor, 457 West 111th St.

THE STERLING,

203 WEST 113TH ST.; SIX AND SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; ELEVATOR SERVICE; NEAR SUBWAY STATION. SUPERINTENDENT, PREMISES, OR LEON S. ALTMAYER, 62 EAST 86TH.

182 Claremont Av.—Sublet, attractive apartment; 6 light rooms, bath; decorate to suit; one block Grant's Tomb; transportation excellant; bargain; must move. Apply, A. McNulty.

Five large light [illegible] hot water, [illegible] 443 Lenox Av., [illegible] Av., corner [illegible].

108th, 68 West [illegible] seven rooms [illegible] monthly, [illegible].

ROCKFALL APARTMENTS

STRICTLY FIREPROOF
N. E. COR. 111TH ST. AND BROADWAY

NOW COMPLETED AND
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

1 Apartment of 8 rooms and 3 baths.	Foyer, 17x32.
1 Apartment of 9 rooms and 3 baths.	Foyer, 11x13.
1 10 room Apartment, 3 baths.	Foyer, 16x31.

These Apartments Can Be Seen in the Evening.

RENTS $1,800 UPWARD

These Apartments Are on the Upper Floors and Are Very Desirable, Having a Southern, Eastern and Western Exposure.

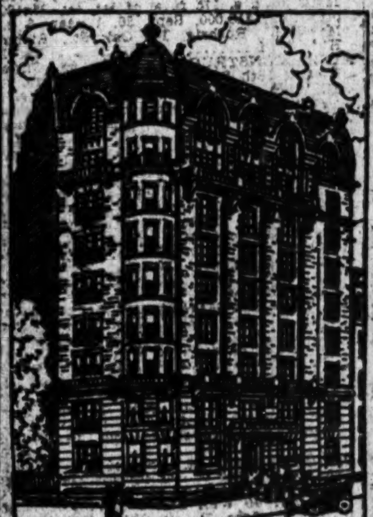
PARLORS—18x28.6 FT. TO 12x20 FT.
DINING ROOMS—14x20 FT. TO 14x23 FT.
BEDROOMS—12x21 FT. TO 10x18 FT. } KITCHEN AND MAIDS' ROOMS PROPORTIONATE SIZES.

ROCKFALL REALTY CO., Builders & Owners. ALECK KAHN, Pres.
JAS. H. DALTON, RESIDENT MGR.

530 West 113th St.

Near Broadway
NEW, STRICTLY FIREPROOF
8 Rooms, 3 Baths
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
5 Rooms, 1 Bath
Ready for Occupancy
Open Evenings
All Rooms Are Unusually Large
Abundance of Closet Room
Rents $900 to $1,980
Apply on Premises or
Thos. J. O'Reilly, Agent, Broadway & 109th St.

The Sutherland Apartments



RIVERSIDE DRIVE
N. E. Cor. 158th Street.
Short block from the B'way Subway Station.
STEEL CONSTRUCTION
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
The most beautifully situated Apartment House on Manhattan Island, with unsurpassed views of the Hudson.
One 5 Room Apartment Left
Two 7 Room Apartments Left
One 8 Room Apartment Left
One 9 Room Apartment Left
Rents $720 to $1,600.
The size of the rooms in this building equal those in any private residence. Highest standard of service day and night.
Open for inspection evenings.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d Street.

Forrest Chambers

113th Street and Broadway

7 Rooms, 2 Baths	*(cor.)*	*1,600*	*Upward*
8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths	*(cor.)*	*1,800*	*"*
9 " 3 "	*. . .*	*1,900*	*"*

Now Ready for Occupancy
OPEN EVENINGS

NOTE.—Mr. GEO. F. JOHNSON, president of the Company owning and operating this building, is also president of the company owning and operating the CHATSWORTH, 72d St. and Riverside Drive, and the HENDRIK HUDSON, Riverside Drive and 110th St., and tenants can be assured of the same standard of service.

EDWARD A. DAVIS, Resident Mgr.

CLARA COURT

503-5 WEST 111TH ST.
One block from "L" and Subway.
5 and 6 large rooms and bath; electric light; 'phone and elevator service; plenty of closet room.
$42.50-$55.

FAIRHOLM,

503 WEST 121ST ST.,
Opposite Columbia grounds.
5-6-7 rooms and bath.
Unusually large; good closet room; every modern improvement.
$50-$75.

Apply on premises, or
THOMAS J. O'REILLY, Agent
Broadway and 109th St.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

MT. MORRIS COURT,

Nos. 20-22-24-25 Mt. Morris Park West. Cor. 122d Street.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms and bath, all light. Rent $800 to $1,000 per annum. Electric light, all-night elevator service, private 'phone. Will be put in thorough order to suit tenant. References; leases. Subway station 125th St. Apply to Supt., Northwest Cor. 122d St., or WM. HENRY FOLSOM, 927 B'way. Tel. 5929 Gram.

THE MARGARET.

Modern elevator apartments; 4, 5, 6 large, light rooms and bath; all-night elevator and telephone service; express Subway, surface, and "L" cars at corner; $32.50, $35, $42.50, $45, $50. Superintendent on premises, 120-126 West 116th St., near 7th Av. Drive.

THE GERTRUDE

185 AUDUBON AVE.
N. E. Corner of West 174th St. Choice apartments; all improvements; rents from $25 to $40, with concessions.

ALGONAC COURT

165 AUDUBON AVE.
N. E. corner of West 173d St. Elevator apartment; 4, 5, 6 rooms from $35 to $55, with concessions.

209 DYCKMAN ST.,

NEAR BROADWAY.
Elegant 5-6-7-room apartments; reduced rents, $22-$40; Subway express station; street electric light; telephone every apartment. Superintendent.

Morningside Heights,

[illegible] 408-412 West; seven large rooms [illegible]; all improvements; finest and healthiest locality; rents reduced; $45 to $50.

ELEVATOR [illegible] rooms, Cathedral [illegible].

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

The largest 7-room apartment in Harlem, $40 and $38 per month.
In a fine residential section,
2,023 7th Av.
The Webster, near 121st St.
Apply to Janitor, or
H. Markowitz, 228 W. 112th St., owner.
'Phone 2373 L Morningside.

LARCHMONT

254-256 WEST 112TH ST.
BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVES.
4 beautiful rooms, steam, &c. High class section, $25, $26.

CLAREMONT VIEW,

617 WEST 127TH ST.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Every room is large and light, with perfect ventilation and plenty of sunshine. Rentals Reasonable. Owner on premises.

170TH ST., 516 WEST.—Six rooms, tiled bath; all improvements; select neighborhood; $28.

West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 88TH STREET;

Modern Fireproof Apartments
8-9-10 Rooms and Baths
AT LOW RENTALS.
Apply on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co.,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.

Will sublet apartment, six rooms and bath, [illegible] Claremont Av., [illegible].

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Stratford-Avon

North Corner Riverside Drive and 93d St.
12-Story, Steel Constructed, Fireproof Building
Now Ready for Occupancy.
9, 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Large Foyer.
Rentals $2,500 to $3,400.
One Duplex Apartment on first floor, 10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500.
Finest Apartments and Best Value in New York City.
Agents on Premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d Street.
Telephone, 7240—Columbus.

High Class Elevator Apartments

Newly Constructed.
One block from 145th St. Subway Station
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.

520-560 West 144th St.

3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
3 Room Apartments have Kitchenettes
Rentals $420 to $840

Rooms are large, light and perfectly ventilated; ample closet room. The finish throughout is exceptionally fine, selected hard wood with noiseless parquet floor. Dining rooms have paneled wainscoting and beam ceilings.

Day and Night Elevator and Telephone Service
Renting Office 540 West 144th St.

THE ALLENDALE

808 West End Ave., N. E. Cor. 99th St.,
Absolutely (12 Stories) **Fireproof**
THESE MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS
Elegantly and Substantially Finished
Situated on the Finest Residential Avenue of the West Side
ARE NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
7-9-10-11 Rooms---3 and 4 Baths.
RENTS $1,900 AND UPWARDS
Every Room an Outside Room. Southerly Exposure.
Apply to Agent on Premises, or A. L. MORDECAI & SON, 135 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS

West Side.

HOTEL WOODWARD
Housekeeping Annex

Broadway & 55th St.

Combining every convenience of a modern and select hotel with the privacy of a home.

THE METROPOLITAN

Absolutely Fireproof
250 W. 88th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.

7 and 8 large rooms and foyer. Abundant closets; complete night and day service, including porters; separate laundries with steam drying rooms, or open drying on roof. ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE; ALSO GAS for laundry use; Extra Maid's room on superstructure, if desired.
REASONABLE RENTS

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
The Saxony, 250 W. 82d St.
3 Rooms and 2 Baths.
The Forres, 251 W. 81st St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
The Carlyle Dwellings, 450 West End.
10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths.
De Witt Court, 252-4 West 82d St.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
110 Riverside Drive.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
202-6 West 86th Street.
8 Rooms and Bath.
For Information Inquire on Premises, or
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.
250 W. 81st St. and 146 B'way, New York.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

Nos. 120 & 125, North Corner 84th St.

Two fireproof buildings; apartments of 8, 10, and 12 rooms and three baths; all conveniences; best possible construction; location finest in the city, with extensive views of the Hudson and the Drive; building faces southwest, insuring an abundance of sun in winter and cool breezes in summer. Rents $1,800 to $3,000.
W. R. & J. M. STEWART.

738 West End Ave., cor. 96th St.

Subway Express Station One Block.
One 5 Room } CORNER APARTMENT
One 7 "
All light rooms, parquet floors, electric light.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES or
S. ALVIN PIZA { Melrose Ave., cor. 151st St. Tel. 3303 Melrose.

THE AYLESMERE,

60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; two elevators, night and day passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; $900 to $1,500.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

CROSS CHAMBERS
210 5th Avenue

Madison Square Park.
Apartments of 2 rooms and bath to lease from Oct. 1, with large parlor, 21.6x25.6, $1,600 and $1,700; all improvements; ideal for bachelor or couple. James E. Ball, Supt.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS,

21 W. 31st.
For Rent, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st, 4-room apartment; $1,200 per annum. Apply Charles E. Barrett, 277 Broadway, or on premises.

A Specialty—High-class apartments; well located; east and west side of town; rentals, $900 to $6,500; all sizes; floor plans. Mrs. Alexander, Real Estate, 12 West 40th St.

A.—156 WEST 72D ST.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
Desirable apartments. [illegible]

We store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 per load; also boxing and shipping at moderate [illegible] American Storage Co., [illegible] West 48th St. [illegible].

West Side.

Stanley Court

West End Ave. and 106th St.

The Fourth Floor, West, Apartment, 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rent $2400

—ALSO—

A Duplex Apartment on First Floor, exceptionally arranged 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rent $2400

Under Management of Owners' Personal Representative. Apply on Premises.

FINEST NINE-ROOM APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD VALUE

Size of rooms and baths and quantity of closet room can be found in no other apartment in this city, being in every respect equal to those in private houses.

WELLSMORE
77th Street & Broadway
$2,500 to $3,250

Amherst and Cortlandt

SOUTH SIDE 110TH ST.
EAST OF BROADWAY

The house is exceptionally well arranged, and affords all the comforts and conveniences of a private house, with the added advantages of an apartment.

2 apartments on each floor.
Service elevator direct to kitchen.
7 rooms, 3 baths..........$1,400 to [illegible]
8 rooms, 3 baths..........$1,700 to [illegible]
7-room apartments contain 3 bedrooms [illegible]

Berkeley Arms

326 to 332 West 95th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Handsome up-to-date apartments; beautiful view of Hudson River; telephone in each apartment; Subway express station.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
RENTS $45 to $75.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
3129 BROADWAY

Near Manhattan St. Subway Station.
RENTS $420 TO $900
Apply on premises or your own broker.
THE MARCY REALTY CO.,
100 Broadway, Owners.

INVERNESS,

S. W. Cor. 57th St. and 7th Av.
Commodious corner apartment of [illegible] rooms and bath; also light apartment of 7 rooms and bath; rents $1,500 and [illegible]. All modern improvements; possession at once. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

88 Washington Place.—Seven [illegible] rooms; bath, steam heat, [illegible] electric light.

Apartments, studios, rooms, furnished, unfurnished, with and without board. Leland & Co., 4 West 33d St.

[illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Amele Hall
The Charlemagne

528-532 West 111th St. (Near B'way)
SHORT BLOCK TO SUBWAY.

Absolutely fireproof elevator apartment house, in the best residential section of the city—one block to Riverside Drive and Cathedral Parkway. All conveniences, including vacuum cleaners. Convenient to "L" and surface cars. Spacious apartments, arranged in suites of

3-4-5-6 AND 7 ROOMS

3 Room Apartments have Kitchenette.

The Alabama
N. E. Cor. 127th St. & Riverside

ONE BLOCK TO SUBWAY STATION. CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY AND CROSSTOWN CARS.

An apartment house of unusual construction, thoroughly fireproof and containing all improvements. All conveniences, including vacuum cleaner.

3-4-6 AND 7 ROOMS

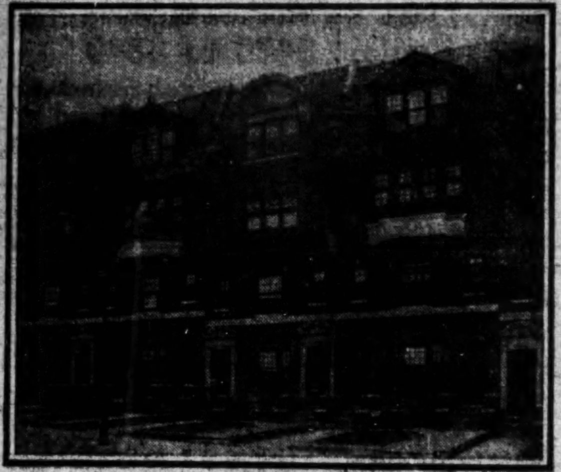
3 Room Apartments have Kitchenette

Rents Very Reasonable.
REPRESENTATIVES ON PREMISES.

Brooklyn. Brooklyn.

UNUSUAL HOMES

Ninth St., Between Sixth and Seventh Avs., Brooklyn
A few minutes from Subway.
20 minutes from Park Row by El., 1 block away.
3 trolley lines to N. Y.
Nothing in Manhattan to equal them at twice the cost.



Park Slope Duplex Houses

Two Apartments—two floors in each. Separate entrance to each. TWO complete houses in ONE. All bedrooms large, outside and light. Extra large living and dining rooms. Hot water heat; hot water supply. Beautifully decorated. Electric and gas fixtures exceptionally fine. Parquet floors. Seven fine rooms and bath in each apartment. Rent of one apartment will pay all carrying charges. All privacy of a one-family house—your expenses being paid by rent of the other apartment.
Price $15,500. A few apartments to rent for $65 and $70.

WALTER L. JOHNSON, on Premises, or 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN'S NEWEST ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
FACING PROSPECT PARK PLAZA AND LIBRARY.

KINGS COURT

CORNER STERLING PLACE AND BUTLER PLACE,
BETWEEN VANDERBILT AND UNDERHILL AVES.

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS. $1,080--$1,200.

Every Modern Improvement; Day and Night Elevator and Telephone Service. Location, Equipment and Service Equal to New York's $2,400 Apartments.

MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. Supt. on Premises.

East Side.

THE HILLHURST
160 EAST 91ST STREET

LOVELY SUITES FOR REFINED TENANTS OF MODERATE MEANS—TASTEFUL DECORATIONS—POLITE ATTENDANTS.

$16 HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. $40

UNFURNISHED.

3 Rooms and Bath, Kitchen	$28.00
4 Rooms and Bath, Kitchen	$33.00
5 Rooms and Bath, Kitchen	$34.00

MAGNIFICENT ROOF GARDEN.
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
TWO OTIS PASSENGER LIFTS.

Free private 'phone in each apartment.
Night and day service.
MEALS SERVED IN PRIVATE DINING ROOM IF DESIRED

La Casa Blanca
55 East 76th St.
NEAR MADISON AV.

Rents $1,000 to $1,400

Seven and eight rooms, bath, and servant's [illegible] rent $1,000. Also corner apartments, eight rooms, $1,200-$1,400. White enameled woodwork, parquet floors; electric light; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator service; references. Telephone [illegible] Lenox.

"THE ST. GEORGE"

Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 78th St.

Six Rooms, Electric Light. ELEVATOR APARTMENTS Telephone and Hall Service.

RENT $65.

Premises or Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 3d Av.

39-43 East 27th St.

CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS

Housekeeping Apartments of 7 and 8 elegant large rooms, all light; the most desirable and exclusive apartments DOWN TOWN, strictly fireproof, electric light, 'phone, patent dryers, &c., &c.

One 7 rooms and bath	$1,200
One 7 rooms and baths	$1,300
One 8 rooms and baths	$1,400

Superintendent. Phone 1834 Mad. Sq.

The Clark

1,211 MADISON AV., CORNER 87TH ST. NINE EXTRA LARGE ROOMS. TWO BATHS. ELEVATOR SERVICE. SUPERINTENDENT, PREMISES, OR LEON S. ALTMAYER, 62 EAST 86TH ST.

"THE NOBEL"

54-56 East 129th Street Rent $38.
Five rooms, Electric Light. Elevator Ap'ts. Telephone, Hall Service.
Premises or Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 3d Av.

THE CLEVELAND,
124-130 East 24th St.
Unfurnished apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc. Call between 10 and 2.

Lexington Av., Corner 48th.—Exceptionally beautiful six rooms, bath, steam heat, elevator; telephone service.

1,251 Madison Av., (Southeast Corner 89th St.)—Elegant apartments, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; hall service; $600 to $1,000.

Lexington Av., 101.—Six exceptionally beautiful rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water [illegible]

[illegible] seven [illegible] hot water.

East Side.

THE HANOVER
PARK AVENUE & 83D ST.

Two Very Desirable Apartments Left

9 Rooms - 2 Baths Each

RENTALS
$1,800 to $2,100.

A Luxurious Home in an Ideal Location.

Apply on Premises.

The Stuyvesant

17 Livingston Place
CORNER EAST 17th ST.,
Overlooking Stuyvesant Park
6 AND 7 ROOMS,
large, light and airy; phones, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants, separate servants' toilets.
Rents $800 to $1,200.
APPLY TO SUPT. ON PREMISES.

NO. 471 PARK AVENUE,
S. E. Cor. 58th St.

New Co-operative Apartment.
Managed by Resident Owners.

1 large 10-room Duplex, including 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms, $2,750.

1 two-room apartment with kitchenette and bath, $1,400.

Address Supt. on premises ('phone 3035 Plaza) or through your own broker.

Strictly **NEW ENGLAND** Fireproof.
43 to 47 East 58th St., 54 East 59th St.

7 rooms and 2 baths	$1,350 and $1,500.
8 rooms and 3 baths, doctor's apartment	$1,800.
2 and 3 rooms and bath	$300-$600.

Broadway, **REMCO** 98th Street, or on premises.

THE LEXINGTON
144-146-148 East 22d St.

Attractive large Apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath. All-night elevator service. Electric light, telephone.
Rent, $42.50 to $62.50 monthly.
References; leases. Superintendent on premises.
WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
287 Broadway. Telephone 5920 Gramercy.

Seven Rooms Elevator Apartment
BEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF HARLEM
Corner building with all modern improvements

Rents $27 and up. For further particulars inquire Barnett & Co., 11 East 125th St.

[illegible] Morris Park.— [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
Bronx.

If You Want

the best seven-room Apartment, with everything NEW, in the finest and largest six-story elevator apartment house in the world, call and examine

The Hunts Point

163d and Simpson Streets,
Southern Boulevard.

The rooms are simply exquisite. Great care has been used with the decorations throughout, and every modern convenience has been installed.

7 Rooms, with 1 and 2 Baths,
Rents, $65 to $70.

Private park, with Tennis and Croquet. Open for inspection day and night. Bronx Subway to Simpson St. Station.

The Hillcrest
Southeast Corner 166th St and Woodycrest Ave.

Two short blocks west of Jerome Av.

These exquisite, new, non-elevator Apartments are of a superior construction and finish, surpassing anything in the Bronx.

The various appointments and innovations include the most up-to-date improvements—long distance telephone, electric lights, tiled bathrooms, open nickel plumbing, Dutch shelves, &c. Apartments are conveniently arranged in suites of

5 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.
RENTS $28-$30.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Ready for Occupancy Oct. 15th.
Strictly high-class elevator apartment.

VENICE COURT

Southern Boulevard, corner Tremont Av.; three minutes from 174th St. Express Subway Station, and all trolley lines at door; choicest residential section of the Bronx, overlooking Bronx Park and Long Island Sound; 5, 6, 7, and 8 room apartments. Note these improvements: Roof garden, filtered water, sanitary kitchen floors and garbage closets, wall safes, cabinet gas ranges, electric light, &c. Rents $40 up; liberal concessions. Larger apartments contain separate toilet and lavatory. Day and night telephone and elevator service. Open for inspection. Superintendent on premises.

819 TO 875 HUNTS POINT AVE.,
NEAR 163D ST.
COLONIAL APARTMENTS.
6 ROOMS, $34 TO $36.
7 ROOMS, $38 TO $40.
Special Prices with a Lease.
Take Bronx Subway to Simpson Street.

7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $35.

Large, light apartments; electricity, steam and hot water; janitor service. Builder, 79 West 181st St.

179TH ST., 1018-1020 EAST

1 block from Subway and Bronx Park. 5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath; hot water; all improvements; rents $28 to $33.

Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Arms

New High-Class Apartments
7 Rooms and Bath
Southeast Corner Eastern Parkway and Nostrand Ave.
BROOKLYN'S CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL SECTION.

Rents $50-$55.

Finely appointed, large and light apartments of 7 rooms and bath, fireproof halls, parquet floors, electric lights, finest hardwood trim throughout. Apply to Supt. at each building.

ALGONQUIN,
135-137 Prospect Park West.

7 and 8 rooms, two baths, 3 toilets, elevator and telephone service; all modern conveniences. Beautiful, healthy location, directly opposite Prospect Park. Five car lines pass property; rent $60 to $65 per month. Superintendent on premises.

Park Slope Apartments

Six light rooms, bath, separate toilet; steam heat, hot water. 511 Sixth Street, between 7th and 8th Avenues, Brooklyn. Rent $34-$36.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

12 Fifth Avenue
Near 8th St.,
Furnished Suites of
1, 2, 3 Rooms and Bath.

Superior hotel accommodations. Select neighborhood; restaurant privileges if desired. Representative on premises.

Suite three large, light rooms, (8 front windows; southern exposure;) west side, near Park, "L" and Subway stations; in Sixties; bath, steam heat, hot and cold water; light housekeeping; $40 monthly. Pleasant. 1,771 Broadway.

Will share elegantly furnished apartment with high-grade man on division of expense. Address by mail, J. K. Deming, 61 Hamilton Place, City.

113 East 128th St.—An apartment of 3 rooms; gas range, tubs; house private; $5 weekly.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

GILSEY HOUSE
BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

Near Pennsylvania Tunnel Station.

Single rooms, detached bath	$1.00 up
Double rooms, " "	1.50 up
Single " private "	1.50 up
Double " " "	2.00 up
Suites with private baths	2.50 up

LARGE SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALESMEN.
WEEKLY RATES. JOHN H. FIFE CO.

HOTEL HERMITAGE
7th Av.—42d—B'way.

Unusual Cooking—Old Wines—Good Music.
AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS.
SUNDAY TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.00.

APARTMENTS AND STUDIOS.

57 West 57th Street

Apartments, three rooms and bath; studios, two rooms and bath; modern equipment; electric light, gas, steam heat, elevator; care of apartments included in rent; exceptional restaurant; best location in New York; furnished or unfurnished; rent, $900 and up; leased by year only; references required; brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LORRAINE
5TH AVE. & 45TH ST.

New York's Most Attractive Residential Hotel.

Unfurnished or furnished Apartments for the year or longer from October 1st. Furnished Apartments and Rooms, with Bath, transiently or permanently. Superior Cuisine and Service Without Excessive Charges.

PAUL W. ORVIS. GEORGE C. HOWE.

Hotel Renaissance
512 Fifth Ave., Cor. 43d St.
APARTMENTS

IN TOWN OR THE COUNTRY, Telephone 1000 Bryant, Circulation Department, at any time during twen- [illegible]

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Brooklyn.

HOTEL BOSSERT

MONTAGUE AND HICKS STS.,
"ON THE HEIGHTS," BROOKLYN, N. Y.
NEW HIGH-CLASS HOTEL
Absolutely Fireproof.
EUROPEAN PLAN.

Unfurnished Suites of Rooms rented by the year only. Furnished Rooms or Suites by the day, week, month or season. Restaurant a la Carte, open until 1 A. M. Orchestra Evenings. Dinner de Luxe served from 6 to 9, $1.50, Sundays and Holidays. Most accessible to Subway, "L" and all surface cars.

WALTER M. BRIGGS, Mgr.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—JAMES W. PATTERSON, Jr., Complainant, against JOHN W. PATTERSON, Defendant.—In equity.

AND NOW, to wit: September , 1910, this cause coming on to be heard by consent on bill and answer, and upon consideration thereof, and on motion of counsel for complainant, the defendant appearing and consenting thereto, it is ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED as follows:

FIRST: That it appearing to be to the interest and advantage of the creditors of the partnership of Patterson & Company that receivers be appointed for all of the property of the said partnership, and its business wound up.

SECOND: That James G. Shaw and Benjamin Barker, Jr., of New York City, be and they hereby are appointed temporary Receivers of all the property of the said copartnership of Patterson & Company and of its business, rights, assets, and effects of whatever nature and kind, upon giving a joint and several in the sum of $20,000, bond or two bonds to be approved by the Clerk.

THIRD: That the said Receivers are hereby authorized to take possession of all and singular the property, business, assets and effects above described or referred to, and until a further order of the Court the said Receivers shall manage and operate the said properties and conduct the work under Contract No. 22 for the construction of a part of the Catskill Aqueduct for the City of New York, and shall preserve the properties and effects in proper condition and repair so that they may be safely and advantageously used, and shall fully protect the same, and employ such persons and make such payments and disbursements as may be needful and proper in so doing and report its said actions to the Court from time to time.

FOURTH: That the said Receivers shall have full power to demand, collect, receive and take into their possession all the goods and chattels, rights and credits, money and effects, books and papers, choses in action, bills, notes and properties of every description of the said copartnership.

FIFTH: IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED, that the said copartnership of Patterson & Company and each and every of its members, agents and employees be and they are hereby required and commanded to forthwith transfer, convey, turn over and deliver to the Receivers all the property, business, assets and effects above described or referred to, and all of the property and assets of the said partnership, and all books and accounts, vouchers, contracts, bills, notes, accounts, moneys in his or their hands or subject to his or their control.

SIXTH: IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the said Patterson & Company, its members, servants and employees, and all other persons, be, and the same are hereby enjoined and restrained from selling, transferring, disposing of, or in any manner interfering with any of the property of the said Patterson & Company, or from taking possession of or in any way interfering with any part thereof, or from in any manner obstructing or interfering with the possession or management of any part of the said property over which the Receivers are hereby appointed, or doing any act or thing to prevent the discharge by the Receivers of their duties or the operation of the said properties under the order of the Court, and that all persons be and the same are hereby enjoined from levying execution or attachments upon or intermeddling with or taking possession of any of the property of the said copartnership.

SEVENTH: Let cause be shown by creditors and all other persons in interest why the Receivership should not be made permanent on the 6th day of October, 1910, at noon in Room 124 U. S. P. O. Building, before me or any Judge of the Court, and that this order be published in The New York Times, and in a newspaper of general circulation in Putnam County for two successive weeks the first publication to be on or before September 24th and that a copy thereof be mailed to all known creditors or claimants at their last known addresses on or before the 26th day of September, 1910.

H. G. WARD,
Sept. 20, 1910. U. S. C. J.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BARTHOLOMEW JACOB and LYDIA B. JACOB, his wife, plaintiffs, against EMMA L. ELIN, GEORGE H. A. ELIN, Lawrence Jacob, Louise H. Jacob, Mary P. Jacob, Mary P. Jacob, the younger; Leonard Jacob, second; Walter P. Jacob, Leonard Jacob, Jr., Robert Jacob, Harriet D. Jacob, Martha J. Marshall, Levin R. Marshall, Emily M. Lawrence, Mary Agnes Lawrence, John Chase, Aimee M. S. T. J. La Farge Campbell, Douglas Walter Campbell, Ian Douglas Campbell, Lawrence Jacob, as sole surviving substituted trustee under the last will and testament of John R. Lawrence, deceased; Lawrence Jacob, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will and testament and codicil of Leonard Jacob, deceased; Lawrence Jacob, Leonard Jacob, Jr., and Robert Jacob, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament and codicil of Emma Lawrence Jacob, deceased; Lawrence Jacob, as sole acting executor and trustee under the last will and testament of William H. Jacob, deceased; Emily M. Lawrence, as sole executrix under the last will and testament and codicil thereto of John Lawrence, deceased; Emily M. Lawrence, as executrix, and John McL. Nash, as executor, and as trustee under the last will and testament of Margaretta L. Chase, deceased, and Emily M. Lawrence, as trustee under a deed of trust, dated November 27, 1899; the People of the State of New York, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1910.

CHARLES L. JONES,
Attorney for Plaintiffs, 63 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

To Emma L. Elin, George H. A. Elin, Mary Agnes Lawrence, Aimee M. S. T. J. La Farge Campbell, Douglas Walter Campbell, Ian Douglas Campbell, and Emily M. Lawrence, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of Margaretta L. Chase, deceased, and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of John Lawrence, deceased, and as trustee under a deed of trust dated November 27th, 1899, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles L. Guy, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1910, and filed on the 30th day of August, 1910, with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, the original complaint in this action having been filed in said office on the 20th day of April, 1910.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1910.

CHARLES L. JONES,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL taxes on real estate and personal property in The City of New York FOR THE YEAR 1910 are due and payable on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1910,

at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, 57 Chambers St.
Borough of The Bronx, Municipal Building, corner 3d and Tremont Aves.
Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building.
Borough of Queens, Court Square, Long Island City.
Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.

All taxes become liens on the day due and payable.

TO AVOID PENALTY TAXES MUST BE PAID IN OCTOBER.

On all taxes which are unpaid on the first day of November, interest shall be charged at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, FROM OCTOBER 3, 1910, the day on which taxes become due and payable.

When checks are mailed to the Receiver of Taxes they must be accompanied by addressed envelopes WITH POSTAGE PREPAID in order to assure return of receipted bills by mail.

Checks dated October 3 should be mailed to the Receiver as soon as possible after bills have been received by the taxpayer.

DRAW CHECKS ONLY ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE TO THE ORDER OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

INFORMATION TO BIDDERS.

The Public Service Commission for the First District hereby offers for sale certain buildings or portions of buildings acquired for the purposes of the Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad on Flatbush Avenue Extension, Fulton Street, Hudson Avenue, and Rockwell Place, in the Borough of Brooklyn. Information in regard to such buildings or portions of buildings and in regard to the terms and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Public Service Commission for the First District at the offices of the Commission at No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Secretary at the said offices of the Commission until the 10th day of October, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place the proposals will publicly be opened.

Dated September 2[illegible], 1910.
PUBLIC SERVICE [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Largest Rooms
Lowest Rents
Finest Location

on Washington Heights,
Overlooking the Hudson.

9 Rooms,	$1100.
8 Rooms,	900.
7 Rooms,	800.

2 and 3 Baths.
Children's Playroom in the basement.

THE FORT VIEW

Cor. 181st and Haven Avenue
Three short blocks from Subway.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.

To be sure of obtaining The New York Times every morning order it to be delivered at your home. Newsdealers do not carry a surplus supply, as unsold copies are not returnable.—Adv.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

The new management of the

Red Lion Inn

East side of Boston Road
bet. Larchmont and Mamaroneck
invites inspection

of extensive new kitchen equipment proportionately equal to that of leading New York City hotels. Celebrated Senegambian orchestra formerly of Williams & Walker Co. Rose trellised Dining Room, admittedly the most cheerful and attractive between New York and Boston. Rare sporting prints and views of old New York from famous collections of the late Oliver H. P. Belmont and others.

FOR SALE.

ROLL TOP DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. [illegible]
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BON

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM
Wednesday, Oct. 5th, 1910,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

200 shs. Auto Press Co. common.
100 shs. City Investing Co.
3 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
750 shs. Quaker Ridge Realty Co.
15 shs. New York Produce Exchange
$75,000 Mobile & Ohio R. R., St. Louis & 1st mtg. guar. [illegible] bds., 1931.
$1,000 Comstock Tunnel Co. 1st [illegible], inc. bd. May, 1893, coupon attached.
$10,000 Iowa & Illinois R. R. 1st 5s, [illegible]
80,930 shs. Ebner Gold Mining Co.

If You Wish to Dispo
OF YOUR
Furniture, Pianos, Rugs,
Bric-a-Brac, Paintings, &c.
CALL OR WRITE TO
Flattau's Auction Roo
AND ART GALLERY,
Cor. 13th & University Plac
TELEPHONE 2298 STUYVESA

Regular Weekly Sales every Tuesday and Wednesday
10:30 A. M. EACH DAY.

Special Attention Given to Sales at Owners' Residences.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
$5.00 FOR 3 MONTHS.

We sell machines for $10.00 and upwards. All makes. Latest models. Machines guaranteed. Liberal allowance for machines taken in exchange. Send for catalogue. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St., 5 doors from B'way. Tel. 5915 Barclay.

In To-Morrow's Sunday Times

Is There a Hereafter?

Read what one of the world's most famous scientists thinks of this momentous question.

Croesus, the World's First Financier

A noted archaeologist has at last discovered his temple and the source of his fabulous riches.

Where the City's Money Goes

Secrets of the Municipal outlay made plain to all who wish to know where and why their cash is spent.

Consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral

Little known facts about the famous church that will be the centre of interest next week.

The Sultan's Interpreter

Formerly a Corporal in the U. S. Army, Charles J. Werble is now the right hand man of the Sultan of Sulu.

Lure of the Antique

Collecting old furniture and household goods is a fascinating pastime if you know exactly what you are buying.

A Famine of Chestnuts

Deadly parasites have devastated forests of thousands of chestnut trees and the experts seem helpless to prevent it.

Togo the Detective

The famous Japanese schoolboy will surely send Sherlock Holmes "back to the infant class." He has given up the rubberneck wagon for sleuthing.

The Pictorial Section

will contain photographs beautifully printed on special paper showing these events:

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT SARATOGA
HOW THE SULTAN OF SULU LIVES AT HOME
SNAPSHOTS AT THE WHIPPANY DOG SHOW
THE HORSE SHOW AT MINEOLA, L. I.
BOY SCOUTS ON PARADE
PERSONS WELL KNOWN IN SOCIETY
SCENES FROM THE NEWEST PLAYS

And a full-page reproduction of the well-known painting

"The Marvelous Sauce"—*By Vibert*

Hy Mayer's Great Page of Cartoons.

Be Sure to Order Early

The Sunday Times To-morrow

LOST

line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a
pense 15c. a line a day.

Bank Book No. 511,456 of Dry Dock Savings Institution. Any person having upon said book is called upon to present the bank within thirty days, or said book will be declared canceled and and a new one issued in lieu

Lady's solitaire diamond 1¼-karat ring, setting, plain. Sunday, 25th, either Arrow Head Inn, Prince George Hotel, way car, between 28th and 92d Sts., downtown, or Lexington Av. to 78th reward. Room 1,104, 200 5th Av.

Stock Certificate No. 11,492 in the of Walter G. Lascelles for six shares Insurance Co., New York. Finder return the same to 8 Bridge St. Application for new certificate has been filed.

—Liberal reward for the return of diamond and pearl pendant earring, lost between Hotel Knickerbocker and New Amsterdam Theatre. Mrs. Nat Goodwin, Hotel Knickerbocker.

On St. Nicholas or Lenox Av., between 135th and 125th Sts., Thursday afternoon, lady's silver watch, monogram "A. S."; Champlain fob attached; reward. 426 West 154th St.

Between Waldorf-Astoria and Knickerbocker Hotel, diamond neck piece, set in platinum, with three pearl pendants on platinum neck chain; $100 reward. Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

Sept. 28, small cameo brooch, white on black ground, surrounded with either 5th or Lexington Av.; liberal Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

Bank Book No. 18,507, Yorkville Bank, Special Deposit Department, issued to Sadie Burrows; payment stopped; return bank.

Lady's silver mesh handbag, Pennsylvania ferry, upper deck, 12:20 boat from Jersey suitable reward. Z 106 Times.

Fifty-sixth St., between 5th and 8th a diamond and pearl circle scarfpin. 712 5th Av.; good reward.

Silk sewing bag containing scissors, gold watch; reward. Ferguson, 700 180th St.

Monogram-watch fob, initials "P. R." gold; reward. Room 1,112, 41 Park

Sunday, gold bar pin, (head in centre;) Return to 273 West 11th St.

AND FOUND, CATS, DOGS

1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a
7 times 15c. a line a day.

Boston bull, answering to name neck, two front paws white, stomach white, brown face, spotted; brown eyes, ears clipped, tail crooked. $25.00 if returned to West 49th St.

will be paid for return of Maltese collar marked "325 Lexington

coach dog, name Dash; liberal 1,075 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

from 777 Park Av., white cat; rewarded.

FOUND

line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a
day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Sept. 30.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. Apply 9 Morris St. SECOND AV—Or books, jacket, overalls. THIRD AV.—spectacles, purse, order book, gloves, drawing, photos, 4 hats, lunchbox, pin, plane, hammer. SIXTH AV.—pin, book, 2 odd gloves, pair gloves, case, letter, music, keys, 2 hats, coat, hatpin, piece brass, hammer, NINTH AV.—Cane, umbrella, brooch, blankbook, prayer book, roll plans, pair gloves, coat, pipe. SUBWAY—book, papers, picture, glove, 2 pair pipe, prayer beads, key, belt, 2 shirts, stocking, cape, strap, wig, cylinder, 2 medicine, picture wire, casting, key, shovel and overalls, cane, umbrella, purse, handbag, fountain pen, watch, brooch, books.

Sept. 29—HUDSON & MANHATTAN ROAD COMPANY—HUDSON TUBES. 137 Christopher St.: Sheet music, 2 books, roll of plans.

Sept. 30.—BROOKLYN R. T. CO. Ap Property Room, 168 Montague St., SURFACE AND ELEVATED—Old suitcase, wearing apparel, suitcase, bundles of clothing, package of cards, books, umbrellas.

Sept. 29—LEHIGH VALLEY TRAINS. ownership at the office of General Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn.: Seven shawl, gloves, cap, overcoat, clock, packages, glasses.

Sept. 29—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Bureau, Long Island City: Rain umbrellas, bag, two packages.

Sept. 29—ERIE R. R. Apply Infor Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Packages umbrellas.

Sept. 29—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Baggage Master's office, Jersey City, RAILROAD TRAINS: Derby hat, gloves, overcoat, pajama pants, pajama pajama suit, scarfpin, cap, nightgown, book, bag, card case. AT JERSEY STATION: Umbrella dress suit case. FERRY: Package. CORTLANDT ST. Suitcase.

Sept. 29—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Four six packages, coat, key, saw.

Sept. 29—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Four umbrellas, three packages, dress pair gloves, commutation ticket.

Sept. 29—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. Station Master, Jersey City, N. J. ON ROAD TRAINS: Razor strop, raincoat, umbrellas, book, bundle, overcoat, valise. ON FERRIES. Apply of Marine Department, foot of St.: Two bottles of water, handbag, umbrella.

Sept. 30.—NEW ENGLAND NAVI CO. Apply foot of Warren St. —Nightshirt, cuffs and buttons, gloves, shirt, toothbrush, pair slip jacket, watch and fob, lot of dress, 2 hatpins, nightshirt.

FOR SALE.

1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a
7 times 20c. a line a day.

watches, cash or credit; largest lowest prices; representative calls if American Watch and Diomand Co., 6 Lane.

used National cash registers, office furniture, mimeographs, $7.50; time re adding machines, desks, filing cabi typewriters. Nathan's, 4 White St.

ANOS AND ORGANS

1 time; 3 tim's 23c. a line a
7 times 20c. a line a day.

piano, mahogany, standard make, order, sacrifice at $265. Anguera, 42d St.

ISHED ROOMS WANTED

1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a
7 times 10c. a line a day.

ELY select private family desiring two roomers can secure same without boarding and rooming houses also place listed without inspection; ap requiring refined, desirable accommo consult us. Telephone Madison Square James Realty Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DIES wish furnished room with privi very light housekeeping in a first-private house preferred; no apart references required. Reply, stating 39 Times.

NFURNISHED ROOMS

1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a
7 times 10c. a line a day.

WEST.—Light high-class business or maid service; breakfast optional

ITUATIONS WANTED
PLOYMENT BUREAUS.

1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a
7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

ANTS, bookkeepers, stenographers, office help. Office Service Com 60 Pine St. Tel. 3107 John.

ENCY, 'phone 2829 Beekman, Trib —Stengrophers, typists, book switchboard operators furnished.

Domestic.

chambermaids, house elevator boys, useful. Porter's West 125d. 94—Morningside.

ORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, use city, country, Henderson's, 110 St. Tel 480—Morningside.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, [illegible]

Place your Want advertisements in The New York Times and you will be pleased with both the quality and quantity of replies. Telephone Bryant 1000.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Wanted at once, responsible manager New York office; must furnish cash bond $2,000 three months; surety bond thereafter; salary $200 month to start. Call 10 A. M., Room 215, Hotel Victoria, 27th St. and Broadway!

For Sale.—A drug store at a bargain, and on easy terms if necessary; reason for selling, poor health; also a tailor shop and a cash market. William Banaghan, 723-730 State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass.

Good opportunity for an active, reliable man as partner in a well established mineral water business. Call 290 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

Bargain!—Bachelor rooming house; hotel district; income; home; easy terms. Day, 10 East 42d.

Oyster and chop house; having two, will sell either one or both. 246 Avenue A.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BEST & CO.,
60-62 WEST 23D ST.,
REQUIRE A NUMBER OF GIRLS, 19 YEARS OLD, FOR CLERICAL WORK.

GIRL, experienced in making mesh bags or rosary beads. McGrane, 505 5th Av.

REFINED, intelligent young girl as assistant in sales department of book and stationery store; must have good references. Address W. R. J., 170 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be very competent and be fully experienced with the double entry system. A. Hauptman, 28 Leonard St., City.

BOY wanted, about 16 years of age, in office; must be well recommended and live with parents. Address Z 14 Times.

BRIGHT BOY for office; must be neat penman. Apply after 12; bring reference. Chas. Simon's Sons, 11-15 Union Square.

CAN YOU SELL LAW BOOKS?
The West Publishing Company desires a man of good address to represent them in Greater New York; permanent position and good salary to right man; age, 25 to 35 years preferred. Apply by letter only, stating qualifications in full; none others will be considered; must have legal education and give first-class references. Address, P. W. Jackson, Jr., Manager, 100 William St.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES WANTED—Write for New York Fall examination schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. 268-U, Rochester, N.Y.

INDEXER.—Experienced indexer on Power machine for all classes of book work; must be capable of installing and superintending plant. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Z 26 Times.

MACHINIST.—First-class men only need apply. 115 Nassau St., Room 57.

OFFICE BOY of 16 in law office, Borough of Manhattan. Write, giving particulars of age, schooling, and experience, if any, to K. H. H., 25 Times.

OPTICIAN.
R. H. MACY & CO. require the service of a competent, experienced edge grinder and bench man. Apply at office of General Manager.

PHYSICIAN wanted for a few hours daily; well paying proposition. Call 89 Avenue C, drugstore.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED—New York examinations Nov. 12; $800 to $1,600; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Department 278-U, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN—For Manhattan, representing established financial institution; state experience and references. K 287 Times Downtown.

SEVERAL ambitious young men, who wish to learn the advertising business and are willing to start with small salary and commission, can secure chance to make good. Address Z 101 Times.

WANTED—Expert aids, architectural draftsmen, structural steel work draftsmen, electrical draftsmen, mechanical draftsmen, and subinspectors. A competitive examination will be held simultaneously at the Navy Yards, Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Mare Island, Cal., and Puget Sound, Wash., and at Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburg, Penn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 17 and 18, 1910, for the purpose of establishing an eligible register for the above positions; applicants desiring to take the examination at any of the Navy Yards will address their applications to the Commandants of such yards. Those wishing to take the examination at Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburg, Penn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., will address their applications to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C. All applications must be delivered to the proper officer on or before Oct. 10, 1910.

WANTED—Energetic young man to solicit subscriptions on a high-class financial weekly; excellent opportunity. Address Box Z 21 Times.

WANTED—A furnace man and general worker; sleep at home; wages $5 per week. Apply 66 West 82d St.

HELP WANTED
EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

COLLEGE GRADUATES, (2,) neat, $18-$20; bookkeeper, Gentile, experienced, $15; stenographer, Gentile, $15, advancement; office assistant, $12, advancement. Employers' Reference Service, (Agency,) 144 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, accustomed to technical work; thoroughly familiar with financial engineering and brokerage terms, desires permanent position; 7 years' experience. Froosh, 5 West 102d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—(16;) knowledge of bookkeeping; prefers to work on Sundays instead of Saturdays; references. Address F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent any work, no matter how difficult; no agencies. Expert, 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; can handle large correspondence quickly, intelligently; references; $15. Competent, 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good worker; excellent education; references furnished; salary desired, $8. Accurate, 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat typist; familiar with office work; references; $10. Steno, 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; law, real estate, commercial; competent. E., 103 Hart St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG WOMAN, bookkeeper, stenographer, and correspondent, highest bank and commercial references, seeks responsible position where exceptional executive and business ability is appreciated. Capable, K 311 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As housekeeper for one or two business people in uptown apartment; references. Z 37 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—First class; reference; take wash home from high-class family; weekly or done $1 dozen. Mrs. Szabo. 404 East 65th St., Apartment 34.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Accountants.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books, $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,204. 'Phone 2114 Worth.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—All lines; books opened, closed, written up; systematized; audits; $5 monthly upward. Accountant, Room 511 320 Broadway. 2723 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone [illegible]

ACCOUNTANT, [illegible] JOSEPH [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Miscellaneous.

AVIATION.
Gentleman, (29,) of unusual nerve and daring and a cool head, desires to take up aviation as a profession, and would like to obtain berth on the staff of professional aviator; familiar with gas engines. Address Aviation, 1,364 Broadway.

ADVERTISERS—Letter specialist who knows how to put ginger and judgment into sales letters wants temporary position. "Letters," 557A Halsey St., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN, 30, 14 years' experience with advertising agents and newspapers, familiar with general office work, desires position where there is a future for honest work. Z 230 Times Downtown.

A YOUNG MAN, first-class correspondent, office, sales, or advertising manager, desires responsible position where ability can be used; highest references. K 223 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—I desire to place my man in a good position; single; highly recommended; country preferred. L. M. Greer, Mohegan, Westchester Co., N. Y.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires to find good position for coachman, who has given long and faithful service in family. Y 111 Times.

CORNELL GRADUATE, 1910, desires mercantile position; will start low for advancement. Address Z 29 Times.

EDITOR - PUBLISHER, EXPERIENCED, versatile, seeks chance to build up a struggling periodical. Success, 289 Times Downtown.

ELDERLY MAN, college education, English, German, Polish, some French, wants any employment. A. Langner, 161 East 56th St.

MASSEUR to attend gentlemen at their own residences; doctors' references. Keene, 245 West 50th St. Telephone 8790—Columbus.

MASSEUR from Carlsbad, many years' experience, wishes position, private. Benisch, 407 East 78th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, eleven years' experience, familiar with bookkeeping, stenography, and routine office work, desires steady position. Y 74 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, 26, reliable, well educated, knowledge of French and German, typewriter, wants position; A1 references. Address K 290 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced handling brown and bleached cottons, wishes to connect with converting commission or manufacturing house; well acquainted in New York and near-by department stores. Z 104 Times.

WANTED—By experienced young man, position of supervisory character or as an office assistant to business man. Z 107 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college graduate 1908, desires position with mercantile house. W. H., 319 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced, college education, desires permanent position; anything. Kaufman, Starling Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN would address envelopes and circulars at home; good writer. Address Z 17 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway express station, and surface cars; beautiful, vine-covered house; finest location New York; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table; more foliage than country; cooler.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests; gentlemen; couple.

11TH ST., 188 WEST.—Small room; superior home table; references.

16TH ST., 20 to 22 WEST.—Extra large front room, second floor; electric light, private bath, &c., hot-water heat; furnished first-class; other rooms; excellent board; telephone.

37TH ST., 64 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms with board; high-class; table guests.

44TH ST., 214 WEST.—Rooms with excellent board; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Desirable single, double room; newly decorated; homelike; excellent board; reasonable.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; 'phone; excellent table; exclusive.

54TH ST., 166 WEST.—Widow having beautifully furnished private house will take as boarders two married couples or party four gentlemen.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large room; first-class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

57TH, 146 WEST.—Handsome suite, also single rooms, with or without board; references exchanged.

58TH ST., 133 and 135 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; superior table; near "L" and Subway.

71ST ST., 116 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-story front room; also small room; board; reference.

72D ST., 159 WEST.
Attractive second floor front room, southern exposure; also large room; parlor-floor dining room; references.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front rooms; private baths; also medium single rooms; references.

72D ST., 166 WEST.—Choice medium-sized and small rooms; superior cuisine; excellent service; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Clean, bright suite; private bath; single rooms; quiet, refined; table guests.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large front rooms; suitable two; also small rooms; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, with, without bath; large closets; parlor dining room; excellent table; table board; telephone; Christians; references.

76TH ST., 114 WEST.—Desirable Winter quarters for well recommended people in refined Southern home; excellent table.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Second floor; two large rooms, en suite or single; private bath; references.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests; references.

78TH ST., 262 WEST.—TABLE BOARD.
Large, desirable room for one month; one door from West End Av.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny medium; also single rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive house for gentlemen.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, parlor dining room; table guests. Phone 7195 Schuyler.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade.

80TH ST., 152 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests; telephone.

80TH ST., 141 WEST.—Second floor front; southern exposure; medium-sized room; moderate; references exchanged.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; strictly high-class board; satisfactory references necessary.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Medium and large rooms; table board; Sunday dinner special; Southern cooking.

82D ST., 8 WEST.
Highest grade food; handsome, airy rooms; reasonable.

82D. 74 WEST. — Newly furnished rooms; private bath; table guests; references; telephone; central location.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large front rooms; also medium; all conveniences; private family.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant rooms; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; near Subway, "L."

92D ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; excellent table; parlor dining; telephone; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room; southern exposure; all conveniences; good board; references; telephone.

95TH ST., 50 WEST.—Near Park, L, Subway express; only few accommodated; cuisine Francaise; references.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Board with rooms; parlor dining room.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Private bath suite, newly decorated; large and small rooms; delightful parlor dining room; refined service; all transportations convenient; telephone; references exchanged; table board.

104TH ST., 63 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large and small room; table guests; telephone; references.

[illegible] ST., 306 WEST.—Suite two rooms, with private bath; also room; hot and cold water; excellent table; telephone; Subway, [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

123D ST., 148 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, dressing room; excellent table; telephone; reference.

127TH ST., 2/8 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front, bathroom; private house; board if wanted.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms to rent; board optional; references.

137TH, 243 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, excellent table; modern conveniences; rates reasonable. Jewish.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable suite, accommodate two or more; also singly; all conveniences; steam heat, telephone, Subway; Gentiles only; table guests.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; private residence; telephone; Subway, elevated.

149TH ST., 542 WEST, near Broadway Subway, The Audubon.—First-class rooms and board at very reasonable rates to first-class permanent parties; every comfort; telephone 2757 Audubon; booklet on request.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, (400 West 118th St.)—Large sunny corner rooms, overlooking park; glorious view; celebrated restaurant; room and board $10 to $15; references.

WEST END AV., 240 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; choice location, convenient to 72d St. Subway.

East Side.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; 'phone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike, first-class table board; nicely furnished, small rooms; telephone.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath; with board.

45TH ST., 136 EAST.—Choice rooms, second floor; good board; moderate; few table guests; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St., Subway, bridge, trolley five minutes Broadway; rooms, parlor floor, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood, house high class; table choicest products N. Y. markets. 905 Main.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 11.—Rooms convenient Wall St., car lines and Subway; splendid cooking; reasonable; references.

BUSINESS woman can find comfortable home; Park Slope; moderate; references. Box Z 2, Times.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; comfortable, attractive, homelike; special Winter rates. Telephone Flushing 290.

Country.

Windlemere, Tarrytown.—All year convenient location; beautiful view; modern improvements; excellent table, daintily served.

Comfortable home for elderly people; $7 upward; ask circulars, 315 Gramatan Av., Mount Vernon.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

9TH, 31 WEST.—Bachelor apartments for two or more gentlemen; location unsurpassed; highest references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Light, pleasant single room; $3.

12TH ST., 113 WEST.—Sunny rooms, running water; clothes room; reference; gentlemen. Telephone 6799—Chelsea.

21ST ST., 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water, steam heat; clean, reasonable.

24TH ST., 414 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; reasonable; telephone.

33D ST., 28 WEST, (Opposite Waldorf.)—Bachelor girl or man; 'phone, bath. 'Phone 4739 Madison.

36TH, 38 WEST.—Bachelors exclusively; clean, nice sunny rooms, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; references.

38TH ST., 52 WEST.—Choice large and small rooms; moderate rentals; fine studio; excellent neighborhood.

45TH ST., 312 WEST.—Beautiful room, every convenience; business lady, gentleman; breakfast optional; telephone.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, with private bath; also small room.

48TH, 321 WEST.—Handsome large rooms for one or two; $5-$6; every convenience.

49TH ST., 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished newly renovated large and small rooms; hot water; telephone.

52D ST., 43 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—New and elegantly furnished rooms; electric lights, baths; $5 and $10 weekly.

55TH ST., 364 WEST.—Large rooms; well furnished; large closets; $5; private house; gentlemen.

57TH ST., 344 WEST.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms; private baths; also smaller rooms.

62D ST., 125 WEST.—Large front room, with piano; hot water, bath, &c.; private family; suitable two gentlemen; $3.50-$4. Inquire Janitor.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Unusually pleasant room, attractively furnished; all improvements; moderate rental.

64TH ST., 163 WEST.—Furnished rooms with, without board; telephone.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with private baths, in first-class private house in excellent neighborhood; all modern conveniences.

68TH ST., 44 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; married couples; 2 or 3 gentlemen; telephone.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Private residence; large front room; closet, bath, telephone; permanent; references.

71ST ST., 248 WEST.—Large second-story front, southern exposure; small room; private house; telephone.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Desirable rooms; newly decorated; southern exposure; "L," Subway; parlor suite; doctor.

73D ST., 175 WEST.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished; convenient to Subway and "L."

73D ST., WEST.—Attractive room, near Subway; private house. Z 30 Times.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms; beautifully furnished; baths, telephone; references.

76TH ST., 104 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; private house; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors' superior accommodations for gentlemen appreciating handsome rooms; refined surroundings; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—2 large rooms, bath; newly furnished; single, en suite; private family; references.

83D, 213 WEST.—Two front connecting rooms, southern exposure; private entrance; newly decorated; piano, telephone; private family of two; "no other roomers"; near Broadway; fourth floor; $10.00. Grindell.

82D ST., 53 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; breakfast; gentlemen only.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room; electric light; southern exposure; references.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Attractive room; southern exposure; next bath; private house; gentleman preferred; telephone.

82D ST., 150 WEST.—Large front room; dressing room; running water; telephone; private house.

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; running water; also doctor's office; service.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—[illegible] rooms; telephone; all [illegible] Thill.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

84TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large parlor and bedroom; also single room; running water; reasonable. Grimm.

88TH ST., 71 WEST.—Dainty room; lavatory; homelike; choice location; 9,160 Riverside; references; moderate.

88TH ST., 265 WEST.—Fine bay window front room; running water; refined surroundings; private dwelling.

90TH ST., 101 WEST.—Handsome parlor suite, facing large lawn; suit married couple or two friends; select private faimly; reference. Martel.

91ST ST., 63 WEST.—Front parlor connecting bedroom; suitable for two; all conveniences; near Subway and elevated. Aldo.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Desirable medium, large room; select house; all conveniences; "L," Subway; telephone.

93D ST., 36 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; one, two persons; "L" station; private family. Crothers.

94TH, 137 WEST.—Large, front room; exceptionally well furnished; twin beds; gentlemen; call afternoons.

95TH ST., 330 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; gentlemen; references; $5 weekly. Apartment 11.

96TH ST., 301 WEST, (cor. West End Av.)—Front parlor; gentleman; Subway one block. Petersen.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large and small newly furnished rooms; Subway, "L"; references. Owner.

97TH ST., 159 WEST.—Attractive large front room; southern exposure; Subway, "L"; private house.

101ST, 230, (Corner Broadway.)—Newly furnished rooms; gentlemen; elevator apartment; breakfast optional; references. Reilly.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; elegantly furnished room; suitable for bachelor or married couple.

103D ST., 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Handsome suite; bed, sitting room, comfortably furnished; gentlemen or married couple; reference; telephone. Carroll.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Two connecting, independent front, two court rooms; elevator; phone; electricity. Cooke.

114TH ST., 514 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, (Apartment 2;) convenient to Subway; call evenings.

115TH ST., 415 WEST.—Comfortable sized room; all conveniences; elevator; Subway; references; telephone; fine bath

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Exceptionally choice rooms; modern elevator apartment; gentlemen; references; $5, $6, $7.

121ST ST., 501 WEST.—Rooms connecting; also large, single rooms; all conveniences; King's College. Stokes.

122D, 514 WEST, near Broadway.—High-class rooms, single, double; electric lights; elevator. Kenyon.

122D ST., 511 WEST.—Special rates; front, attractive, modern rooms, newly furnished; board optional. Miller.

123D ST., 449 WEST.—Absolutely private family, adults, will let one or two rooms; elevator apartment; gentlemen appreciating home comforts. Apartment 45.

126TH ST. AND LENOX AV.—Three single rooms left; running water; $3.50, $4, and $4.50 in the "Crescent"; references.

127TH ST., 71 WEST.—Large front room; all improvements; gentlemen preferred; $7; also basement.

127TH ST., 31 WEST.—Small and large rooms for gentlemen; bath and improvements.

128TH, 217 WEST.—Large, clean rooms; all conveniences; running water; board optional; reasonable.

137TH ST., 622 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Cheerful sunny room, large closet, all conveniences; high-class elevator apartment; Subway express station; $5 weekly to permanent party. Goodrich. Phone 2330 Audubon.

137TH ST., 253 WEST.—Single or suite; all modern conveniences; private house; telephone; select neighborhood.

138TH ST., 628 WEST.—Desirable furnished room; running water; private house; shower bath; Subway; reasonable.

147TH ST., 461 WEST, (Owner's Home.)—Two large rooms; bath, running water, telephone; Subway.

148TH ST., 534 WEST.—Second floor, two rooms, together or separately; private bath; reference.

A.—A.—A.—At 3 University Place, opposite, Washington Square.—Large and small elegantly furnished rooms; private residence; gentlemen; references.

BROADWAY, 2,708, at 103d St. Subway.—Three, four, or seven large, very light rooms; furnished or unfurnished; references required; act quick. See janitor or Henry Lowenthal, 1,133 Broadway, 12 M.

MANHATTAN AV., 21.—Two fine rooms, southern exposure; bath, gas; breakfast optional. Charlton.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 761.—Choice rooms for gentlemen who want comfortable, refined home; private house; conveniences; breakfast; convenient to L and Subway.

TWO cheerfully furnished bedrooms, bathroom connection; ample closets; reception room; would divide house with small cultured family; would serve breakfast; strictly private family; 72d Subway; unexceptionable. Z 98 Times.

WILL LET one or two rooms in my newly furnished apartment, with breakfast to gentleman that would appreciate home comforts. Address Secretary, 320 Broadway, Room 611.

East Side.

1.—Dentist or physician with specialist, parlor floor as office. 58 East 86th St.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—One large, small, well-furnished, steam-heated room; private house; reference.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; excellent table board; telephone.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—First floor room; suitable for profession; private house; references.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Sitting room, bedroom; every convenience; separate beds; 2 gentlemen; telephone.

47TH ST., 131 EAST.—Nicely furnished hall room in private house; reference.

83D, 53 EAST. — Well furnished, pleasant rooms; all conveniences; private house; permanent business people.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front room; tiled bathrooms; box spring beds; absolute cleanliness; corner building.

MADISON AV., 348, Just Above 44th St.—A few large and small rooms; with or without private bath; for gentlemen; particularly comfortable.

MADISON AV., 699, (near 63d St.)—Suites of one, two, and three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to let; reasonable rent.

Bronx.

A SUITE, $5.00; sunny bedroom and study; other rooms $1.50 and up; tiled baths; hot water; liveliest section of Bronx; (Prospect Subway two blocks;) 917 Longwood Av. Barnes.

Brooklyn.

A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN has fine, newly renovated rooms, overlooking water, for men, with and without private baths; convenient Wall St., Subway, and Bridge; popular prices. 8 Montague Terrace, Heights.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Two newly furnished rooms, steam heat, gas; five minutes to Erie, seven Lackawanna; $3 and $4; suitable one or two; board optional; in family of two; homelike. Address G. B., 37 Claremont Av.

Church Services To-morrow

Baptist.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 308-312 West 54th St. Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., "The Kingdom of God vs. the Kingdom of Self." 8 P. M., "David the Sweet Psalmist of Israel."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92D AND Amsterdam Av. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11, "The Meaning of the Communion." 8, "Pitfalls of the City." A homelike church. All welcome.

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 33d St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor, preaching morning, 11:00, "The Secret of Power"; evening, 7:45, "The Fun Makers." Singing by men. All welcome.

Church Services To-morrow.

Baptist.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
8 West Forty-sixth Street.
The REV. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D.,
will preach to-morrow morning at 11.
Subject: "THE SOUL RESTORED."
Dr. Moore will preach in the evening, 8.
Subject: "LIVE AND LET LIVE."
BIBLE CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN AT 9:30 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN.
11 A. M.—"THE NAME WHICH IS ABOVE EVERY NAME."
8 P. M.—"WHY I PREACH THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST SO MUCH."
Pastor Haldeman has returned from his vacation, and, as is his custom, will preach his first evening sermon on the Second Coming of Christ; as stated above, he will give his reasons for the insistence with which he holds forth that doctrine. All who believe in the Second Coming of Christ, and are ready to stand for it, are cordially invited.
Bible Expositions every Friday night. Strangers welcome.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROADWAY, 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "An Unswerving Faith"; 8, "Water from Wells of Childhood."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST STREET.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.
11 A. M.—"Why Jesus Believed So Absolutely in Himself."
8 P. M.—"What is a Christian?"

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square.—Edward Judson, Pastor, will preach at 11, and Mr. Simmons at 8. Evening Prayer daily from 7:30 to 8.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., near 126th St.
REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
Morning Service, 11 A. M. Evening, 8 P. M.
Morning Subject: "Twentieth Century Religion."
Evening Subject: "TheHigherEducationforAll."

WASHINGTON H'GHTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St., Convent Av.—Morning: Celebration of Rev. Rufus P. Johnston's fourth anniversary as pastor; 8 o'clock, "Am I More Than Flesh and Blood."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor, preaches 11 & 8. Wed., 8 P M., Prayer Meeting.

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

FIRST CHURCH, 142 West 81st Street.
WILLIAM L. FISHER, Minister.
DEDICATION AND CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.
October 2-9, Lord's Day Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Every evening at 8 o'clock.
Speakers: Drs. B. B. TYLER, Denver, Colorado; J. H. GARRISON, St. Louis, Missouri; WILLIAM DURBAN, London, England; HERBERT L WILLETT, Chicago, Illinois; MINER LEE BATES, Hiram, Ohio. Special music each service.

Jewish.

THE TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. and 76TH St., is arranging to meet the convenience of children who live on the upper west side. Every Sunday morning a stage will meet children at certain places and times, to be announced, to take them to the religious school, and will call for them at the close of the school session. This arrangement will be made as soon as our enrollment is completed and the religious school opens for work.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West at 65th St., The Rev. Charles J. Smith, Pastor.—Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Chief Service at 11 o'clock. Vespers at 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, Madison Av., 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

EVANG. LUTH. CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St.—W. M. Horn, Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

BEDFORD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Robert H. Kelley, Pastor.—Services, 10:45 and 7:45.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Corner 60th Street.
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

7th Av. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE. 14th St.
11—Dr. Julius Ward.
8—Dr. Hill, "Signs of the Times."

SAINT ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH,
76th St., West of Columbus Av.
GEORGE CLARKE PECK, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—COMMUNION MEDITATION.
8 P. M.—SERMON BY THE MINISTER.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 86th Street.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching services at 11 and 8.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., West of Broadway.—J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister. Rally Day, 11 A. M. Holy Communion, 8 P. M. Song service, organ, piano, and orchestral accompaniment. Address, "Life's Beautifiers."

New Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.—Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Service, 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor. Subject:
"THE UNSEEN VISION."
Administration of the Holy Communion following the morning service.

New Thought.

ADVANCED NEW THOUGHT.
Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Duryea Hall, 200 West 72d, Dr. McIvor-Tyndall of London, England, and Mrs. Adele Marie Rique, founder of University of Soul Education. Public invited.

MR. JAMES A. EDGERTON, PRESIDENT OF the National New Thought Alliance, begins a series of ten lectures at Carnegie Hall, Suite No. 1, 56th St. and 7th Av., on Sunday evening, Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "There Is No Loss." Public invited. Contributions.

NEW THOUGHT MEETINGS—Plaza Studios, 5 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Tuesday at noon, and Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
HENRY VAN DYKE will preach at 11.
Norman M. Thomas at 4.
Bible School at 9:45 A. M.
Midweek Service, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. H. SMYTH, JR., Assistant.
Dr. MERLE-SMITH preaches at 11 A. M.
No Evening Service.
Communion at 4:30. Sunday School Rally Day at 3.
Devotional Meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 55th Street.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
REV. J. D. JONES, M. A., B. D.,
of Bournemouth, England,
will preach morning and afternoon.
Every One Invited to These Services.

FOURTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, preaches to-morrow in the Assembly Room of the United Charities Building, 109 East 22d St., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School 9:45 A. M. Preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
P. ELWOOD ERICKSON, Assistant.
11 A. M.—The Lord's Supper.
8 P. M.—Dr. Work will preach.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast corner of 73d Street.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. COFFIN WILL PREACH.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. R. Montgomery, Ph. D.,
Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M.
and Mr. Montgomery 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the
REV. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE, D. D.
Preparatory service Wednesday Evening at 8.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY in the City of New York.
Public worship will be held in the Chapel of the Seminary, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, on Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock, beginning on Sunday, Oct. 2, 1910.
Preacher for Oct. 2, Prof. GEORGE WILLIAM KNOX, D. D., LL. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th St., (one block west from Broadway,)—GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the morning service the Pastor will preach. At the evening service Mr. O. Clyde Weist will preach. In [illegible] of to-morrow the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

Presbyterian.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.
Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Dr. Keigwin.
Holy Communion at both services.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
On 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor,
preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., rector. Holy communion, 8 A. M. Holy communion and sermon, 11 A. M. Choral evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, FOURTH AV., 21ST ST. —Celebrations 8, 10, 11. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11. Organ Recital, 7:45. Choral Evensong, 8.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 158th St. Service on Sunday, Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Service and Sermon, 11 A. M. Choral service and Sermon, 8 P. M. The Vicar, the Rev. Milo H. Gates, D. D., will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Haydn's "The Creation."
The Rector will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20TH STREET AND 6TH AVE.
Always open and free to all.
DEDICATION SERVICES
7 A.M.—BLESSING OFALTAR, BP. GREER.
7:30 " —HOLY COMMUNION, BP. GREER.
11 " —FESTIVAL SERVICE & SERMON
12 M.—HOLY COMMUNION.
3 P. M.—CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL SERV.
8 " —FESTIVAL SERVICE & SERMON.
Every week day Services at 9 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 5 P. M. Holy Communion every Thursday noon.

CHURCH of the TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Rev. Dr. GEORGE CLARKE HOUGHTON, Rector.
62D OBSERVANCE OF FOUNDATION DAY.
Communions, 7, 8, 9 o'clock. Mozart's Mass in D (Orchestra) and Sermon (Dean Robbins,) 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. Gounod's "Divine Redeemer" (Orchestra) and "Magnificat," and Mendelssohn's "Praise Jehovah."

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.......8 A. M.
Morning Prayer.......10 A. M.
Litany, Holy Communion—Preacher, the Rector.......11 A. M.
Evensong—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, 10th St. and Broadway—Services at 8, 9, 11, and 8. The Rector will preach at 11 and 8. The Rev. W. B. Eddy will preach at 4.

INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
8 A. M., 11 A. M. (Rector.)
4 P. M. (Full Choir.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av., corner 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. R. S. W. Wood.
4:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. S. N. Ussher.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and W. 141st St. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services—8 and 11 A. M.; 8 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH.
SUNDAY SERVICES: 7:30, 10:30 A. M., (SERMON;) 3:30, 8:00 P. M.
WEEKDAY SERVICES: 7:30, 9:00 A. M.; 5 P. M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.
The public is cordially invited to the services, both on Sundays and on weekdays.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Edward G. W. Meury at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. JOHN S. ALLEN, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Lesson of the Days."
Evening: "Wanted—Religious Enthusiasm."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES McLEOD, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
57th St. and Madison Av.
Dr. CARTER, the Pastor, preaches
11 A. M.—"In Touch with the Infinite."
8 P. M.—People's Popular Service.
First Series of Fifteen-Minute Sermons.
GOUNOD'S "GALLIA," by choir—Come.

SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M. at 221 East 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 253 West 72d St. Sunday evening, 8:15, "Our Place in the World," Charles E. Birdsall. Tuesday evening, "Theosophy Outlined."

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St., Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Pastor.—Services and sermon by Rev. JOHN WESLEY HILL, D. D., Pastor of the Metropolitan Temple. Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
(UNITARIAN,) Park Av. and 34th St.
Ministers { Rev. John Haynes Holmes. Rev. Robert Collyer, Lit. D.
10 A. M.—Messiah Sunday School. Opening Session.
11 A. M.—Morning Service. Mr. Holmes will preach.
Subject: "Is Unitarianism a Negative Faith"?
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st St. Services at 11.
"St. Vincent de Paul: Quarter Millennial."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th Street. The Pastor, Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Parable of the Plow." Sunday School at 10 and Kindergarten at 11 A. M.

Other Services.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.
4 SUNDAYS at 8:30. Beg. TO-MORROW.
THE MONK
TEJ NARAYAN
(AN AMERICAN) OF THE ORDER
RAMAKRISHNA—VIVEKANANDA (INDIA).
Oct. 2—"The Search After God."
Oct. 9—"The Passion for God."
Oct. 16—"Vedanta, India's World Philosophy."
Oct. 23—"The Divinity of Man."
FREE—The Public Earnestly Invited.

CATHOLIC CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
(Non-Christian,) 150 East 125th St.
Open discussions, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—"Modern Changes in Theology as Influenced by Human Need for a Living Belief."

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR.—Annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance
NOW IN SESSION,
with daily services, morning, AFTERNOON, and EVENING to OCTOBER 10TH. Missionaries from all the world. Distinguished ministers and teachers, including DR. GRAY of CHICAGO, DRS. STEARNS and FARR of PHILADELPHIA, REV. CHAS. INGLIS of ENGLAND, Messrs. BALLARD, RICHARDS, McBRIDE, and others.
Preaching Oct. 2d, 10:30 A. M.—REV. A. B. SIMPSON.
8 P. M.—EVANGELIST CHAS. INGLIS.

LABOR TEMPLE } 14th St. and 2d Av. Rev. Charles Stelzle, Supt.
DRAMATIC RECITAL, "ENOCH ARDEN," by Edward A. Mead; Strauss music accompaniment.......3:30 P. M.
SONG SERVICE, TEMPLE CHORUS, assisted by members of PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION, under direction of ALFRED HALLAM; address by Mr. Stelzle.......8 P. M.

HENRY FRANK, BERKELEY THEATRE, 19 West 44th St. 11 A. M.
"Will of God vs. Rights of Man."

Brooklyn.

BAPTIST TEMPLE, BROOKLYN,
3D AV. AND SCHERMERHORN ST.
REV. WILLIAM B. WALLACE, D. D., PASTOR.
SERVICES AT 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.
A GREAT CHOIR. BIBLE SCHOOL AT 12 M.

CLUB DOORS FALL IN A POLICE RAID

Broadway Crowd Looks on as 200 Men Are Trapped in the Phoenix Athletic's Rooms.

16 POOLROOM INDICTMENTS

Sixty-five Other "Members" Called Before Grand Jury—Schmittberger Goes Over Walsh's and Palmer's Heads.

Passers in Broadway late yesterday afternoon were startled to see a group of men in ordinary attire suddenly ascend the steps of 158 West Forty-sixth Street and begin to smash the large plate-glass windows of the main floor of the house occupied by the Phoenix Athletic Club. At the same time an express van and a patrol wagon from the East Fifty-first Street Station drove up. However, neither of these was used, and all that the crowd which soon jammed the street could see was a number of well-known racing men coming, one by one, sheepishly down the steps with slips of blue paper in their hands. They slunk away, only stopping to ask acquaintances how long the Grand Jury was likely to keep them.

It was all caused by a raid on the Phoenix Athletic Club in search of Charles Klein, for whom a bench warrant was granted yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions on an indictment for keeping a gambling house. He is alleged to have been interested in the gambling house raided two weeks ago in Forty-fifth Street. Besides Klein, fifteen other men were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday in connection with two other poolrooms, which may be raided before long.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger applied for the warrant for Klein in the hope that he might obtain evidence that the club was used for gambling or betting purposes. Neither Inspector Walsh or Capt. Palmer of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station was on the scene.

There were about 200 men assembled in the club when Assistant District Attorneys James Smith and Wilmot arrived with Detective Lieutenant Oscar P. Himmel and twenty Central Office men all in plain clothes. No alarm was caused by their gathering, and six men were sent around to the rear of the house, in Forty-fifth Street, and three were dispatched to the roof. Then the police rang for admittance.

This was refused and they began to swing their axes at the big plate-glass window. In a couple of blows it came crashing down and the police stepped from the stoop into the front parlor. As their first blows were heard resounding through the house the cry went up among the men in the club:

"Cover up! Cover up!"

There was a hurried tearing of papers, but in half a minute the dectectives were among them. The police declare that they were quick enough to gather in some of the racing charts and betting memoranda showing that bets had been made on the Toronto races. The men in the room made no resistance. They were lined up and made to answer the questions put to them by Assistant District Attorney Smith. It was astonishing how many of them were "out-of-town members" of the club who had just dropped in to see if any of their friends were about and were greatly incensed by the raid. But Mr. Smith had no intention of being put off with fictitious names, and had his prisoners searched for letters and other means of identification.

Klein was identified and hurried off to Police Headquarters. The rest of the men were allowed to depart, after receiving subpoenas to appear before the Grand Jury on Monday morning. Sixty-five of them were thus asked to furnish evidence about the goings on in the place.

As the crowd watched those thus caught come down the steps many of them seemed to recognize men well known at the race tracks. It is said that the place has been headquarters of the sporting fraternity, while they awaited the beginning of the racing season down South. It is alleged that the lower floor was one of a number of so-called pool rooms which have been supplied with racing information from a centre in West Ninety-seventh Street.

The information of the racing has been collected at the tracks by men armed with telescopes, and has been wired to New York, whence it has been telephoned round. Quite independently of the interference of the police the system has not been working satisfactorily, it is said. The service has been dilatory, unreliable, and expensive. The Lexington races are said to have hit the poolrooms hard, as the management was fair, the horses were running to form, and it was impossible to discover what the true betting odds were.

The Toronto meeting has been an expensive one to cover for the men who have supplied the information. The poolrooms wanted to cut out Lexington as giving them no opportunity for getting ahead of their customers, but the men who supplied them refused to give them Toronto unless they took both services. Altogether the poolroom owners have found their way a hard one in the last few days.

The management of the Phoenix Athletic Club sent for John J. Sammon of 346 Broadway, their lawyer, but he was turned back at the doorway, and when he persisted the police ordered him to be put beyond the lines which had been drawn. He was very indignant at the conduct of the detectives.

"There was absolutely nothing wrong going on inside the club," he said, "and the police have smashed it all up. They broke the window just as the door was being opened for them. Then they went through the house smashing doors and everything they could find. This is the third time the club has been raided in the last three months, and they can prove nothing against it."

Klein was taken to the Tombs, but was afterward freed on $2,000 bail. He will appear in General Sessions on Monday.

TWELVE POLICEMEN INDICTED.

Kings Grand Jury Acts on the Coney Island Vice Conditions.

A dozen indictments against policemen for neglect of duty in failing to suppress vice and crime at Coney Island were found yesterday by the Grand Jury in Brooklyn. Although the names of the indicted men, eleven of whom are plain clothes men, were not revealed, it was generally understood in the County Court House that an officer of high rank in the department was among them.

Ex-Inspector O'Brien is now on trial before Deputy Commissioner Walsh for alleged laxity in enforcing the law at the seaside resort. At the office of the District Attorney it was said that Police Commissioner Baker had bee nrequested to have the indicted men ready for arraignment before County Judge Fawcett on Monday morning.

Some of the information which led to the indictment of the policemen is said to have been given to the District Attorney by "squealers" among the supposed victims of the "system." Assistant District Attorney Elder asserted, however, that he had not been depending on such for evidence against the accused policemen. Recently secret agents of Acting Mayor Mitchel turned over to District Attorney Clarke about fifty affidavits concerning conditions at the resort. Seventeen indictments were later found against keepers of illegal resorts there.

O'Brien was formerly an Inspector in charge of the district which includes the Coney Island Precinct. Soon after the secret agents made their report he was reduced to a Captaincy, transferred to Manhattan and suspended from duty. The October Grand Jury will continue the investigation, and other indictments may be found.

AGAINST FEDERAL CONTROL.

Senator-Elect Williams Attacks Roosevelt's Corporation Bureau Plan.

John Sharp Williams, Senator-elect from Mississippi and former minority leader of the House, has expressed himself strongly in opposition to the proposals for Federal control of corporations as advocated by ex-President Roosevelt in his recent tour through the West. Mr. Williams will not take his seat in the Senate till 1912.

In a letter to Robert R. Reed, a lawyer of 160 Broadway, the Mississippi Senator-elect goes into the objections to the Roosevelt doctrine in some detail. Mr. Reed has proposed in a magazine article that Congress should require specified charter conditions and safeguards of all corporations engaged in inter-State commerce. In his letter Mr. Williams says:

> The keynote objection to Roosevelt's proposed method of controlling or regulating trusts is that it would be government by men and not government by law. The Federal Bureau of Corporations would soon be seamed with favoritism and corruption; after a while those who "contributed" to campaign funds and perhaps even to individual officials would be "good" trusts, and those who did not would be "bad" trusts, and we would have "New Nationalism" with a vengeance. No wonder the Steel Trusts and others favor his plan; they believe they could under it "pass," somehow, as "good trusts."
>
> As you say, the defect of the Sherman law is that "it does not provide 'a way out' of the situation" resulting from its lax enforcement, amounting almost to "non-enforcement," for twenty years. I can imagine nothing more dangerous to the American Republic than control of great corporations by a Federal bureau, subject in its turn to a political administration of either party, excluding or admitting participation in business substantially at the whim and caprice, and by the favoritism or enmity of the head of the bureau, influenced by Senators, Speakers, and Presidents, whose "pull" would be in favor of "good trusts," and whose frowns would be for "bad trusts." In such a case "good" would come to mean subservient.
>
> The remedy is to exclude trusts from inter-State commerce, but to exclude them not by the fiat of a bureau, (which in last analysis is a man influenced by other men and acting secretly, with subordinates forbidden to give out information,) but to exclude them by fiat of law, providing that corporations having charters conferring powers broad enough to establish monopoly or near monopoly, and unlimited in the interest of the public, shall be excluded. This would stop the New Jersey crimes of incorporation.
>
> This would mean in substance that a corporation chartered by a State with power broad enough to violate the Sherman act should be undisturbed by the Federal Government as long as it confined its business to the State chartering it, but should not be permitted to put its predatory foot in another State by doing an inter-State business. And the fact would be determined, not by a Washington bureau official, good or bad, acting secretly, but by the law and by the courts applying the law to a fact easily to be ascertained, viz.: by inspecting the charter.
>
> Mr. Roosevelt's language in his Kansas speech is cunningly selected. He says: "Combinations in industry * * * cannot be repealed by political legislation." Of course not, but they can be prevented by statesmanlike legislation rendering them unprofitable. He says: "The effort of prohibiting all combinations has substantially failed." Nobody ever tried to "prohibit all combinations." The effort would be insane. Every joint stock company, indeed every partnership, is a combination. The Sherman act takes aim only at monopoly-attempting combinations, combinations in restraint of trade, &c. Such combinations are never "good," (except in campaign-contributing seasons,) are always bad, and bad because the powers vested in them by charter are dangerous to the public's welfare.
>
> Somebody once asked another: "Is Christianity a failure?" The reply came: "I don't know; I have never seen it tried." To what extent the Sherman act is a failure cannot be determined "until it is tried" by enforcement. It cannot be enforced by fines. Imprisonment and denial of right to engage in inter-State commerce visited as penalties, the first on individual criminals acting under corporate name, and the latter on corporation profits, would soon show. Your remedy seems to me the right one—efficient, sufficient, operating in the open and by force of prescribed law.

A bill has been drafted covering the solution of the trust problem offered in Mr. Reed's proposals, which he stated yesterday has been indorsed by Senator Williams and will be pushed by him.

Wished She Hadn't.

A funny thing happened to a young lady who was attending her church a few Sundays ago. Sitting directly before her was a tall, well-dressed stranger with a piece of white raveling hanging down his back, over his collar. Being a young lady of accommodating turn, one of those warm-hearted, good girls, who grow to be motherly ladies, a friend to everybody, she thought how glad she would be if some kind-hearted girl would do as much for her father if he should come to church with a raveling hanging down his back. Besides, the thing worried her because of the uncouth appearance presented. So, as the congregation arose for prayer, she concluded to pull it off. Carefully raising her hand, she gave it a little twitch, but there was more of the thread appearing. Setting her teeth, she gave another pull, and about a yard or more hung down his back. That was getting embarrassing, but with a resolve to do or die she gave another yank, and discovered that she was unraveling his underwear. Chloroform would not have alleviated her suffering, nor a pint of powder have hidden her blushes, when the gentleman turned to see what was tickling his back.—Jermyn (Texas) Enterprise.

Kinks in the Hat Business.

"There are some queer kinks in this business," said the hatter. "One of them developed to-day when two men dropped in and desired to look at a $5 hat. The taller of the two removed his headgear, displaying a peculiarly shaped forehead. I at once selected a hat which I knew to be suited to such a cranium as he possessed, explaining to them that this was a hat especially designed for such heads. I also informed them that we carried hats of peculiar shapes for all manner of oddly formed heads.

"The tall man tried the hat, which fitted him perfectly, and he at once decided to take it, whereupon the short man pulled out a wallet and extracted a $5 bill to pay for it.

"'Election bet?' I hinted.

"'No,' grunted the short man, with a disgusted look, 'I was sucker enough to think the Pirates could hold the pennant. And now if you have any hats especially designed for bone heads, trot 'em out and I'll buy one for myself.'"—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Things the Arizonans Forgot.

The Arizonans are reported to have declared for the incorporation of the initiative, the referendum, and the recall in their State Constitution. They seem to have overlooked the chance to put in rules for postage stamp flirtations and prescriptions for pimples.—Dallas News.

Would Do His Best.

"I believe I am to be placed in juxtaposition with the General," whispered the influential citizen at the banquet.

"Why—er—I can't quite do that, you know," said the head waiter, with a vague smile, "but I'll seat you right next to him."—Chicago Tribune.

The Wreck.

Fortune Teller—I can read that there is to be a wreck in your home, and it will be caused by a blonde woman.

Patron—Oh, that has already occurred. Our new Swede maid let the dumb waiter fall and broke all the dishes.—Baltimore American.

Squire Durnitt's Docket.

"You don't try half a dozen cases in a year, do you?" said the caller.

"Just about," answered Squire Durnitt of Lonelyville.

"Yet your docket looks as if you had to handle it a dozen times a day."

"Gosh, I do!" exclaimed the squire. "That docket, Sir, contains the record of more'n 4,000 games of checkers I've played in this office. Won the most of 'em, too, by George!"—Chicago Tribune.

One Thing Job Was Spared.

"Speaking of patience," remarked the suburbanite, "Job's wasn't so great."

"How do you figure that out?" queried the innocent bystander.

"His next-door neighbor didn't own a phonograph," explained the other.—Chicago News.

INDICT ROSENHEIMER FOR GIRL'S DEATH

Manufacturer Whose Auto Killed Grace Hough to be Tried for Murder.

FIRST CASE OF ITS KIND

Bench Warrant Issued for Him When He Fails to Appear—Will Surrender To-morrow, Says His Lawyer.

Edward T. Rosenheimer, the wealthy needle manufacturer, who caused the death of Grace Hough when his automobile ran down a buggy in which she was riding in Pelham Parkway, was indicted yesterday for murder in the first degree. Rosenheimer did not apear in court to answer the charge, but his lawyer, James W. Osborne, said that the manufacturer was ready to surrender himself, and had been at his office at 1 o'clock to discuss the case.

A bench warrant has been issued for Rosenheimer, and detectives from the District Attorney's office are searching for him.

This is the first murder indictment ever found against any one for killing a person as the result of reckless auto driving, and District Attorney Whitman is resolved to make a test of it. Rosenheimer is indicted under the section of the statute which says that the killing of a human being—

> By an act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without a premeditated design to effect the death of any individual, or without a design to effect death by a person engaged in the commission of, or an attempt to commit, a felony, either upon or affecting the person killed or otherwise, is guilty of murder in the first degree.

Besides Miss Hough in the buggy at the time of the collision were George Vedder and Anna McCabe. They were seriously injured. Miss Hough was instantly killed. Rosenheimer denied that he knew anything about the accident, and his two companions, Milton Fleisher and Joseph Schuman, refused to say anything about it.

Coroner Schwennecke, who examined the automobile, found both lamps were shattered and that the mudguard of the car was demolished. He asked Rosenheimer to explain this, but Rosenheimer could not do so, but insisted he knew nothing of the accident. The Coroner then asked him why he ha dat once engaged counsel if he had not been in trouble, but Rosenheimer did not answer, and the Coroner held him in $25,000 bail and his two companions in $5,000 bail each.

Jonh Deans, chauffeur for C. J. Steinau of 530 Broadway, said at the inquest that he was driving Mr. Steinau and two friends along the Pelham Road, when he came across a large crowd in the middle of the road, and saw three persons lying on the ground. He was told that an automobile had just killed a woman and seriously injured two other persons.

Deans gave chase and overtook the Rosenheimer automobile a mile or so up the road. Three men were working on it, but when he called to them they got in the car and dashed off. Deans got the number, and it was found that the car belonged to Rosenheimer. Detectives found a wheel belonging to the demolished buggy near the place where Deans found the Rosenheimer car standing. Testimony before the Grand Jury was that Rosenheimer did not stop after the accident, but made every effort to escape.

When a reporter called at the Roses, the Rosenheimer residence at Pelham, last night, a man who said he was George A. Knobloch, attorney for Rosenheimer, said:

"Mr. Rosenheimer is not at home and I cannot say whether he will be home to-night or not. You can say positively for me that unless he is in court to-morrow morning, he surely will be present on Monday morning."

"Is there any truth in the report that he has disappeared?" Mr. Knobloch was asked.

"There is not. I am sure he will be in court to surrender himself. He'll be in court if I have to go to hades to get him," Mr. Knobloch replied.

A mortgage for $10,000 was placed on the Rosenheimer home recently.

WOMAN HURLED FROM AUTO.

Her Son Also Hurt When Cars Crash at Brooklyn Street Crossing.

An automobile collision at New York Avenue and Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, caused injuries to two persons, one of them Mrs. Alvah H. Miller, wife of a Manhattan commission merchant, living at 839 Carroll Street.

Mrs. Miller, in her husband's car, with her two sons, Cyrus and Nathaniel, was going north on New York Avenue, when at Herkimer Street it was struck by an automobile coming east. Mrs. Miller saw the other machine coming, and in her excitement she stood up. She was hurled to the street over Cyrus's head. He also was thrown out of the car. Both were hurried to St. Jon's Hospital in an automobile owned by Henry Connors, which was in a garage near the corner. Their injuries are not serious.

The other machine, which was owned by George B. Walton, an insurance broker, of 700 Greene Avenue, was on its way to the garage. Anthony Schuhose of 417 Herkimer Street, the chauffeur, escaped injury. Walton's machine was wrecked.

The New Incubator.

The suburban man was all sympathy.

"What's the trouble, my dear?" he asked, as he came and found his wife in tears.

"T-trouble enough," sobbed his young wife, "you k-know that five d-dollar incubator the man sold me? Well, it exploded to-day and blew all the chickens through the roof."

"Oh, well, cheer up, Martha. The man said it would raise chickens and you see it did."—Chicago News.

Sympathetic Wife.

In searching for the location of the gas range Mr. Stubb had stumbled over the kitchen table.

"Oh, John," called Mrs. Stubb, sweetly, "I know what's the trouble. You need what they have on the battleships."

"What's that?" demanded Mr. Stubb, rubbing his bruised toe.

"Why, a range finder."

And what Mr. Stubb said about feminine wit used at wrong times would be a caution.—Chicago News.

All the Same.

"I made a mistake," said young Mrs. Torkins, "and picked up my locket instead of the little gold watch you gave me."

"Never mind," replied her husband. "The only difference is that the locket doesn't tell time and the locket doesn't even pretend to."—Washington Star.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Fall Hats—Save One Dollar
No middlemen's profits—
Smart Soft Hats
$1.90 to $2.75
They Are Three and Four Dollar Values.
Every Fashionable Shape Is Here!
Semi-Stiff Derbys, $1.90
Flexible, Featherweight, Self-Conforming
English Golf Caps. 50c and 95c
They bristle with "looks"

TIMES SQ. KIOSKS TO GO.

Entrances to Subway Station to be Made Through New Buildings.

The Public Service Commission consented yesterday to an agreement with owners and lessees of property on Broadway, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, to remove the entrances to the Times Square Subway station on the east side of Broadway, and for the construction of new entrances within the building line. This will remove the kiosks which now occupy much of the sidewalk space on Broadway.

Neither of the entrances is to be closed until the new stairways are provided. The entrance nearest Forty-third Street may be undertaken first, for the new building on that corner is ear completion.

Marjorie's Choice.

Three little girls were playing. The mother of one came into the room and engaged the children in conversation. "Marian, what are you going to be when you grow up?" she asked.

"I am going to be a famous singer," she replied.

"And you, Susie, what are you going to be?"

"Oh, I am going to write stories when I grow up," she answered.

"And what is Marjorie to be?" continued the mother.

Marjorie, aged 5, thought seriously a moment, and then said, "Well, I am not sure, but I think I'll be a widow."—Chicago Journal.

Misfit.

"I saw that man whom your articles describe so fiercely," said the reader.

"What did you think of him?" asked the distinguished author, Mr. Rackington Mux.

"He doesn't measure up to your portrait. He may have his faults. But when you see a slim, quiet man timidly sitting down to eat two or three crackers with a glass of milk, it does seem out of the way to call him 'an implacable monster of insatiable greed!'"—Washington Star.

Thank You.

The man who is not thankful for the lessons he learned in adversity didn't learn any.

There would be plenty of thankfulness in the world if those who have loved and lost could know just what they have lost.

"Why are you giving thanks? They took $10,000 from you in Wall Street a little while ago, didn't they?"

"Yes; but I got out with $20 they didn't know I had."—Judge.

Perfectly Safe.

"Here are some verses my boy has written to a fringed gentian."

"What about 'em?"

"Would you have them printed?"

"I would consider it reasonably safe," answered the callous friend. "I see nothing libelous in them."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Heartless Woman.

"Your pleading," she said, after he had asked her for the sixth time to be his wife, "reminds me of a tin rooster on top of a barn."

"Why?"

"It's all vain."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Chawlie's Record.

"Yaas, Chawlie holds the awning wecord."

"The awning record?"

"Yaas. He's burned up nine of them, don't you know, throwing lighted cigarettes out of uppah windows."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sunday Note.

No doubt a great many more people would go to church on Sunday if the minister would preach more about automobiles and golf sticks and a little less about chariots of fire and the rod of Aaron.—Boston Herald.

Poor Ferguson!

"Poor Ferguson! I hear he broke his neck last night."

"The deuce he did! How did it happen?"

"He tried to jump on the last aeroplane for home after it had started, and missed it by three inches."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Conflicting Views.

It is announced that Henry James, the novelist, intends to come back to the United States to live. William Waldorf Astor will probably decide that Mr. James must be mentally unbalanced.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Real Thing.

"And how did you enjoy Summer on a farm?"

"Fine; the farmer talked real dialect and had a pasteboard turkey for dinner every Sunday. He gave us everything except a paper snowstorm."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Start.

"I started my boy out in life with $10. I thought it would read well in his biography later on."

"How did it pan out?"

"Inside of three days he wrote home for money.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Irreparable Loss.

"He claims that he was robbed of his birthright."

"Yes. Somebody got his grandmother's old spinning wheel, and his wife vows that she will never forgive him for letting it get out of the family."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Adirondack Hardships.

"And how did you like rough life in the Adirondacks, Cholly?"

"It wasn't bad fun. We drank the champagne out of tin cups."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CIRCLED THE GLOBE IN AN AUTOMOBILE

Ex-Gov. Carter of Hawaii and His Family Arrive After an Eight Months' Journey.

MANILA CARNIVAL THRILLING

New Hotel Now Going Up There to Equal Those in New York—Southern Italians Unfriendly to Autoists.

George Robert Carter, ex-Governor of Hawaii, arrived at the Hotel Belmont yesterday with his family on the last stage of a trip around the world, which was made in his automobile. The party came from Europe by way of Quebec. When they arrived Mr. Carter's 4-year-old son, George Robert, Jr., was carrying a big Teddy bear, which never got out of his sight in the eight months' journey through many foreign lands. Mr. Carter was appointed Governor of Hawaii by President Roosevelt in 1904, and was a classmate of Mr. Pinchot.

Accompanying him back to Honolulu is a German chauffeur, who was employed by a nobleman in Munich until Mr. Carter reached there and made application to the Bavarian Automobile Association for a chauffeur who would be willing to drive a car on the edge of the crater of Kilauea, the largest active crater in the world. The chauffeur, Bruno Rabeler, once drove a car through the jungles of Africa and is fond of adventure.

Mr. Carter's party consisted of his wife, his eldest daughter, Miss Elizabeth, his young son, and a trained nurse. They only touched the ports of Japan and China, but spent a week in Manila, which Mr. Clark says is the most interesting place on the map for Americans to visit now.

"They are building a big modern hotel in Manila now," said Mr. Clark, "which will be a skyscraper for that part of the world. It will be nine stories high and will be patterned after the modern New York hotels. The hotels in the Orient, outside of Yokohama, are outrageous, but vistors to the Philippine Islands will now have a most comfortable place to stay.

"We arrived in Manila in Carnival week, and it was the finest fête I ever witnessed. More than 10,000 men from the army took part, and visitors were present from China, Japan, and the Malay Peninsula. The pavilion seated 25,000 persons, and polo, baseball, and military manoeuvres entertained the throng. When the native scouts, after their drill, fell prone on the ground in such a way as to form the letter U. S. A. the crowd yelled itself hoarse."

From Manila the party went to Egypt, where they staid six weeks. Col. Roosevelt was in Cairo at this time, and Mr. Carter told something of the excitement which followed the Colonel's speech. The speech, he said, had been submitted to the Egyptian authorities beforehand and was approved by them. Col. Roosevelt and his friends were much surprised by the hubbub it caused, Col. Carter said.

Automobiling in Southern Italy, Mr. Carter declared, was very difficult, as the roads were almost impassable, there were no signboards, and the people looked upon an automobile as a monstrosity and were not at all friendly.

The Dolomite country, he said, was delightful. The women did all the work there, even pumping up tires. But Mr. Carter said he had only one puncture on the entire trip. He witnessed the Passion Play, drove through the Black Forest, and then motored down the Rhine to Holland. He reached Brussels in time to see the exhibition before it was destroyed by fire, and after a trip to Paris closed with a two weeks' spin through England.

His auto arrived yesterday morning on the Baltic, and Mr. Carter hopes to make part of the trip West in it. He will arrive in Honolulu in January. Motoring in Hawaii is very popular now, he said. There are 500 machines in Honolulu, which has only 40,000 inhabitants, many of them natives. A road is now being constructed out to Kilauea, which will wind down 2,000 feet of mountain and across two miles of black lava to the edge of the crater, where the visiting automobilists, he says, may amuse themselves by throwing stones into the red hot lava.

Owing to the strict enforcement of the duty he says the shopkeepers in Europe are being forced out of business for lack of patronage by Americans.

COCK FIGHT AT A CONCERT.

Roosters Fight with Clipped Spurs to Illustrate a Chicken Story.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—Realistic action to a song was the feature of a ministrel entertainment given here to-night by Stamford Lodge Benovelent Protective Order of Elks. A pair of game birds was out on the stage in an exhibition cock fight to illustrate a song number called "Chicken," sung by B. N. Cole, a member of the order.

The roosters fought in approved style, but they had no spurs and the only damage they could inflict on one and other was by pecking with their sharp bills. Each drew a few feathers from the other's head in the course of three short bouts.

The audience sat in amazed silence for a time, and then showed a lively interest in the battle.

Billiard Victor at Doyle's.

In last night's game of the Class B amateur three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy, J. Van Raalte easily defeated Harry Peters by the score of 25 to 15. To-night at 8 o'clock Al Latchford will meet William Blumenthal.

Wallach Bros.
603 Broadway
238-242 Bowery
1195 Broadway
647 Eighth Av.
246-248 W. 125th St.
3rd Av. & 122d St.

ON account of the death of our mother, Mrs. Eliza Wallach, all our stores were closed on Friday and willbeclosedTo-day.
Wallach Brothers.

W&H
Hat Talks
TO MEN WHO KNOW
Another reminder that we are in the hat business with a full fledged hat shop at five (5) of our stores. We selected Crofut-Knapp Hats against all others because nearest our own haberdasher standard.
QUALITY
is the thing that distinguishes C. & K. Hats above their brothers.
STYLE
is another. C. & K. Hat styles are exclusive and just a little in advance of the others.
VARIETIES
C. & K. make enough different styles to suit every variety of face and figure. Soft Hats in exclusive C. & K. designs to bridge the gap to Derbies and Derbies a-plenty for those who want to take the leap now.
PRICES $3, $4 and $6.
Hat Shops
27 New Street
150 Nassau Street
369 Broadway
757 Broadway
42nd Street & 5th Ave.
Weber & Heilbroner
Furnishers and Clothiers to Men Who Know.
Nine New York Shops.

COLLARS
TRADE E&W MARK
EARL & WILSON
SHIRTS
BUY BY THE MARK.

Good Reason Why We
are holding our Brooklyn customers, although we have discontinued our Brooklyn Store. The memory of the greater values we have always given them and the strong appeal of our increased and improved new line of $25 Service Guaranteed Suits at $15 is causing them to follow us to New York for their clothes.
Moe Levy & Co.
119-125 WALKER ST. 1439 BROADWAY

BELASCO 44th St., near B'way. Eve. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day, 2:15.
Last 2 Times, THE LILY
NEXT TUES. Seat Sale Now Open.
MR. BELASCO will present THE CONCERT
REPUBLIC West 42d St., near B'way. Eves. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day, 2:15.
LAST 2 TIMES. IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE?
NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now.
REBECCA of SUNNYBROOK FARM
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mat., 50c.-$1.50
LAST 26 TIMES. SEVEN DAYS
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
2ND YEAR H. B. WARNER IN Alias JIMMY VALENTINE
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. "On a House Top." Bert Coote & Co., Howard & North, Laddie Cliff, others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. LA PIA, RIGOLETTO Twin Bros., Jack Wilson & Co., Jane Courthope.
BRONX 149th St 3d Ave. Daily Mat. 25c. Edna May Spooner & Co., Pianophiend Minstrels, Avon Comedy Four, others.
AMERICAN 42d St., nr. B'way Daily Mat. 25c. PAULINE, "SCROOGE," WISH WYNNE, BILLY DILLON, WILFRED CLARK & CO., others.
PLAZA 59th St., Mad. Av. Mat. Daily. VALE STOCK CO. in SALOMY JANE. PRICES, 10, 20 & 30c. Next Week—ST. ELMO.
Smoking CONCERTS SUNDAY. Mat. & Eve.

More than 175,000 thrifty people buy The New York Times Automobile Exchange every day. That's a pretty good audience for you to tell about that car you want to sell.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Eve. 8:20. Matinee To-day & Wed.
"JOHN DREW EXCELS HIMSELF."
JOHN DREW in his new play Smith
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Matinee To-day at 2:15.
"Delightful; it's a cocktail."
G. P. HUNTLEY in DECORATING CLEMENTINE
The Frenchiest of French Comedies.
GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Matinee To-day and Wed.
"A BRILLIANT BURLESQUE BY A BRILLIANT ACTRESS"
HENRIETTA CROSMAN in ANTI-MATRIMONY.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Mat. To-day.
OUR MISS GIBBS
By the Authors of Music of The Arcadians
HUDSON West 44th St. Mats. To-day & Wed. Henry B. Harris, Mgr.
OUR GREATEST EMOTIONAL ACTRESS
HELEN WARE
in THE BEST MILITARY PLAY SINCE "ARIZONA"
THE DESERTERS
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Mats. To-day & Wed.
STILL THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN NEW YORK
THE COMMUTERS
CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. LAST NIGHT.
BESSIE McCOY & 100 Others in THE ECHO
Next Mon. THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN SEATS ON SALE.
BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Matinee To-day & Wed. 2:15
FREDERIC THOMPSON Announces THE DRAMATIC TRIUMPH
MY MAN
"MY MAN IS WELCOME TO OUR STAGE."—GLOBE.
"The influence of 'MY MAN' is overwhelming."—Telegraph.
"'MY MAN' contains truths."—Times.
"'MY MAN' is bound to have popular success."—World.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Mats. To-day
Lina Abarbanell with Ralph
MADAME SHERRY
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Mats. To-day & Wed.
COHAN'S BIGGEST HIT
GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD
LIBERTY West 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed.
A PLAY OF CITY LIFE IT'S THE BIG HIT
THE COUNTRY BOY
NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Last Mat. To-day.
LAST TIME TO-NIGHT. THE ARCADIANS
Next Tues. Seats on Sale. HARRY KELLY in The Deacon & the Lady
JOE WEBER'S B'WAY & 29th ST. Mat. To-day 2:15. KITTY GORDON in ALMA WHERE DO YOU LIVE with CHAS. A. BIGELOW
THE NEW THEATRE Central Park West, 62nd, 63rd Streets.
PREMIER TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
THE BLUE BIRD
America's Foremost Theatres and Hits
HIPPODROME
Entire Block, 6th Av., 43d-44th Sts. Daily Matinees at 2. Best seats $1.00.
The International Cup | Ballet of Niagara | The Earthquake
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. Matinee To-day. SAM BERNARD in HE CAME FROM MILWAUKEE
BROADWAY B'way & 41. Last Wk. Last Matinee To-day.
LEW FIELDS SUMMER WIDOWERS
Beginning THURSDAY, OCT. 6
MARIE CAHILL In a New Musical JUDY FORGOT
Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th St. MARIE DRESSLER in TILLIE'S NIGHTMARE
Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, bet. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day.
Wm. A. Brady's important revival of DIPLOMACY
MON. OCT. 3 1000th Perfrm. Souvenirs. Seats on Sale Now.
FORBES-ROBERTSON in The Passing of The Third Floor Back
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Matinee To-day.
"Best farce in ten years."—Eve. Mail. BABY MINE
HACKETT 42d St. W. of B'way. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
"It captivates you"—Eve. Sun. MOTHER By Jules Eckert Goodman
CIRCLE B'way & 60th St. Beginning MON. EVE.
SEATS NOW ON SALE. THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER
WEST END 125th St., W. of 8th Av. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
LOUIS MANN in THE CHEATER
Next W'k—CYRIL SCOTT in THE LOTTERY MAN
3 BEST PLAYS IN TOWN
(BEST COMEDY, BEST DRAMA, BEST FARCE)
AT THE COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30. THE LITTLE DAMOZEL
Henry W. Savage Offers Monckton Hoffe's delightful Comedy of London's Bohemian World.
"CAPITAL"
AT THE LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Mats. To-day & Wed. Henry W. Savage Offers GREAT MOTHER-LOVE DRAMA. MADAME X
AT Nazimova's 39th St. 39th, nr. B'way. Henry W. Savage Offers LAUGHING TORNADO CON & CO.
Mats. To-day & Wed.
MINER'S BURLESQUE THEATRES DAILY MATS.
IN THE BRONX—THE JOLLY
Sunday Concerts Afternoon and
8TH AVE.—THE RECTOR'S
BOWERY—SAM T. JACK'S
Miner's Amateur Nights Are Fun
MANHATTAN OPERA. W. 34th. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
'Phone 1714 Murray Hill.
MR. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN Presents
HANS THE FLUTE PLAYER
CITY THEATRE, E. 14th St. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
DENMAN THOMPSON THE OLD HOMESTEAD
When All Others Fail Call Up THE UNITED THEATRE TICKET Heidelberg Building, 1,465 Broadway. Cor. 42d St. 'Phones 1963-1964-1965
IRVING PLACE THEATRE To-day, Matinee 2:15. Every Evening 8:15. "Die Schmetterlinge"
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COLUMBIA

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1910 16 PAGES

IF

By RUDYARD KIPLING

IF YOU can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about don't deal in lies,
Or being hated don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim,
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same,
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Two Recent "English Poets".

DR. ELIOT'S "Five-Foot Shelf," officially known as the Harvard Classics, is to contain, in three volumes, what its publishers characterise as "the first definitive collection of English and American poetry." The nine American poets are Emerson, Whittier, Bryant, Holmes, Longfellow, Poe, Whitman, Bret Harte and Sidney Lanier. Among the more than two hundred English ones we find the names of James Russell Lowell and John Boyle O'Reilly. This shows how broad the lines are, on which the "Shelf" is built. No other maker of anthologies of English verse (as distinguished from American) has included specimens of the work of these two writers, yet both of them wrote poems which, in quality at least, well deserve the compliment. If they had been Americans, no compiler of an American anthology would have dreamt of excluding them; but then we have not so many poets to choose from, as the English have. Come to think of it, however, wasn't Professor Lowell of Harvard something of a "Harvard Classic" himself?, even if the editor of the Boston Pilot wasn't?

The Comfortable Limit for Novels

THE BRITISH WEEKLY declares the "comfortable limit" of a novel to be "a hundred thousand words, or 350 pages." This, it maintains, "remains the comfortable limit." It certainly has not remained so for very many years; for the novels of the earlier writers and of Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, and George Eliot average much more than a hundred thousand words in length; George Meredith took a great deal of room to turn around in; and Mr. de Morgan—to name but one of the longer-winded writers of the present day—has shown a decided predilection for stories approaching two hundred thousand words. In this country, at least, a "best-seller" seems to sell all the better for being as long, for instance, as Paul Ford's "Peter Sterling." Perhaps the British Weekly has in mind the comfort of the publishers' "literary adviser," or the reviewer of new books. No doubt whatever your professional reader finds it easier to cope with a story of a hundred thousand words than with one of twice that length. Other things being equal, however, the buyer of books, no less than the buyer of food and clothing, likes to get the most for his money, and if he can get only one of two good stories for (say) $1.50, would choose the longer rather than the shorter tale.

Fiction by the Pound, Says Bernard Shaw

AS WAS inevitable, the attempt to define the "comfortable limit" for novels has provoked a discussion in which many authors and publishers have participated. And with equal inevitability, that delightful farceur, G. Bernard Shaw, has said the wittiest word on the subject—and the one best calculated to advertise the writer's next book. In The Westminster Gazette he comes out squarely for the sale of literature by weight:

> In my opinion fiction should be sold by the pound, as blue-books are. I attribute a good deal of the steadiness of my own market to the fact that I have always thoroughly understood that people have to lay in a household store of reading, just as they have to lay in a household store of tea or cheese, and that they expect four-and-sixpence worth of it to last a certain time. I should like to take this opportunity of informing my customers that my next volume will contain three complete plays and three prefaces comparable to Royal Commission reports on subjects of universal interest. It will keep an average man of business in active reading for a fortnight, and will last the family fully a month; and it will bear reading over again once every eighteen months for life. This estimate does not include reading in bed; but it will be found under rather than over the mark with fair reading. You save money by buying my books. Books are like boots: if only they are readable and fit comfortably, those which last longest are the best.

Mr. William de Morgan, referring to "the book of sheer action, the vivid drama," containing "no characterisation whatever," says: "I have seen such books lately and read them in trains; I wish I could given an instance. But I left each in the carriage, after reading as much as the length of the journey permitted." This affords little or no clue to the writer's views as to the "comfortable limit," for railway journeys vary in length as much as novels do. Mr. John Murray, the publisher, declines to take part in any such "futile controversy."

American Notes of an English Tourist

A SHREWD, intelligent and withal a very friendly "chiel" has been "takin' notes" among us of late, and the September Fortnightly Review contains a budget of his notes and impressions. The writer is one of those Scots who have gone to London and made for themselves a position in the journalism of that city which is quite disproportionate to their numerical strength. His name is James Milne; he is the editor of The Book Monthly, and the literary editor of The Daily Chronicle, and is known to the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by his weekly letter from England. As literature is the least of the topics he discusses in his magazine article—or, rather, the one that he touches upon most lightly—this is not the place to dwell upon it at length. We must content ourselves with this "impression" of the Man in the White House, to whom he carried an introduction from an old acquaintance—Ambassador Bryce:

> A bright flow of conversation—fresh, crisp, but very safely discreet; a large, genial presence, surmounted by a purposeful head strewn with brown hair, growing grey; a roguish eye, full of humor and laughter, as well as of the seriousness of things; a hand, small and yet caressing, like a woman's—that is President Taft. A complete surgeon, Lord Rosebery once said, must have the heart of a hero and the hand of a lady. You think of that in relation to President Taft, whose natural charm would make a successful bedside manner for half a dozen surgeons and doctors. For the rest, you decide at once that he is the man who sees things through, the consolidator, of judicial mind, the completer of the bridge and the ford rather than the blazer of a trail. Surprises and fireworks have had little part in his administration, but he means to "make good" long before its end. You can take his "pair of sparkling eyes"—a dainty word-setting, Sir William Gilbert!—and the solid, fine head, in token of that. Character—President Taft has that in abundance, and it always triumphs in the Anglo-Saxon world of affairs.

No Consideration for Women and Children

MR. MILNE has much to say in praise of the American husband, father, son—most of it, indeed, quoted from an American woman, who intimated pretty plainly, however, that less of an indulgent husband's money, and a little more of his precious time, would go far toward making the American wife a happier being. In this connection, and in this country, where (the suffrage question aside) it is admitted that woman's position is not precisely beneath man's foot, it is amusing to recall the phraseology of the warning to travellers crossing into France from foreign countries. A man, according to the customs law, as posted in the railway trains, may bring in, duty free, ten cigars and twenty cigarettes, for his own use; but "Women and children are entitled to no consideration." French gallantry might have hit upon a less obnoxious way of making this invidious distinction!

THE POLE AT LAST

Commander Peary Describes His Crowning Achievement in Arctic Travel and Exploration

THE FINAL "FARTHEST NORTH".

An Introductory Tribute from the Pen of Col. Roosevelt

By HENRY COLLINS WALSH
Secretary of the Explorers' Club

AS Commander Peary remarks toward the end of his narrative,* the world has been waiting for a long time for the story of the discovery of the Pole—for almost four hundred years. But the story has been worth waiting for. It is one of absorbing interest, and it is told by the discoverer of the Pole in a manner simple, direct, convincing. You feel, as you read, the singleness of purpose, the virility, the enthusiasm of the man behind the pen—qualities that pertain to the make-up of the doers of great deeds.

When the history of that four-centuried struggle to reach the top of the earth is called to mind—and it is admirably epitomised by Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor in a foreword to the book—all the more honor is due to him who at last succeeded in winning the long-sought-for goal. Col. Roosevelt, in his introduction to the book, well says:

> Probably few outsiders realise the well-nigh incredible toil and hardship entailed in such an achievement as Peary's; and fewer still understand how many years of careful training and preparation there must be before the feat can be even attempted with any chance of success. A "dash for the pole" can be successful only if there have been many preliminary years of painstaking, patient toil. Great physical hardihood and endurance, an iron will and unflinching courage, the power of command, the thirst for adventure, and a keen and far-sighted intelligence—all these must go to the make-up of the successful arctic explorer; and these, and more than these, have gone to the make-up of the chief of successful arctic explorers, of the man who succeeded where hitherto even the best and the bravest had failed.
>
> Commander Peary has made all dwellers in the civilized world his debtors; but, above all, we, his fellow-Americans, are his debtors. He has performed one of the great feats of our time; he has won high honor for himself and for his country; and we welcome his own story of the triumph which he won in the immense solitudes of the wintry north.

In his opening chapter Commander Peary gives in detail the carefully laid plan he had made for his final attack upon the Pole; a plan which was the result of twenty-three years of experience in arctic work and of several defeats. For Peary is one of those indomitable men who are undefeated by defeat, and who have made their failures contribute to final victory. The main features of this plan can be briefly summarised. First, the utilisation of the Smith Sound (or "American") route, which, the Commander asserts, must be accepted as the best of all possible routes to the Pole, because it has a land base one hundred miles nearer the goal than is to be found in any other point in the entire periphery of the Arctic Ocean, and because it affords a long stretch of coast line upon which to return and a line of retreat in the event of any mishap to the ship. Second, the selection of a Winter base (Cape Sheridan) which commands a wider range of the central polar sea and its surrounding coast than any other possible base in the arctic regions. Third, the use of sledges and Eskimo dogs. Man and the Eskimo dog, declares the Commander, are the only two machines capable of such adjustment as to meet the wide demands and contingencies of arctic travel. Fourth, the use of the hyperborean aborigine (the Whale Sound Eskimo) for the rank and file of the sledge party, because the men whose heritage is life and work in the arctic region must present the best obtainable material for the personnel of an arctic expedition.

(Continued on page 533)

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*THE NORTH POLE: Its Discovery in 1909. Under the Auspices of the Peary Arctic Club. By Robert E. Peary. Introduction by Theodore Roosevelt. Foreword by Gilbert H. Grosvenor. Illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $5.

BERNARD SHAW EXPLAINED

By a Disciple—and W. H. Mallock Explained Away by Mr. Shaw Himself

IT is the irony of fate—and the penalty of that extreme lucidity of his which makes it possible for the most literal minded to grasp the cardinal principles of his social doctrine—that well-meaning disciples are continually inspired to write platitudes about Mr. G. Bernard Shaw and explain him. It is not enough that Mr. G. K. Chesterton should illuminate him in paradoxes and transfigure him by persuading us to look at him through Mr. Chesterton's own admirably clear and astigmatic spectacles. The spectacles may not suit our own eyes, but with Mr. Chesterton's help we may gain an access of sanity in our view of almost anything by taking an occasional peep through them. It is the same whether the thing looked at is a newspaper poster asking whether shop assistants shall marry or an Irish dramatist fighting with all his heart and wit to dispel false dreams of life and replace them by the facts—as he sees them. In either case we are sure to gain an idea or a light.

Neither does it matter, on the other hand, whether the well-meaning ones write platitudes to explain why shop assistants do or do not marry, or write them to explain Bernard Shaw as artist-philosopher. Doubtless Mr. Shaw is both. But there is no man living so able to explain alike his art and his philosophy as is Bernard Shaw himself. He has, in fact, explained both with equal brilliancy and clearness. For which reason the present little volume* by Renée M. Deacon seems to be one which could easily have been spared. The fact that the writer has grasped the cardinal principles of Mr. Shaw's social doctrine is the only real bit of information which it conveys. That is interesting, but hardly important. To be sure, Mr. Shaw is an exponent—and not the least of them all—of the new philosophy, the new morality, the new comedy; and, to be sure, also, these three are precisely the old philosophy, the old morality, and the old comedy, stripped of some of the falsehood they have been getting wrapped up withal in the course of several generations occupied almost exclusively with inventing new machinery for saving time and making money. But what of it? This stripping process is a thing that has to be done every generation or so, else the false accumulations due to our artificial manner of life would quite choke us.

Yet, stay! Perhaps the little book has its use after all. Maybe the canny Dundee Advertiser (quoted on the outside cover) hit it when it said: "Students who will keep this little book at their elbow will be enabled to find more in Shavianism than is dreamt of in their philosophy." For those, then, who share many of the social views of the Irish dramatist, but cannot abide his way of putting them—for people who will never read Mr. Shaw himself except from duty or vanity—the little book will serve an admirable purpose.

So much having been said, upon Mr. Shaw's expositor, very brief space is left for Mr. Shaw's own little book, in which he pays his respects to Mr. W. H. Mallock, author of "The New Republic" and champion of a reformed capitalism against the rank heresies of the Fabians and other Socialists. Mr. Keir Hardie has been accused by Mr. Mallock of the crime of "ignorance of political economy," for insisting that the dumb, driven employed class shall share more largely in the increase in the world's wealth, which has been produced solely by the superior brains of inventors and other exceptional persons who have found and perfected the machinery which has increased many fold the productivity of mere labor. Mr. Shaw, flying to Mr. Hardie's defense, in turn reproaches Mr. Mallock with the "most rustic ignorance" of society itself.

For, says Mr. Shaw, Mr. Mallock ought to know that the inventors and other wealth creators are not the ones who enjoy the surplus. And he scouts "the notion that the people who are now spending in week-end hotels, in motor cars, in Switzerland, in the Riviera, and in Algeria, the remarkable increase in unearned incomes noted by Mr. Keir Hardie, have ever invented anything, ever directed anything, ever even selected their own investments without the aid of a stock broker or solicitor, ever so much as seen the industries from which their incomes are derived."

Mr. Shaw's lively tract—which consists of sundry letters to The London Times and an early Fabian Essay brought down to date—proceeds to enlarge upon this point with the author's usual skill and vigor. The following sample will suffice to illustrate his argument:

> In order to state the case in the most foolish way possible, let me put it that modern capitalism has created thousands of guineas' worth of professional ability where only tens and hundreds existed before. All that this means is that it has raised the price of certain sorts of ability twentyfold without at all improving their quality. And in enabling idle rich people to buy up the best of this ability, it has greatly wasted and nullified it. The eminent painter paints unmemorable people, the fashionable physician preserves the lives of useless people. Generally speaking, it may be said that our capitalists pay men of ability very highly to devote their ability to the service of capitalism; and the moment society begins to outgrow the capitalistic system it is no longer permissible to assume that ability devoted to the service of capitalism is serviceable to society, or, indeed, that ability which can only flourish that way is, from the social point of view, ability at all.

Mr. Shaw adds, genially, that he "leaves the Anti-Socialist League to sweep up the fragments of Mr. Mallock and produce their next champion."

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*BERNARD SHAW AS ARTIST-PHILOSOPHER. An Exposition of Shavianism. By Renée M. Deacon. John Lane Co. $1.

*SOCIALISM AND SUPERIOR BRAINS. A Reply to Mr. Mallock. By G. Bernard Shaw. John Lane Co. 75 cts.

TWO EPOCHS OF PHILOSOPHY

THE first two volumes in the series of twelve or more on Epochs of Philosophy, planned by Charles Scribner's Sons ($1.50 per volume), treat of exceptionally interesting periods. "Stoic and Epicurean," by R. D. Hicks, formerly lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge, covers the rise, development, and gradual absorption of the two schools into Scepticism and presents a fairly complete résumé of the philosophies of Zeno, the founder of Stoicism, and Epicurus, together with the contributions of Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus, and the later Epicureans. Other chapters cover Scepticism, Eclecticism, Pyrrhonism, and the New Academy. The work is synthetic rather than analytic, and offers no new stimulus by way of criticism or comment. It is a straightforward, workmanlike study, and should prove valuable to students who are debarred from the more detailed authorities, and to general readers who desire a bird's-eye view of the ancient systems. It might be particularly recommended for use in colleges as supplementary reading, since its style is fairly direct and its matter clear.

Prof. John Grier Hibben is more successful in his consideration of "The Philosophy of Enlightenment," and has managed to infuse his subject with interest and life. His style is attractive and easy, with something of that personal quality which we call "charm." He deals with abstract thought in limpid language, and his critical comment is authoritative and sane.

This volume covers the period of Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Leibnitz, and Kant, with a consideration of the practical influence of "enlightenment," as evidenced by the rise of deism, and the later scepticism, the French revolution and the political disturbances of Europe. Rousseau and Voltaire, d'Alembert and Diderot, Lessing and Helvetius are analyed. While it is evidently the plan of Prof. Hibben, as editor of the series, to present mere résumés of the various philosophies, his literary ability and his conscious enthusiasm for his subject have, happily, led him to produce a study of more than casual value. As in the case of Mr. Hicks's work, the book seems especially suited to supplementary college reading, but it possesses the added merit of presenting its matter in a remarkably attractive form, without sacrifice to the prevalent vice of "popularizing" abstract thought.

"ROADTOWN": A NEW IDEA

Edgar Chambless, the Inventor, Thinks He Has Solved Some of Our Biggest Problems

A BIG and brand-new idea, is set forth in detail in this book,* with all an inventor's fervor. Mr. Chambless believes that his idea, if practically worked out, would solve several of the biggest social and economic problems that harass the present generation—such problems as congestion of population, the increased cost of living caused by the multiplication of middlemen, quick and cheap transportation of freight and passengers, the absorption of industries by big combinations of capital, etc. And that his idea could be worked out with practical success he not only believes himself, with ardent faith, but also seems to have convinced a good many others accustomed to concern themselves with practical facts rather than with visions.

Mr. Chambless would deal with the problems of the city and of modern economy by what one might call the "earthscraper," rather than the skyscraper, method. Instead of building up into the air, he would build in a straight line, indefinitely, across the earth, on top of a railroad. His city would be strung out for miles and miles of connecting houses, over a noiseless and dustless electric monorail railroad, built below ground, in three tiers. One track would be for local use, a single train running back and forth between express stations. The other two would be express tracks, carrying passengers by day and freight by night. In the conduit would be all manner of pipes and wires and mechanical carriers for lighting, heating and serving in a hundred ways the houses above the railroad. These houses would be built in a straight, solid row, of poured cement, two stories high, and having on the roof a continuous pleasure ground or promenade, its middle section roofed over and in Winter inclosed with glass and heated. Of the land bordering the Roadtown, each householder would have that stretching on both sides of his dwelling as far as he could afford.

Cheap, quick, easy transportation would enable the inhabitants of a Roadtown to co-operate on both domestic and industrial lines. Cooking, dishwashing, laundrying would all be done at central stations; there would be suction plants for housecleaning; electric power connections would make possible the doing of many kinds of factory work at home. Central plants would heat the houses, supply refrigeration and distilled drinking water, and take care of the sewage and waste. The sewage would be piped off into convenient valleys and turned into fertilizer, instead of being used to pollute running streams and encourage the typhoid germ.

Mr. Chambless believes that early lines of Roadtowns would be most easily started at the end of present rapid transit or commuting facilities near large cities. These would not be so likely to develop the industrial possibilities which, he is convinced, are inherent in his scheme; yet because of the quick and easy transportation, they would greatly help, he thinks, in getting people into the country to live. And afterward all the rest would be inevitable, because so much better than the present ways of doing things. Since Roadtown would take so many city dwellers into the country, and its cheap transportation to the consumer's very doorway would eliminate so many middlemen, it would help immensely in solving the agricultural problem, both social and commercial. The co-operative kitchens, made universally possible by cheap and quick transportation, would buy all supplies in bulk and so lessen the cost of living. The servant problem would be practically eliminated, or, at least, reduced to the matter of occasional special helpers.

Among those whom Mr. Chambless has interested in his idea are the inventor of a monorail system who has given his patent for Roadtown use, and Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who has given the use of his cement house patents. Mr. Julian Hawthorne writes an enthusiastic "Foreword" in which he likens Mr. Chambless to the "Moses, with the effectual remedy, which will lead us out of our long Egyptian bondage" to the noise, dirt, disease and general indecency of city life. "Aviation," he says, "has a mighty future; but the grand step forward in twentieth-century civilization is Roadtown." The Rev. John Hayes Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah, contributes another "Foreword," equally ardent in its conviction, in which he says:

> I have seen Roadtown subjected by competent men to the most rigid mechanical and economic criticisms and beheld it emerge triumphant. I have seen Mr. Chambless convert architects, mechanics, charity workers, philanthropists and cost-of-living experts from scoffing impatience to enthusiastic faith. I have had the privilege, in a word, of watching the triumphant progress of a great and original idea and the heroic personal victory of a true inventive genius.

Mr. Chambless has devoted years to the working out in detail of his plans. In its basic principles his scheme seems as if it might be practicable, and, if it were, it would certainly benefit both city and country life. In some of its details and in its general results the author's expectations are, doubtless, rather highly colored. But when social and economic problems press so insistently for solution, basic principles are the ones to consider. All who are interested in the betterment of either city or country dwellers will find matter worth thinking about in Mr. Chambless's enthusiastic volume.

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*ROADTOWN. By Edgar Chambless. New York: Roadtown Press, 150 Nassau Street.

MR. THURSTON'S METHOD

DOUBTLESS there are many novel readers who would not care in the least about E. Temple Thurston's "The Greatest Wish in the World" (Mitchell Kennerley, $1.50.) But it is quite conceivable that those who would like it would care about it a great deal. It is not a story to read when you are in a hurry or when you want to get through with a great many pages at a sitting. On the contrary, it belongs to that goodly company of books which refuse to afford enjoyment unless they are read in as leisurely a manner as they seem to have been written. Mr. Thurston is devoted to the method of indirection. Not for the world would he say a thing outright or let his reader know, except by inference, just what he means. His pen makes as devious and as unhurried a path into and through and about his subject as that of a cow in a fresh pasture lot. Mr. Thurston has been working out this method in his previous books until he seems now to have fitted it exactly to the best expression of himself. He first got it well in hand in "The City of Beautiful Nonsense," upon which his later novels have scarcely improved in manner, although this present one has a much stronger thread of story. But he will have to look well to his copy or he will find himself drifting into mere garrulity. It takes a well-furnished mind, an unwearíable knack of saying things and a richly inventive conversational faculty to talk for a whole chapter, in a way that will make one want to read the whole of it, about an incident that could be related in ten lines. When his readers begin to skip, then heaven help the author who does that sort of thing. There are a good many pages in "The Greatest Wish in the World" in which Mr. Thurston's talk runs alarmingly thin.

However, in this book he has quite a sturdy anchor to windward in the character of his Irish priest, Father O'Leary, the most delightful as well as the most living character that Mr. Thurston has put into any of his books. The story is, ostensibly, about a tiny girl babe that the priest finds, abandoned, in his church and about how she grows up to womanhood in the care of himself and his housekeeper. But Father O'Leary is the most important as well as the most entertaining and entirely delightful figure in the book. Like his creator, he never goes straight toward an end. He makes sinuous turns all about it and even hurries off in the opposite direction. But when he is ready to pounce upon it all things work together to help him get what he wants. And he never lacks words with which to comfort those who are troubled. "Shure, I don't call that a lie at all," he says to his conscience-stricken housekeeper. "'Tis only a mis-statement of what might have been the truth if it hadn't happened to be the other thing."

"MASTER OF THE VINEYARD"*

Myrtle Reed Treads on New and Treacherous Ground in a Romance of "Affinity"

NO publisher has yet been able to establish the criterion of certain success for his literary wares. The rejected volume of one—often of many—sometimes becomes the money-maker for another. The vicissitudes of "David Harum" and its long-delayed, ultimate triumph are a matter of history, almost of tradition. When an enthusiastic friend and admirer of Myrtle Reed's stories told us a few months ago that the lady's forthcoming romance treated, in a daring manner, of the great sexual problem of the day, we naturally sat up and took notice. We asked ourselves this question: "Is Miss Reed to defy the sentimentalism of her million and more constant readers and write a genuine novel?"

Having some idea of the author's knowledge of human nature and of her latent literary ability, we concluded that she was at last to assert herself and write of life as she actually saw it. "Master of the Vineyard" is now out in its various editions, at assorted prices, with its lavender-colored box, its rubricated and ruled pages, and its colored frontispiece by Blendon Campbell. And we find that the words "sexual" and "daring" hardly apply to it, if taken in the usual sense. They are merely significant as an individual opinion which, nevertheless, undoubtedly is representative of Miss Reed's readers.

"Master of the Vineyard" is a homily against divorce. It places the sanctity and permanence of the generally accepted religious view of marriage above sexual and intellectual attraction, above a companionship developed by environment, and it carves out of "affinity" and "soul-mating" material an idealistic, platonic friendship which is altogether a thing apart and is as improbable as it is inconsistent with the antecedents of the characters, who out-Plato Plato.

There is a young man of rural aristocratic forebears, who lives with his widowed mother. The mother is anxious that the ancestral vineyard of the estate shall be kept up. This the young man tries to do. He also tries to teach in the village school. Both tasks are distasteful to him. The cause of his distaste is due to Rossetti. Most readers, we think, would gain inspiration for grape-growing and for teaching from Rossetti. John Ruskin did; but then, the young man is not a Ruskin.

There is a young girl in the village—an orphan living with a kindly but self-effacing maiden aunt and a petulant, dominating and crafty grandmother. The young man and the young girl often sit together in the woods and read Rossetti and become dissatisfied with life. Again, Rossetti is the criminal; but his criminality is quite as elusive in the second case as it was in the first. At length the young man tells the young girl of his love:

> He put his hand under her chin and lifted her face to his. "Kiss me, won't you, dear?"
>
> And so, Rosemary came to her woman's birthright, in the shelter of a man's arms.

Suddenly into the home of the young man and his mother is precipitated a young married woman who has left an indifferent husband to seek advice from the young man's mother. She has not very pronounced or convincing city ways, but she has the gifts of dress and of epigram. She also reads Rossetti, and, like the others, has fallen under his alleged gospel of discontent. Unlike the others, however, she knows exactly what she wants:

> I want love. I want someone to care for me—to be proud of me for what I am and the little things I can do! If I painted a hideous dog on a helpless china plate, I'd want someone to think it was pretty.

Figuratively speaking, the young man is quite ready to call pretty the hideous dog, painted on the helpless china plate. Consequently he neglects the young girl with her maiden aunt and wicked grandmother, and the criminality of Rossetti is complete.

The young girl once dreamed a dream in which she learned that love was an eternal sacrifice of giving, not of recompense, not of receiving. The young man and the young woman do not have dreams, but they pass sleepless nights and surprise each other the next morning by imparting what they had been thinking about. The young man succeeds in breaking with the young girl more easily than he had expected. It remains only for the young woman to break with her husband. So she writes to him, asking him to set her free. But when, in responce, he admits his former indifference but asserts his undying love and asks for another chance, she gives it to him.

After many months the young man and the young woman exchange letters. Both breathe unchanging adoration and both expound the new doctrine of Platonism built upon, or, rather, outgrowing from the afore-mentioned "affinity" and "soul-mating" material. The woman's letter advises the young man to do something for the young girl who lives with the maiden aunt and the wicked grandmother. The young man does the best he can by marrying her; and between them the vineyard is a success.

Thus does conventionality finally triumph over Rossetti. Everybody is satisfied: the young girl and the indifferent husband, because they hold with the firm hand of law, religion and conventionality what they never expected to possess; and the young man and the young woman, because they can now freely indulge in their new Platonism, each sublime in the belief that they deprive their legal mates of nothing.

But let us revert to what we said about the futility of attempting to establish the criterion of certain success. We cannot accept the characterizations of Miss Reed's admirers. It is equally true that they will find themselves unable to accept our own. To be sure, "Master of the Vineyard" contains an idea—a big idea, if we view it objectively. But the bigness of this idea is developed neither logically nor naturally. Sentimentalism runs riot through a maze of inconsistencies only occasionally illuminated by platitudinous axioms so dear to simple, conventional natures. But all this is very well managed by an author who understands her public and knows exactly what that public wants. Besides, the book moves with a proper appreciation of suspense from one dramatic episode to another and in a style that is unequalled for the object in view. There is no moralizing, and very little "fine" writing.

In a word, "Master of the Vineyard" is a romance of conventionality, commonplaceness, and triviality which to thousands of readers will present the illusion of a literary masterpiece—a masterpiece of plot, character-drawing, and dialogue which completely responds to their own heart-throbs and mental cravings. Still, it is an illusion. The only real thing about it is the author's consummate knowledge of human nature, not, alas, as revealed in her characters, but as demonstrated by the incredible number of her readers.

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*MASTER OF THE VINEYARD. By Myrtle Reed, author of "Old Rose and Silver," etc. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

"THE HUSBAND'S STORY"

A Portrait of an American Wife That Will Not Make Friends for the Artist

IF Mr. David Graham Phillips had wanted to deal a square, open-handed slap in the face to that current belief in the superiority of the American woman to all other kinds of women, it is quite conceivable that he would have written just the sort of novel he has produced in "The Husband's Story." (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.) But it is not likely that he had any such intentions in even his secret heart or his sub-conscious mind. The novel-reading public in this country is always too ready to ascribe to an author the crusading purpose, and to read his own opinions into those of his characters. As a seasoned novelist, Mr. Phillips must already have had ample experience of this attitude, and therefore it is necessary to admire his courage in the putting forth of such a book. It is amusing to think of the storm of protest and indignation which will beat upon him from all quarters, because of what will probably be called his "malicious attack" upon American womanhood.

What Mr. Phillips really meant to do, was, doubtless, to present an artistically truthful picture of how the whole business—marriage, home, family life as affected by these things—would seem to a man who had drawn the most deplorable, although the fairest seeming, sort of blank in the matrimonial lottery. He has made that picture brilliant enough, in all conscience. There is no mistaking Godfrey Loring's feelings in any of these matters. But, as Mr. Phillips has indulged his preference for a whitewash brush over a camel's-hair implement, and, as usual, has reveled in pure color, the result is a bit startling. One cannot help wishing that a novelist so capable in many ways could see that he overdoes his good things, and that his heavy strokes, thick paint, and glaring colors, while they may give to some the impression of strength and truth, are yet neither so true nor so convincing as would be more light and shade, finer tones, and a gentler touch.

"The Husband's Story" is written in the first person and purports to be a manuscript, edited by the author, in which a captain of affairs, a leader in finance, had told the narrative of his married life. Both he and his wife had sprung from the humblest of beginnings in a New Jersey town and, as he rises in the railway office where he is employed, until he becomes president of the company and branches out into other interests and becomes enormously rich, the tale concerns itself almost entirely with his wife and family and the effect upon her and their home of his expanding fortunes. The wife, Edna, is beautiful, shrewd, ambitious, clever, and as she marches triumphantly from a flat in Passaic to a house in Brooklyn, a mansion near Fifth Avenue, and thence upon a conquering experience in England, France and Italy, she seems to be outwardly the very picture of the intelligence, adaptability, charm, capacity, that we all like to believe characteristic of the typical American woman. But—and here is why the storm will beat upon Mr. Phillips' head—she is the hollowest of shams. To the feminine sex is permitted but one virtue, and Edna is a "good" woman. But she leads her husband such a life as causes him to become bitter, cynical, jibing, about all American women, who, he affects to believe, are mostly all patterned after the same model. There is no genuineness, no sincerity, no real capacity, in any of them. They are all social climbers, all daft to better their social position, grossly ignorant of the things they ought to know, selfish, spendthrift, impossible to make companions of, conceited, snobbish, artificial—but it would be necessary to read the book to find out all the bitter and biting things that Godfrey Loring believes about the American woman. There is scarcely a page in which he has not expressed some part of his many-sided uncomplimentary opinion of her.

If Mr. Phillips still takes an interest in press notices, he will not lack entertainment during the next month or two.

"THE ENGLISH HOME"

TWO English architects, Banister F. Fletcher and H. Phillips Fletcher, have written a book of advice for their fellow-countrymen who contemplate housebuilding, "The English Home" (Charles Scribner's Sons, $4), which invites comparison with the way in which the same subject is handled by the book-writing architect of this country. It is a bulky volume of nearly 400 pages, the greater part devoted to the basic questions the homebuilder ought to consider. Site, plan, exterior and interior as wholes and in detail, drainage, ventilation, water supply and fittings, sanitation, heating, lighting, etc., are discussed with a thoroughness which one would be hard pressed to find in American books of similar character. A hundred pages are filled with views, plans, and brief descriptions of actual homes. The opening chapter gives a rapid review of the development of the English home. An introduction by the Duke of Argyll explains the plan and purpose of the book.

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"THE LIFE OF MARY LYON"

A Worthy Biography of the Pioneer Educator Who Founded Mount Holyoke Female Seminary

THE vigor and quality of Mary Lyon's life are very well indicated by a remark of hers quoted by her biographer*: "The wear and tear of what I cannot do is a great deal more than the wear and tear of what I can do." What she did do was remarkable, and it involved an amount of physical and mental labor positively amazing. She was capable of working with incredible energy for weeks at a stretch, taking hardly more than two or at most three hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. After such bouts, says one of her early biographers, she would "sink at will into semi-stupor for one, or even two or three days, rousing but seldom and taking little food." These hibernations completely refreshed her, and once more she was ready for any call that might come, any effort that might be required.

Mary Lyon was born over one hundred and ten years ago, in a little farmhouse perched among the hills of Western Massachusetts, whose site is yet shown to the pilgrim. Her people were of pioneer stock and tried mettle, poor as to money, rich as to life. Her childhood, though hard-working, was free and wild, passed in the open air, in the high company of the hills and amid people who faced the verities of life, who made the materials of living out of the land on which they dwelt, whose reading was the Bible, and whose emotions, if narrow, were deep and intense.

Here she spun and wove, cooked and washed, tended the house and the livestock with her brother and sisters, under the widowed mother whom she adored. Here by evening she raced up the hillside to watch the sun setting over the western mountains, and was out of bed with the jocund dawn itself. Here she learned the value of simple pleasures, and the lesson lasted all her life. And here she began to study, toddling a mile or more to school on baby feet, doing everything with the passion and gayety that marked the whole of her existence.

Her nature was generous, and she knew no other use for life than spending it for others. She was a woman devoted to women and their advancement, but none the less she never fell into the stupid error of despising or disparaging men. She taught her girls, in fact, that "it is the mark of a weak mind to be continually comparing the sexes and disputing and making out the female sex as something great and superior." But it was for women she strove, and in the founding of Mount Holyoke she accomplished an immense work, a pioneer work, a guide-post and blazed trail into the world of work and knowledge that has long since become a mighty highway crowded with women of all classes. The founding of this school for girls marked a new era in the history of woman; it was an assertion of her right to a brain legitimately trained, to the opportunity for an education that should fit her for the real world, not the hodge podge of sentimental "accomplishments" which until then had gone by the name. To quote again:

"Mary Lyon was inclined to say little about power and less about 'Woman,' but with all her soul she believed in women, and in the necessity for their education. Educated women, she declared, 'exert a power over society which cannot be exerted by mere goodness without intellectual strength.' She believed, in fact, in the common humanity of the race and its need for careful training and cultivation, for a fitting provision for the demands of the mind whatsoever the sex of the seeker after knowledge.

"There was something positively sublime in the way she worked to achieve her ends, and in the success which finally came to her. It has been said that he who works for others has God for partner, and certainly God seems to have been with Mary Lyon. She carried all her points against a general apathy harder to combat than actual hostility, of which there was also plenty. She made people subscribe money and good will to her cause where they had begun with nothing more valuable than doubt or contumely. She set the fires of her own enthusiasm blazing in hearts that had been cold to anything save personal advantage until she touched them. And all this she accomplished, this new ideal, this building in stone and brick, this association of teachers and pupils in real work, this awakening of responsibility toward the young woman of the day, by the simple but enormous power of an utter and unselfish devotion to a cause she believed in and for whose sake she would have laid down her life.

"Nothing was too small to engage her attention, yet whatever she touched gained a certain bigness, were it no other than the question of early rising, manners, dress, economy. She was always ready to laugh, yet she had her passions of tears when things went wrong, for she was very human. There was not a grain of hypocrisy in her makeup, and in a time when people were in theological irons she could say: 'A great mistake is made by good people in supposing religion counter to principles of nature. * * * God wants you to be happy; He made you to be happy; * * * you have no right to give up your happiness because you are willing to do so.'"

That was one of her strongest points—her sanity. And, busiest of women though she was, she always had time. No one could come to her for advice or consolation, even for good cheer and jollity, and not find a welcome, find what looked like leisure. To give was the most natural act of her life, and she died in the year 1849, at the age of fifty-two, exhausted by the labors of her life, but still inextinguishably young, enthusiastic and hard at work.

Though she exploited her own body, she never overlooked the importance of good health and taught her students hygiene as eagerly as anything else. "We have no more right to misuse the body than to take a neighbor's property," she said; and later on: "The present race of females is very feeble; we must try to have the next generation stronger and healthier."

The testimony of those who knew Mary Lyon is to the effect that she never had a picture taken that did her any justice, for it was the vivacity, light and spirit of her countenance that were its charm, not the features. Be that as it may, the frontispiece to the present Life shows a face remarkably attractive, with a peculiarly individual, sparkling, almost mischievous expression, and a character firm yet gentle. She was beloved by her pupils and her friends, and she seems always to have found the essentials in every one with whom she came in contact. She brought out the best in others, and many a timid girl found in her a comrade as well as a teacher. "She was the first person who made me feel there was a hope of correcting my faults," is the witness of many. Surely a great gift, perhaps among the greatest. And even if Mary Lyon had never succeeded in building Mount Holyoke, never started the ball of woman's mental development rolling, her life would still have been well worth the trouble of writing and the pleasure of reading.

Her biographer has done her work well. Her heroine is shown to us with sympathy and understanding. There is nothing dry or formal about it, any more than there was about Miss Lyon! It is the story of a schoolmistress; but it is full of the juice of life and as warm and kindly as the sunlight.

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*THE LIFE OF MARY LYON: 1797-1849. By Beth Bradford Gilchrist. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

GOOD MEN AND TRUE

A BREEZY and exciting story of the Mexican border is told by Eugene Manlove Rhodes in "Good Men and True" (Henry Holt & Co., $1). It is the story of a courageous and resourceful man's fight for freedom with a villain who holds him in captivity, and is full of picturesque incidents and dramatic situations. It also has the merit of being humorous.

"THE AWAKENING OF SPRING"

A Tragedy of Childhood by the German Playwright, Frank Wedekind

FRANK WEDEKIND'S name is not familiar to this side of the world, albeit in Germany and on the Continent generally he numbers both his friends and foes by battalions. He belongs to the modern realists, and chooses for his topics those phases of life and experience which by many are considered taboo; but none may question the sincerity and truth-loving quality that underlie his probing of evil and unhappy things.

The present play—"The Awakening of Spring," translated from the German by Francis J. Ziegler (Philadelphia: Brown Bros., $1.25),—is a grim and ugly tragedy whose victims are a half-dozen young people scarcely more than children. It is their ignorance of the facts of life which brings calamity upon them, with their estrangement from the older generation, the fathers and mothers and teachers who treat them rather as enemies than as children and friends, and who give them, for the truth they seek after, a lot of fairy-tales and cut-and-dried theories. There is a stern indictment of German educational methods, with its ghastly strain on the growing youths. A saturnine humor gleams through the scenes with the professors and hangs about the final scene in the graveyard, where the young hero, escaped from the House of Correction, where he had been sent as a moral degenerate, is accosted by the ghost of his chum, who has committed suicide because he failed in his examination, and by a masked man who appears to symbolize life.

The dialogue is extraordinarily fresh and actual, and the short, varying glimpses that place the characters and the situation before you are vivid as life itself. The young girl, who dies as a result of her ignorance, is a most lovable little creature, while it is the very fineness and intelligence of the boy who is her ruin, and of his friends, that brings about their several catastrophes. That the picture is unnecessarily dark and the outlook closed in by an iron hopelessness is true, and true, too, that the same conditions do not precisely obtain in America. Yet the book is not one to be read lightly nor lightly to be set aside. It has a message that may well be learned here as elsewhere, and it witnesses to a high purpose in its author and to a brave spirit.

The translator has written an introduction to the play in which he gives a résumé of other works by Wedekind and an estimate of his talent.

TRAVELS OF A PHOTOGRAPHER

A LARGE number of remarkably fine illustrations, some full-page, some half-page, and others of smaller size, embellish W. I. Lincoln Adams's "Photographing in Old England" (Baker & Taylor Co., $2.50). Mr. Adams, who is the editor of The Photographic Times, wrote the nine chapters which chronicle his journey as letters to his paper. They now make a handsome quarto, in which the photographs are reproduced with beautiful effect. The letter-press deals with Shakespeare's country, the land of the Doones, the Thames, the lake country, Clovelly and other English cathedrals and of some trips in Wales and Scotland. They are mainly devoted to straightforward description, but the seeing eye was that of an individual and not a tourist.

"WESTOVER OF WANALAH"

WHEN George Cary Eggleston tells "a story of love and life in old Virginia" he is sure of a wide hearing. "Westover of Wanalah" (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., $1.50) is such a story, told in his best vein. It deals with ante-bellum conditions, social and political; with a hero true to the Southern type of a gentleman, and a charming heroine, entirely worthy of him, and with various characters true to well-established traditions. "Judy Peters," a female political boss, is a departure from the usual, a racy character who has appeared in a previous story. The directness and simplicity of Mr. Eggleston's style are suited to his subject. The old South was not complex in its emotions. A young man had his fling—a brief one—made love with ardor, married early, and settled down to "live happily ever after," with no thought of that other woman, nowadays fatally pervasive in both fact and fiction. Mr. Eggleston reproduces with truth and vividness the society of which he writes. Those who have enjoyed his former tales will welcome "Westover of Wanalah," which ranks with his best work.

MARRIAGE AND HAPPINESS

THERE are in these United States over eighty millions of people, mostly married, and mostly all of these are doubtless in more or less need, though they would never admit it, of instruction and guidance in how to get the most satisfaction and happiness out of their journey through married life. Those who are willing to be advised and instructed in that delicate matter will find in William George Jordan's new book, "Little Problems of Married Life" (Fleming H. Revell Co., $1), much wise and practical suggestion and admonishment. "The Baedeker to Matrimony," the book's subtitle, indicates just the sort of guide for a traveler through an unfamiliar land that he has endeavored to make of the volume. His point of view is that happiness in marriage is not the result of chance but is a piece of success, of good fortune, to be earned only by the separate and the united efforts of the conjugal partners, just as one wins success in any other department of activity. The advice he gives on the various "problems," that are the usual phenomena of the married state is all marked by wisdom, good sense, genial humor, and a sympathetic understanding of human nature.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON is following up the lines of his "Eighteenth-Century Vignettes" in his new volume called "Old Kensington Palace," in which he deals with French and English personalities of the Georgian period.

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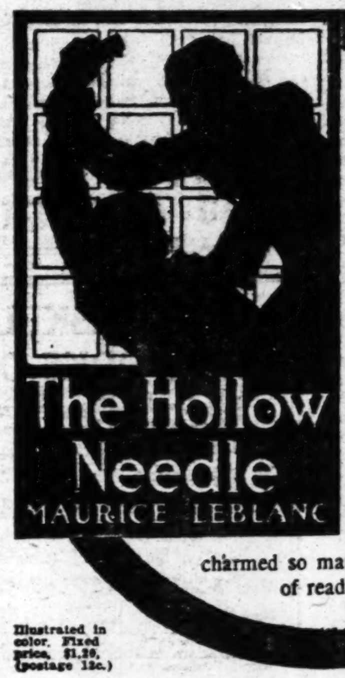

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WAS LINCOLN AN INFIDEL?

A Little Book That Asks the Question, But Answers It With a Hearty Negative

By H. C. JUDSON

WAS Abraham Lincoln an infidel? This question shows one of the peculiarities of our language. Every one knows that no one was more faithful in all his ways than Lincoln. Was he ever an infidel in the sense in which we use the word? Was he even a doubter?

Probably no human soul who is sincere, who lies neither to his fellows nor to himself, escapes the harrowing of doubt. Many of the greater, even among the Christian mystics, did not live at all times in the sunlight of faith. Several of Lincoln's biographers have written under the impression that he was atheistical, and certainly a few sincere men got that impression from him. Henry Villard, in his Memoirs, recounts an interesting conversation that he had with Lincoln at the time of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. They were waiting together at a small way-station where there was no shelter. It began to rain, and they climbed into an empty freight car. Lincoln asked Villard whether it were true that most educated Germans were infidels. Villard could not answer positively, but said that he inferred it from the fact that so few attended church services. Lincoln remarked that he did not wonder at that, and said that he was no churchgoer himself. He then asked Villard about his own beliefs. When two of Lincoln's biographers, Lamon and Herndon, wrote that he was atheistical, Villard felt justified, he says, in his supposition that Lincoln, though he did not commit himself, had tacitly agreed with him in not accepting the orthodox views of God and immortality. But these biographers were mistaken. As for not going to church, William Blake also did not—Blake who saw God everywhere, who never saw the sun rise but he heard the choir of the heavenly host singing "Holy, Holy, Holy," who wrote,

> If the sun or moon should doubt,
> They'd immediately go out.

No faith in God is worth utterance, to hearers at least, that is not, what Bancroft said Washington's was—experimental; so this doubting phase of Lincoln's early life, when contrasted with his religious views later, gives us the brightest picture. It shows the sterling, childlike sincerity of the man; his heart was like King David's. Later in his life, when his soul passed through the valley of shadows, when he needed help that the world with all its willingness could not give, he turned to Heaven. If there he had not received an immediate and emphatic response, he never could have grown more religious as he grew older. Lincoln was not the man to cling to empty formulas.

Carl Theodore Wettstein has compiled and arranged in a little book* the religious words of Abraham Lincoln found in newspapers, magazines or biographies of Lincoln before, during and after the Civil War. To these he has added a few opinions of Lincoln's religious character by such men as I. N. Arnold, Dr. J. G. Holland, &c. The volume is illustrated with many pictures taken at different periods of the President's life. The first clipping that he put aside was the report of Lincoln's farewell address to the citizens of Springfield. It is easy to see how, when these sublime words were printed, the compiler of the book was moved to clip them and put them by. He says: "I felt as though other words of Lincoln would follow." Lincoln, in that Springfield address, said:

> A duty devolves upon me which is greater, perhaps, than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support; and I hope you, my friends, will pray that I may receive that Divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain.

Mr. Wettstein had an enviable pleasure in feeling at that time the simple grandeur of these words. One has read that, at first, the quality of Lincoln's eloquence was not generally appreciated. When the soul speaks with the truest sincerity, it is usually unconscious of all but the truth; it is not excited itself, it does not excite: it strengthens. In after years men recognize results in themselves, and say: "This man's words gave us strength; they were great." The man who, by art, is able to choose burning images to express the half-conscious desires of those whom he addresses, can electrify and stir a convention or assembly, he can rock his hearers "as the winds rock the ravens." But the very emotions he excites give his audience fixed ideas. He doesn't help them to think; he doesn't free them; he weakens them. Any one can recognize a powerful emotion. To us, Lincoln's addresses were so simply the truth that it was foreign critics who first fully appreciated his eloquence. One suspects that the first few clippings of this collection were put aside chiefly because they were helpful. The soul needs sincere utterances. It strengthens itself upon them. Later it became evident that, whether Mr. Wettstein or some one else had collected them, here was a treasure that belonged to the race. I know of no other book that makes this one unnecessary or contains all this matter separated and arranged as here, to bring out its rich significance.

The book addresses itself to mankind. Most of these sayings of Lincoln are incidental and absolutely unconscious. Some are very intimate. Few are consciously literary; but all have the highest quality of literature. The compiler has done us a service in collecting them and publishing them together; but one wishes he had chosen a better title. No book was needed to confute the doubt of Lincoln's faith, and the present name gives a wrong impression of the work. Again, it has the appearance of having been made cheaply. None of its illustrations are as good as they should have been, and one or two of the famous portraits look as though they had been reproduced from poor newspaper prints.

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*WAS ABRAHAM LINCOLN AN INFIDEL? The Religious Character of Lincoln as It Appears in the Light of His Spoken and Written Words. A Compilation by Carl Theodore Wettstein. C. M. Clark Co. $1.25.

"START YOUR CHILD RIGHT"

IN THIS little book, entitled "Start Your Child Right" (Fleming H. Revell Co., 75 cts.), Dr. William Lee Howard, speaking from his experience as a physician, tenders advice to parents, teachers, and others charged with the up-bringing of children, providing especially for the early instruction of the young as to the relations of the sexes.

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ANOTHER MASQUERADER

A New Novel from the Pen of Katherine Cecil Thurston

IN her newest novel, Mrs. Thurston has reversed the process which brought her success in fiction some years ago. In the "Masquerader," she welded two people into one. In "Max" (Harper & Bros.) she divides apparently, one person into two. But still, of course, the idea of a masquerader, of the pretense of being some one else, is at the bottom of the book. In the former story the idea had a sort of plausibility, if one did not question it too closely. But in the new one it has no plausibility, or even possibility. In "Max" it is necessary to grant to the author the major premise of her plot, as one of the rights of romance to be accepted without cavil, if one is to read the book. Otherwise the assumption that a young and beautiful woman, in temperament essentially and intensely feminine, could masquerade as a boy in bohemian Paris and become the constant companion of a man whose forty years have been spent in intimate study of the ways of the world, without her sex being guessed, is so impossible that it undermines the reader's patience. So unreal a theme would need to be set in an unreal world. When it is staged in present-day Paris, with realistic descriptions upon almost every page, it becames glaringly incongruous. If Mrs. Thurston were not somewhat lacking in the instinctive artistic sense, she would have felt that incongruity, and would have known it for the grevious thing it is.

But, granting her major premise, she has worked out her story with much cleverness and emotional strength. Her heroine is a complex creature and so well portrayed that she is worthy of the limelight in which she is kept. A Russian girl—a princess, of course—she has the moods, the fire, the strength, the witchery, the vital spark of difference that the women of her nation always possess—in fiction. She stands out from the printed pages a definite, vivid and alluring individuality. The other member of the duet—for the story is almost entirely about these two—a middle-aged Irishman, lacks somewhat in the fibre of reality. The chances of travel throw them together as she is rushing to Paris in her boy's disguise, and they become in that city the closest of comrades. She falls in love with him, as he does with a person whom he supposes to be the boy friend's twin sister. The girl's gallant struggle against her love, for which she despises herself as for a weakness, her jealousy of herself, her anger against her friend because of his love, are emotions sufficiently complex and unusual to make the skill, delicacy and forcefulness with which Mrs. Thurston has handled them worthy of praise. The scene in which the man learns that Max, his boy friend, and Maxine, the supposed twin sister, are the same person, is a strong one and is developed with ingenuity and cleverness.

The book is solely a love story and therefore, if one considers also Mrs. Thurston's directness of method and her lack of the sense of humor, it follows that its scope of interest is narrower than was that of her chief success. For it is necessary to be either quite young, or more richly endowed with emotions than with intellect, or, perhaps, very much in love one's self, not to find a simon-pure love story, undiluted with any other interest, a bit cloying. It is too suggestive of trying to live on chocolate creams.

Mrs. Thurston would save her readers some mental irritation if she would endeavor to break herself of her infatuation for "infinitely" used as a mere intensive. "Infinitely free," "infinitely unhampered," "infinitely young," "infinitely amusing," "infinitely profound" are likely to rouse, when "infinitely" repeated, unchristian feelings even in breasts ordinarily placid.

"AT THE VILLA ROSE"

ONE does not often read a story of crime and its detection so intricate and ingenious as "At the Villa Rose," by A. E. W. Mason. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.) The unravelling of a most complex tissue of circumstance and the total unexpectedness of the dénouement are wonderfully contrived. As the mystery deepens, the reader's interest grows from page to page. His credulity is, however, too severely strained by the second murder, distinctly a false note in the narrative. With the elucidation of the grewsome puzzle, the story rather relaxes its hold; but it is almost inevitable that a tale of deeds of darkness weakens when the author begins to throw light upon them. Then, instead of groping and shuddering, we engage in the interesting but not spellbinding process of putting two and two together. We cannot, therefore, find special fault with Mr. Mason because we follow his story less eagerly after he begins to make clear the details and the perpetrators of a strangely shrouded crime. We are sure to follow it to the end, and with amazed admiration at his fertility of invention and adroitness of method. And when we think all is made plain, we behold a new surprise, fairly taking one's breath away.

Uncommonly good of its kind is "At the Villa Rose." It would be hard to name a book so sure to absorb those tedious hours wherein we find ourselves very much on our own hands. It were ungrateful to demur at the omniscience of the French detective, or at the overwhelming nature of the circumstantial evidence shattered by his skill. Accepting all without protest, and allowing the tale to have its way with him, the reader may be certain of the rare pleasure of wholly losing himself in a book.

Just Published

The IMPOSTOR
By JOHN REED SCOTT

The Author of "The Colonel of the Red Hussars" and other
"SIX BEST-SELLERS"
has never written a more dashing romance than
THE IMPOSTOR
A SPARKLING ADVENTURE-TALE OF OLD ANNAPOLIS
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FOUR VOLUMES OF VERSE

Serious Works by Singers of To-Day and Reprints of Ancient French and English Poems

TWO books of verse of a somewhat more serious trend than the usual run are "The Soul's Inheritance,"* by Mr. Lodge, and "Odes on the Generations of Man," by Mr. Alexander. The former is the last collected work by the author, and was prepared by him for publication shortly before his death. The book has moments of intensity of passion and a lyric beauty of line that make it a subject for real regret that the singer is to sing no more. It is full of promise and by no means empty of performance.

The best of the poems it contains are based on love, the marriage love of man and woman, with its great happiness, its uplifting power, its passion, its divinity. Each poem consists of four parts, a long introductory portion in blank verse, followed by three sonnets that carry on and amplify the idea. This unusual form lends itself admirably to the themes Mr. Lodge has chosen. The first of these—the one that gives the book its title—celebrates the immortal longings and convictions of man. The second is dedicated to the Pilgrims, and was delivered at the annual dinner of the New England Society in 1906. But in the succeeding poems the poet finds his best expression, and moves with greater freedom. We quote herewith one of the sonnets from "Love in Life" as being particularly fine:

I saw her shining garments cling
Around her like a moonlit mist;
Her eyes were clear as amethyrt;
Her hair was like a sea-bird's wing
Dark in the gold of evening;
And in the hushed room's narrow space
The light lay mild across her face:
She seemed as one about to sing. * * *
She sang not—and without a stir
Time passed between us; and the light
Abounded, and the strength of love:
The light, the life, the strength whereof
The truth is nurtured * * * while the night
Darkened and the stars lightened over her. * * *

The second book* is an attempt to transpose the laws governing a musical work into poetry. The author explains his intention in an interesting preface. The poem itself follows in nine divisions marked off into three parts broken by two interludes, preceded and followed by a prelude and a postlude. The work contains several passages of real beauty, but fails to hold the interest continuously. There is too much of a descriptive nature, too much repetition, and the endeavor to produce the intended effect tends to weariness. The theme is the evolution of man both physically and spiritually, and a certain high quality both in the conception and execution makes the book an interesting contribution to modern poetry, even though it falls short of achieving all it aims at. Each ode and other part is marked by such indications of mood and tempo as are used in music, but certainly if the words and metre do not themselves convey these, the little tickets are not going to do so. The following lines, for instance, are marked "andante maestoso":

Of blood and dreams are built the towns of men;
Of bitter blood and lustful dreams of power,
And of men's black endeavors and the tears
Of pallid women weeping through the years.

While these are introduced by the prefix "allegro appassionato":—

Awake! For the white-pillared porches
Of dawn are flung open to day!
And the jubilant voices of morning,
With laughter and boisterous warning,
On, on through the azuring arches,
Summon away.

But the author may surely be left to please himself in such matters, the essential fact being that the book holds much that is both lovely and inspiring.

Two small volumes issued by the Harvard Co-operative Society are particularly refreshing and quaint specimens of early literature in poetic form. The first, "Beatrice," was written in the fourteenth century by a Dutch monk of the Netherlands, and is based on the old legend of the nun who flees her convent for the sake of human love, eventually, after suffering all the experiences of life, to find herself again within the sacred walls. This story has had many forms, the latest being "Sister Beatrice," by Maurice Maeterlinck, which was produced last season at The New Theatre. The old poem here given is marked by the qualities of its time, and by the evident genius of the monk who adapted it. It is distinguished by a high faith, a sweet simplicity and a deep knowledge of the human heart. The translator has approximated as closely as may be to the original both in form and matter, but where one of these has had to be sacrificed, form has been chosen as the less important.

The other legend is that of Sir Orfeo, a mediaeval rendering of the ancient Greek story, where Hades is changed to fairyland and Pluto and his train become the king and queen and little folk of that delectable country.* The spirit and movement of the old form have been retained, but the language has been modified to modern ways, and the poem is a delight, dancing down the page with a lovely grace. There is an interesting introduction supplied by the adapter.

A third relic of old days is a fine reprint of the "Poésies Diverses" of Antoine Furetière* in the original French, retaining the spelling, punctuation and capitalization used by the old lexicographer as they appeared in his own revised edition of 1664. Furetière's quarrel with the Academy of his day threw his works into a long oblivion, from which they were rescued in the latter part of the last century. They are exquisite examples of satire, and they are among the first poems to be written under the influence of the movement toward commonsense and naturalness in literature, anticipating Boileau and Molière by several years. Wit, satire and worldly wisdom, with great charm of execution, characterize the book, which well merits this second resurrection. Miss Bronx has supplied an excellent sketch of the author's life and of the trend of thought and the clash of opinions that marked his epoch.

---

*THE SOUL'S INHERITANCE. By George Cabot Lodge. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

ODES ON THE GENERATIONS OF MAN. By Hartley Burr Alexander. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.

BEATRICE: A Legend of Our Lady. Translated by Harold De Wolf Fuller. Sir Orfeo. Adapted from the Middle English by Edward Eyre Hunt. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Co-operative Society. 50 cts. each.

THE POESIES DIVERSES OF ANTOINE FURETIERE. Edited by Isabelle Bronx, Professor of French in Swarthmore College. Baltimore: J. H. Furst Co.

MISS ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND, whose translation of St. Augustine's "Soliloquies" is announced on another page, is not new to authorship, having already published "George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Studies," and "The Long Run," a novel.

THE POLE AT LAST

(Continued from page 533)

Every detail of the trip, indeed, was carefully mapped out by Commander Peary and embodied in his plan; the date for the start of the expedition, the route to be followed by the ship, the location of the Winter quarters, the date for the sledge march for the Pole, and the route to be followed going and returning, &c. What is remarkable and perhaps unique in the annals of arctic exploration is that the plan was carried out almost to the letter, with but one essential deviation. Commander Peary calls attention to this, and after giving his plan in detail presents the following brief summary of the manner in which the plan was executed:

> As had been planned, the expedition sailed from New York early in July, 1908—July 6, to be exact. It sailed from Sydney July 17, from Etah Aug. 18, and arrived at Cape Sheridan, the winter quarters of the Roosevelt, on Sept. 5, within a quarter of an hour of the same time it had arrived at the same spot three years before. The winter was occupied in hunting, in various side journeys, in making our sledging equipment, and in moving supplies from the Roosevelt along the northern shore of Grant Land to Cape Columbia, which was to be our point of departure from the land on our drive for the Pole itself.
>
> The sledge divisions left the Roosevelt from Feb. 15 to 22, 1909, rendezvoused at Cape Columbia, and on March 1 the expedition left Cape Columbia, heading across the Polar Ocean for the Pole. The eighty-fourth parallel was crossed on March 18, the eighty-sixth on March 23, the Italian record was passed the next day, the eighty-eighth parallel on April 2, the eighty-ninth on April 4, and the North Pole was reached on April 6 at 10 o'clock in the morning. I spent thirty hours at the Pole with Matt Henson, Ootah, the faithful Eskimo who had gone with me in 1906 to 87 degrees 6 minutes, the then "farthest north," and three other Eskimos who had also been with me on previous expeditions. The six of us left the much-desired "ninety north" on April 7 on the return journey and reached land at Cape Columbia again on April 23.

Space forbids the giving of details of this wonderful march to the Pole. For these the reader must go to the book itself, and he will be eminently well repaid. Indeed, the story can scarcely be epitomized, and no one can tell it as Commander Peary has told it. Here, however, is a concise account, in his own words, of what is encountered on such a journey:

> The difficulties and hardships of a journey to the North Pole are too complex to be summed up in a paragraph. But, briefly stated, the worst of them are: the ragged and mountainous ice over which the traveler must journey with his heavily loaded sledges; the often terrific wind, having the impact of a wall of water, which he must march against at times; the open leads already described, which he must cross and recross, somehow; the intense cold, sometimes as low as 60 degrees below zero, through which he must—by fur clothing and constant activity—keep his flesh from freezing; the difficulty of dragging out and back over the ragged and "lead" interrupted trail enough pemmican, biscuit, tea, condensed milk and liquid fuel to keep sufficient strength in his body for traveling. It was so cold much of the time on this last journey that the brandy was frozen solid, the petroleum was white and viscid, and the dogs could hardly be seen for the steam of their breath. The minor discomfort of building every night our narrow and uncomfortable snow houses, and the cold bed platform of that igloo on which we must snatch such hours of rest as the exigencies of our desperate enterprise permitted us, seem hardly worth mentioning in comparison with the difficulties of the main proposition itself.

The story of how the difficulties and dangers were met and overcome is a fascinating one and must bring a thrill of pride to every American. The reader will find, too, some exciting hunting adventures, and will learn much of the peculiar manners and customs and ways of life of the Whale Sound Eskimos—the northernmost people on the face of the earth; moreover, he will gain some idea of the lure of the north, of the weird charm of the arctic region, though perhaps "only those who brave its dangers comprehend its mystery." The "arctic fever" evidently strikes deep, and it seems to take a great deal of ice to allay it.

When Commander Peary at last was in sight of the goal of his ambition, at 89° 57' north latitude, he describes himself as too tired to take the last few steps. "The accumulated weariness of all those days and nights of forced marches and insufficient sleep, constant peril and anxiety, seemed to roll across me all at once. I was actually too exhausted to realize at the moment that my life's purpose had been achieved." He slept, and on awakening wrote these words in his diary: "The Pole at last. The prize of three centuries. My dream and goal for twenty years. Mine at last! I cannot bring myself to realize it. It seems all so simple and commonplace."

Refreshed by sleep, he pushed on for an estimated distance of ten miles, accompanied by two Eskimos, and a double team of dogs drawing a light sled carrying only the instruments, a tin of pemmican, and one or two skins. A series of observations was taken which indicated a position beyond the Pole. Marches and countermarches were made in various directions, and observations taken until the Commander felt assured that he had passed over or very near the point where north and south and east and west blend into one. Five flags were planted at the top of the earth, and a bottle containing records was deposited between the ice blocks of a pressure ridge. Commander Peary was accompanied to the Pole by Matthew Henson and four Eskimos. Capt. Robert Bartlett, in command of the last supporting party, had turned backward in the vicinity of the eighty-eighth parallel.

The book is a record of worldwide importance, and will be read with keen interest not only by the present generation, but as long as the love of adventure and the thirst for knowledge animate the human heart.

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UPPER EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES

An Invaluable Guide to the Nile Region from Abydos to the Second Cataract

By CHARLES R. GILLETT

SERIOUS travelers in Egypt would do well to possess themselves of this work,* by Arthur E. P. Weigall, who holds an important post in the Egyptian Department of Antiquities. Those who go no further than Cairo and Sakkarah, the ancient Memphis, will get no assistance from it, as its descriptions begin with Abydos and concern only the places to the south as far as the beginning of the Sudan. But within its limits the book is without a peer, its only rival being the compilation made by Prof. Steindorf, the successor of Prof. George Ebers of the University of Leipzig, made for the Baedeker series of red-covered guides. The descriptions in the latter are necessarily condensed on account of the limits imposed upon a book that can be carried readily in one's pocket. Mr. Weigall has made a book of nearly 600 closely printed pages, into which he has packed descriptions of a multitude of places where excavations have been made. The type is small but clear, and the book is not bulky. As the descriptions were written on the spot in each case, they are entirely reliable; and as the writer is an expert in his department, they are not only accurate, but filled with just the things that the traveler and student want to know.

It is a matter of interest, by the way, that Mr. Weigall has dedicated his book to an American, Dr. James H. Breasted, Professor of Egyptology and Oriental History in the University of Chicago, whose "History," in its two forms, and "Ancient Records of Egypt," in five octavo volumes, are recognized authorities on the subject.

The volume is detailed in its descriptions, and if one were to criticise it, the criticism would apply to this feature more than any other, unless it were the absence of other illustrations than the sixty-nine plans of tombs and temples—in themselves most welcome. Scattered throughout are many items of interest relating to the history of Egyptian art and customs. One of these is indicated in connection with the tombs of the Kings near the site of ancient Thebes, in the hills opposite the modern Luxor. Apparently the early practice of the Egyptians was to bury with the dead a mortuary ritual written on papyrus. Such a writing would contain records of the possessions of the King, and accounts of his deeds of valor and glory. It had been the custom in the earlier dynasties, in the case of nobles, to illustrate their lives and possessions on the walls of their tombs, and from these pictured walls we have derived a considerable part of what we know of the life and doings of the early inhabitants of the Nile Valley. Usually these texts were inscribed in the funerary chapels of the kings, not in their tombs. But under the eighteenth dynasty the custom seems to have changed, and the tombs themselves, which were excavated at great length and depth in the hidden and remote valley west of Thebes, became the place of record. They appear to have been written originally on papyrus and buried with the dead. The walls of the tombs were of drab color, to resemble the color and texture of papyrus, and the characters of the inscription were traced in more or less close imitation of the so-called hieratic writing usual in the case of papyrus. In the papyri there were vignettes of the gods drawn by the scribes in rough outline, and on these tomb walls the same custom was followed, the figures being sketched and set off with touches of color here and there. This survival of the ancient practice illustrates the conservatism of the Egyptians, which is noticeable in many other fields. Later in the same dynasty a difference in the fashion is evident, for both vignettes and writing become more elaborate and are more carefully executed. A further development is seen in some of the later tombs, in which the characters are finely carved in low relief and colored. All recollection of the original style of decoration in imitation of papyrus is lost, and from the close of this dynasty on, elaborate carving was the fashion. Temples and tombs were adorned alike.

A place which the ordinary traveler does not see on the way up the Nile is Gebel Silsileh, the Hills of the Chain. Here a dyke of sandstone is found which once barred the river and caused it to run far to the east of its present channel. At some unknown time the river broke through the obstruction and flowed swiftly through a cleft in the rock. Near this place, as also near all other so-called cataracts, the Egyptians erected temples to various deities. But the main interest in the place is in the quarrying operations carried on for long periods. The beautiful columns of the temple of Luxor came from this place. Until the eighteenth dynasty granite and limestone had been used in the construction of the buildings of Egypt, but now sandstone came into use and was extensively employed. We are told that the quarries of Silsileh have not their like anywhere, either for size or for the care exercised in cutting the stone. Explosives were of course unknown, and the methods used by moderns have been characterized in comparison as the work of savages. The only modern method which is at all similar is our way of quarrying marble, where the blocks must be cut with a saw. At Silsileh the stone has been sliced off from the hillside, somewhat as clay is sliced from the banks of the Hudson River for the making of bricks.

Another instance of careful quarrying is that of the granite found southeast of Assuan, near the First Cataract. Hence came the great obelisks, to adorn the fronts of various temples. One of them, a hundred feet in height, still stands in the temple of Karnak. An inscription on its base tells that it was cut, shaped, inscribed, and erected in the amazingly short time of seven months. At the same quarries in the desert obelisks may still be seen which were left unfinished. The method of their cutting is interesting, and the author describes it in detail.

As the title indicates, Mr. Weigall's descriptions cover the region from Abydos to the Second Cataract of the Nile. Besides Abydos we see the ruins of Denderah, Thebes, Luxor, Karnak, Deir el-Bahari, the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, Medinet Habu, the Ramesseum, Esneh, Edfu, Kom Ombo, Assuan and Philae, various sites in the upper reaches of the Nile, and finally, to crown all, the wonderful rock-hewn temple of Abu Simbel. At all these points the excursion steamers make stops for inspection. Still other places are described, which the ordinary tourist does not have time to visit. The book is so complete that it must take a permanent place in the literature of the subject, being quite indispensable to the tourist.

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*A GUIDE TO THE ANTIQUITIES OF UPPER EGYPT FROM ABYDOS TO THE SUDAN FRONTIER. By Arthur E. P. Weigall, [illegible] of Antiquities, Egyptian Government. With 69 maps and plans. The Macmillan Co. [illegible]

"THREE NORMANDY INNS"

IT is eighteen years since Anna Bowman Dodd's "In and Out of Three Normandy Inns" was first published, but time has not staled the interest and the charm with which her graceful, vivacious pen pictured the scenes of Norman life as she saw them in her leisurely journey from Villerville to Dives, on to Caen and Coutances, and thence to Mont St. Michel. In its new revised edition (Little, Brown & Co., $2.50) it is still as fascinating as when it first appeared, while its attractiveness has been enhanced by the addition of a number of views of Norman scenes from photographs by Robert Demachy. There are several illustrations also by C. E. Rinehart.

CAPITAL AND LABOR

Ex-President Eliot on the Future of Trade-Unionism and Capitalism in a Democracy

MUCH good would result if it were possible to sentence captains of industry and walking delegates to read Dr. Eliot's "Future of Trade-Unionism and Capitalism in a Democracy" in the spirit in which it is written. Nothing could be more detached and calmly reasonable than the attitude assumed by the former President of Harvard University toward those warring classes in this country which used to boast that there were no classes among its citizens. That this happy state has disappeared, or at least is disappearing, is one of the chief things for which trade-unionism is held responsible by Dr. Eliot. Doubtless the unions regard themselves as essentially democratic because they aim at equality. But equality is not a natural condition. Inequality in strength, talents and therefore in possessions is the law of nature. The unions aim at equalities of reward by methods which penalize their ablest members, and cruelly refuse the opportunities of livelihood to all but their own members. This is essentially immoral, and contrary to good citizenship. There are in this weighty little book many plain words from a friend of labor. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.)

Nor is the Doctor less plainspoken toward the shortcomings of capital. Democracy requires capitalism to abandon its autocratic and feudalistic ideals. Democracy is likely to insist upon even further regulation of capital than that which already is complied with so reluctantly. In particular, all savor of monopoly must be removed from aggregations of capital. They are as lawful as aggregations of labor, but both alike must submit to control by a higher power. Corporations must see that they have educational and even ethical and charitable relations toward their dependents. The whole body of citizens have a right to complete information about all the acts and intentions of the Frankensteins which it has created. There is a relation between profits and wages which must be regulated by publicity and public control if necessary. The attitude toward capital will not be niggardly, but capital in its own interest will appreciate that much is expected from those to whom existing institutions give much. "Democratic society will expect that great fortunes, which have been made under the protection of public law out of natural public resources and the needs and habits of the total population, shall be unselfishly used in part for the promotion of public interests." The book closes with the expression of confidence of fulfillment of these high ideals for both classes. The thoughts, if grasped, would do much to effectuate these counsels of perfection toward which some progress is already making, and not less by capitalists than by laborers.

GEN. HOMER LEA has come in for much praise in England. His "Valor of Ignorance," to which attention was drawn by Lord Roberts and others, is quoted on every hand. And, in speaking of the part the airship will play in future warfare, a London periodical has pointed out that Gen. Lea "seems clearly to establish his propositions" as to the groundlessness of "the airship menace."

HARPERS BOOKS

Max

By Katherine Cecil Thurston

There are some stories one can't tell about—it wouldn't be fair. "Max" is like that—the plot is so new, so fresh, so untouched, and the mystery of it has such alluring charm that one feels like an eavesdropper in even hinting at the strange and delightful vistas the unfolding of the story brings. There is, however, one thing it seems right to tell—the story is a tale of an unusual personality, just as "The Masquerader" was. You remember how "The Masquerader" held you, the varied delight of it all? Well, "Max" is like that, only more so. It is a unique love story, for the heroine is also the hero.

Pan's Mountain

By Amelie Rives

A story of the heights and depths of human feeling. An English poet and a girl wholly pagan—a worshipper of Pan and of the other woodland deities—live out to an unforgettable ending their great drama of love amid the beautiful Italian Lakes. The girl is the incarnation of life and joy, of love and sorrow. Only the author of "The Quick or the Dead?" could have written this story, and it is in every way worthy of her.

Cumner's Son

By Sir Gilbert Parker

This new book by Gilbert Parker is a collection of short stories mostly set in the islands of the South Sea under British dominion. They have the indescribable atmosphere of a tropic land and the broad spirit of humanity that is born whenever the savage and the civilized are found living their lives side by side. Many of them are love stories, with the unusual motives and setting of the tropics, and all are characteristic Parker stories.

The Heritage of the Desert

By Zane Grey

Here is a new writer who is not afraid to say things in his own way—and the things are all well worth saying. He gives us our West of a few years ago in a new setting and from a new point of view—but over all is the thrill of the perfect story teller. Here is the tale of the taming of that wonderful horse Silvermane, and all through it runs the wonder of a strong man's love for a strong woman—all under the purple sky of the Desert. A story of wide spaces, to remember all of one's days.

Other Main Travelled Roads

By Hamlin Garland

Many readers and many critics say that Hamlin Garland never wrote anything better than "Main-Travelled-Roads," to which book "Other Main Travelled Roads" is designed as a companion volume. This is not a collection of new stories, but a grouping together of those stories, several not before published, which were written at the same time and under the same impulse. These stories did more than anything else to make Hamlin Garland the prime literary historian of America's disappearing prairie West.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE HARPER'S BAZAR HARPER'S WEEKLY

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The New York Times

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1, 1910

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RACE DISTINCTIONS

MR. GILBERT THOMAS STEPHENSON, LL. B., of Pendleton, N. C., is too modest by half in the title of his little volume, "Race Distinctions in American Law." (D. Appleton & Co.) He has not only made a very clear and succinct summary of the various kinds and degrees of race distinction which are permitted or required by Federal or by State enactment in our country, but he has, in a simple, practical and interesting manner, shown the relation of these race distinctions—which may be regarded as largely unavoidable—to race discriminations which are both mischievous to all involved and substantially avoidable. He discusses the questions thus raised in an admirable spirit of fairness and right feeling and with a good sense that is at once engaging and convincing. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that he has provided a handbook of information and of reasoning which is almost indispensable to one wishing to deal candidly with the race questions of the United States. Such a contribution to a discussion liable to become bitter and at best complicated, is the more noteworthy as coming from a Southern State.

Race distinctions, according to Mr. Stephenson, are a product, not necessarily of a feeling of race superiority or of animosity toward a race considered lower, but of what he calls race consciousness. It is not a very precise designation, but it is intelligible. Race consciousness is the resultant of many forces. It is apt to be strongest in the stronger races, that is in those which for any long period and in any considerable area dominate, and it tends to become stronger still when an alien or distinct race bids fair to dispute domination. In the United States it has found expression among the whites with regard to negroes, to Orientals, to Indians, and in custom though not in law, to Jews, though it is most important, of course, with regard to the negroes. In this direction the manifestations of race consciousness, though most conspicuous in the Southern States, are not, either in law or in custom and action, confined to that section. A most interesting feature of Mr. Stephenson's little treatise is a compact statement and description of these manifestations in all parts of the country. On the face of it, this account of the distinctions between the treatment accorded to one class of citizens and that accorded to the rest is not pleasant reading. No one, we think, with a strong sense of equity, with real respect for the fundamental doctrines of American government and with a fairly humane heart, can master it, and grasp its full significance, without a feeling of mingled indignation and shame.

As Mr. Stephenson makes very clear, however, it is not the distinctions allowed or prescribed by law, but the discriminations actually inflicted that are chiefly to be condemned. There would be little cause for actual resentment, for instance, as to conveyances and schools, if the separate provision were substantially the same for each race. Thus, as to schools, the separate negro schools would be no great injustice if they served the needs of the pupils as well in all essentials as the needs of the pupils of white schools are served. And even in the matter of suffrage, the distinctions actually existing are due to the mode of enforcing the law. If the enforcement were fair and honorable, no injustice would be done and the best leaders of the negro race would not condemn the conditions that exclude, at present, the mass of their people. It is for the spirit of justice, honesty and fair play in the application of actual and inevitable distinctions that Mr. Stephenson pleads. He makes no prediction as to the ultimate result, but he insists, and rightly, that here, and here only, is the common ground on which right feeling men can meet in order to make the best of a most complex and difficult situation. The best will be none too good. The process of reducing injustice, oppression and cruelty will be a slow and hard one and in the end it may fail. But in this direction lies what hope there is, and plain, high duty points the way.

CHRISTIANITY EXPOUNDED

CARDINAL items in the Christian faith are discussed by eminent clergymen in a group of books just published by the Fleming H. Revell Co. ($1), all of which deserve attention from the religious public. The most striking is "The Gospel of the Hereafter" ($1), by the Rev. Dr. J. Paterson-Smyth of Montreal, formerly a professor in the University of Dublin. The author undertakes to show just what the Bible has to say about heaven and hell and, writing with frankness, he upsets a good many cherished notions about the next world.

Of a more conventional sort is C. N. Broadhurst's "Wireless Messages" ($1), in which the author sets forth his views as to the efficacy of prayer and the possibilities that lie in it, his conviction being that God often responds to petitions addressed to him.

Two of the books contain lectures delivered at Vanderbilt University by the Rev. Dr. Charles McTyeire Bishop and Bishop William Fraser McDowell. Dr. Bishop's lectures, delivered last year, are described by him as "Studies in the ethical leadership of the Son of God," and they are grouped in a volume entitled "Jesus the Worker" ($1.25). Bishop McDowell calls his book "In the School of Christ," and the matter it contains is designed to exhibit the nature of Christ's teachings to his apostles ($1.25).

Still another series of lectures appear in a book entitled "Recruiting for Christ" ($1). These lectures were delivered in Chicago, by the Rev. John Timothy Stout, to a body of laymen interested in religious work, and their purpose was to point out ways and methods of interesting men in the Christian religion.

A book by the Rev. Dr. L. L. Nash, entitled "Early Morning Scenes in the Bible" ($1), is made up of a series of graphic amplifications of Bible narratives.

LITERARY NOTES FROM LONDON

A Promising Winter Season and a Cordial Welcome for Col. Roosevelt's African Book

LONDON, Sept. 21.—"Watchman, what of the night?" When a London publisher says that to you or to himself he means what about the Autumn publishing season?—how is it likely to shape and turn out? More English publishing is done in the Spring and the Summer than once was the case, but the Autumn is still the great and vital time. It determines the year's profits or losses, makes the twelve months of book trading right or wrong, is the season that greatly counts. With Christmas comes the footing up of ledgers for the whole year, and did not a rather satirical Frenchman once say that it is this exercise which makes Christmas so dear to the English? He was wrong, of course, wrong certainly in the case of publishers, for accounts in the book trade are long, and if those of a writer be settled by mid-Summer, why, a man counts himself lucky. Their amount will, in any case, depend upon the conditions governing the Autumn publishing season.

How does it promise? It promises well, but you find nobody overconfident, because past Autumns have been such a succession of disappointments. When politics are urgent and insurgent with us the book trade fares badly. So it does when trade generally is less hearty than it might be. At present politics are quiet, thanks to the compact by which a peaceful settlement of the House of Lords question is being sought. The young bloods of both political parties are straining at the leash, wanting to be up and at each other, which is only the passion for battle, a thing always dormant, if not clamant, in men, civilized or savage. But the fighting is not likely to amount to much, and that is good for a book Winter of content. Similarly, commerce, as shown by hard, official figures, has been booming, which means that there will be quantities of money about for Christmas presents. A first asking of these runs to jewelry and other pretty things such as women like. But when there is money enough for a second round, books have their chance, and this Winter, in all probability, they will get it. A lot of English people have been making money out of the rubber boom and spending it on the jewelers, as the latter tell with delight; for, thanks to rubber and American visitors, they have had a most prosperous season. In fairness, then, books should have their turn during the Winter, when the thoughts of the general reader turn most warmly to them.

Yes, conditions are promising for the Autumn publishing season. The market will be there; and next, one asks, what of the supply? Assuredly, it will be ample in quantity; and as to quality, you can only speak after the event. A complete set of publishers' announcements lies before me, occupying half of a not-unspacious desk. I have spent an hour wandering through them, and I don't seem to remember so many full lists before. The old publishing-houses keep sending out their usual load of Winter books, and the young houses give us, year by year, increasing lists. This is a fact worth noting; that oftenest it is the young publisher who handles the young author. New writers will send their books to the old, famous firms, flying high, as confidence leads us in youth. It is a vast pleasure when an old firm accepts a first novel and brings the writer the first taste of fame. But watch, and most likely the next book by that writer will issue from a young house. You know that there has been a skirmish after that writer, and that, in all likelihood, his affairs are now safely being attended to by a literary agent. Certainly the young English publishing houses issue by far the greater proportion of our new fiction, and in that they may or may not be benefiting us; while the older houses rest their fortunes on serious books and tried literary roads, a division of labor which is natural enough.

With new fiction we are already almost buried, for the idea is that it should be in the van of an Autumn season. The other idea behind this is, no doubt, that people read fiction before they pass on to graver new books. No new novel has leaped into fame, and no story by a tried hand has made a special hit. Neither of those things has happened, but it is early days yet and there is no cause to be downhearted. Let somebody write a successful novel and it is fame for that person, fame to live and write on for a long time to come. But let somebody do a particularly good biography or historical memoir, and it is fame only for the book, not necessarily for the writer. This peculiarity of modern authorship is surely unfair, only happily, it does not keep back the biographies and the memoirs, which I estimate to be particularly numerous this Autumn. Their interest, judged by the men and women with whom they deal, is also very considerable. That interest begins with the "Beaconsfield," of which we shall soon have the first volume, and ranges to varied people who were notorious rather than famous. By the way, I believe that ultimately the "Beaconsfield" may go to four, even to five volumes.

Well, from what I have said, you will gather that we are in pretty good spirits about the Autumn season. It owes something of its hopefulness to books coming from American pens. One of these is Col. Roosevelt's hunting book, published this very morning by Mr. John Murray. Every paper reviews it as a matter of course, and as a whole the reviews are frankly friendly. The fact is that we like the Colonel as a good spokesman in all things, even if he did cut into our political divisions by his famous Guild Hall speech on Egypt. He abides by it in his book, where it is reproduced word for word, and that appeals to the English motto that a man should stick to his guns anyhow. Altogether we are glad to think that Col. Roosevelt had his shooting on British territory and that he had various good Britishers about him, and we are going to make his book a success here.

JAMES MILNE.

AMONG THE AUTHORS

MR. WILLIAM MORTON FULLERTON, the Paris Correspondent of the London Times, arrives in New York this week. Twenty years ago he was well-known as a literary critic in this country; and during his Paris sojourn he has made occasional contributions to the American magazines, the last of which was an article in Scribner's on "Mr. Roosevelt and France." Mr. Fullerton writes French with as much ease as he does English, and his "Terres Françaises" has been crowned by the French Academy. He has published two books in English—"In Cairo" and "Patriotism and Science."

COL. WILLIAM H. CROOK, whose "Through Five Administrations," edited by Margarita Spalding Gerry, author of "The Toy-Shop," is just appearing, tells many interesting things about Lincoln. He was his body guard until his assassination, and when he was drafted for army service the President kept him, declaring that he could not "spare him."

DR. AMY E. TANNER, in her "Studies in Spiritism," which is of particular interest on account of the recent death of Prof. William James, who declared that if he could he would transmit messages from "the other side," tells of the work done by herself and Dr. G. Stanley Hall in spiritualism, recounting the results of their sittings with Mrs. Verrall, Mrs. Piper and other mediums. Dr. Hall, in an introduction, explains many of Dr. Tanner's references to certain matters and various passages in her book. He doubts that it will be possible for Prof. James to transmit an intelligible message.

MR. DOUGLAS SLADEN'S "Queer Things About Egypt" contains a good letter from a man who by one stroke applied for a place and showed his ability to fill it. He wrote:

> Sir Director, I am very poor, and I do not found the food and I know arbic and english very good. I beg to be give me one work as post man or clean man, and ask my God to give you big old.

DR. CHARLES R. VAN HISE, President of the University of Wisconsin, has written his book on Conservation with authority. He was a delegate to the White House conference on the subject, was a member of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt, and is now an active member on the Board of Governors from Wisconsin of the National Conservation Commission.

MRS. A. VIVANTI CHARTRES, author of "The Devourers," knows the Italian language as well as she does the English. Her writings in the former tongue have received high praise, and at present she is engaged in translating "The Devourers" for Italian readers.

MR. ZANE GREY, author of "The Heritage of the Desert," is a descendant on his mother's side of the Zane family that settled in the Ohio Valley in 1760, and so comes naturally by his love of the wilderness. There is also a trace of Indian blood in his veins, for one of his ancestors, Isaac Zane, was held prisoner for thirteen years by the Wyandottes, being eventually saved by the chief's daughter, whom he married. Another ancestress, Betty Zane, saved Fort Henry by running the gauntlet of fire with her apron full of gunpowder in order to help out her countrymen, who had run short of ammunition.

(Continued on page 541)

"WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD?"

Mr. Chesterton is Confident He Has Found Out, and That He Knows the Remedy

By CARTER IRVING

PURSUING his favorite theory that most modern doctors of an admittedly sick civilisation begin at the wrong end and think upside down, and that their schemes and experiments are setting the world topsy turvy, Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton, in his latest volume*—the latest, at least, to reach this side of the water—has tackled with his customary gaiety of heart and uncanny shrewdness of eye and hand no less a trinity than Socialism, woman's suffrage, and the new education. He begins by proclaiming that what is wrong with the world is chiefly that we have got out of the habit of asking what is right before we begin the diagnosis of the evil and the eager advocacy of a remedy. His method is his favorite one of accepting the stock retorts of his adversaries at their face value, and proceeding to discover in these the ultimate confirmation of his own views and the utter confounding of theirs.

Almost invariably this simple trick works. The secret of its terrible affectiveness lies, of course—as Mr. Chesterton has himself earlier pointed out—in the circumstance that the good honest words that make the new prophet's pet phrases and tags are apt to turn traitor to the phrase's purpose so soon as you look squarely at them and reduce each word ruthlessly to the thing it stands for. For instance, there is that little saw which is always flung confidently in the teeth of folk who venture to suggest that the old thing is perhaps better than the new. "You can't put back the clock." The simple and obvious answer which, nevertheless, rarely or never occurs to the person at whom the saw is flung, is, as Mr. Chesterton observes, "You can." Since the clock is a mere mechanism of human contrivance, you can set it back or forward as you please. Institutions also are mechanisms of human contrivance; why not, therefore, set them back if it seems profitable?

Mr. Chesterton poses as a flagrant reactionary. In fact, his position and his argument are that a thing is not necessarily good because it is too new to have been proved absolutely wrong. On the other hand, he insists that a thing is not necessarily bad—in a world of imperfection—because after centuries of half-hearted trial it has not proved absolutely right. He will have it, for instance, that the trouble with Christianity—now contemptuously discarded by many leaders of thought as outworn—is not that it has been tried and found wanting, but that it has never been tried at all. Again, in the case of the new nostrums, he objects that so far are they from assuring us the absolutely right thing that each of them seeks to improve us into something which a vast majority of mankind would much liefer not be — usually something utterly distasteful to the normal human mind and abhorrent to healthy human instinct.

So much for Mr. Chesterton's doctrine and his method of presenting it. The doctrine—with the air full of theories which reduce sociology to biology (or, as Mr. Chesterton says, the Home and the State to the Hive) is startling to well-grooved minds. The method is utterly disconcerting to formal debaters. The essential point is that the total effect of Mr. Chesterton's proceedings is to shed a flood of light upon just those aspects of truth which tend just now to be missed.

He says, for example, that "the idea of 'one man, one house,' remains the real vision and magnet of mankind," and adds: "The world may accept something more official and general and less intimate. But the world will be like a broken-hearted woman who makes a humdrum marriage because she may not make a happy one; Socialism may be the world's deliverance, but it is not the world's desire." And in saying this he gathers into one all the arguments and all the protests against the Socialist and institutionalist.

Again, discussing woman's sphere, Mr. Chesterton, borrowing terms from the despised biologists, suggests that man is the specialist in the work of the world and woman the universalist, in that her business is largely with young children "who require not so much to be taught anything as everything." Then he asks: "How can it be a large career to tell other people's children about the rule of three, and a small career to tell one's own children about the universe? How can it be broad to be the same thing to every one and narrow to be everything to some one?" Upon these two eloquent questions he proceeds:

> Much of the recent official trouble about women has arisen from the fact that they transfer to the things of doubt and reason the sacred stubbornness only proper in the primary things which a woman was set to guard. One's own children, one's own altar, ought to be a matter of principle—or, if you like, a matter of prejudice. On the other hand, who wrote Junius's Letters ought not to be a principle or a prejudice; it ought to be a matter of free and almost indifferent inquiry. But make an energetic modern girl secretary to a league to show that George III. wrote Junius, and in three months she will believe it, too, out of mere loyalty to her employers. Modern women defend their office with all the fierceness of domesticity. They fight for the desk and typewriter as for hearth and home, and develop a sort of wolfish wifehood on behalf of the invisible head of the firm. That is why they do office work so well, and that is why they ought not to do it.

There again is the whole case against the woman in business. And if you retort that as society is now arranged industrially, business needs the woman and must have her and she it, Mr. Chesterton has the obvious answer: Business is a mechanism made with hands. It is the clock. Woman is nature. If business cannot adapt itself to nature so much the worse for business. If either must go it will be the clock, not Time—business, not eternal womanhood.

Granting his view of life—that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath—there is no answer to his answer. By the way, he has an ingenious argument against woman's suffrage to the effect that the ballot means not the bullet, but part and lot in the hangman's grim office. Woman, by his theory, has been spared a share in the formal government of republics, because that government, when you reduce it to its essential, is only the hangman's job in commission.

Finally, upon the matter of education old and new. "Obviously," says Mr. Chesterton, "it ought to be the oldest things that are taught to the youngest people; the assured and experienced truths that are first put to the baby. But in a school to-day the baby has to submit to a system that is younger than himself. The flopping infant of 4 actually has more experience and has weathered the world longer than the dogma to which he is made to submit." If you urge that the new education allows more liberty, he points out that it has extended the jurisdiction of the schoolmaster even over the child's games. Then he pours scorn upon the fine distinction between putting knowledge into a boy's (or girl's) head and drawing it out—merely because education comes from "educere," which is the Latin for take "out to walk," and pedagogue is literally an usher of boys. The only test of education, he says, is success in teaching what it sets out to teach. The old English public schools "have the positive purpose of turning out gentlemen; and they do turn out gentlemen, even when they expel them. The popular educationists would say that they had the far nobler idea of turning out citizens. I concede that this is a much nobler idea, but where are the citizens? I know that the boy in 'Etons' is stiff, with a rather silly and sentimental stoicism, called being a man of the world. I do not fancy that the errand boy is rigid with that republican stoicism that is called being a citizen. Let it be granted that our elementary schools are teaching the very broadest code of morals, while our great headmasters are teaching only the narrowest code of manners. Let it be granted that both of these things are being taught. But only one of them is being learned."

Yet Mr. Chesterton has launched the book with a delightful tirade against "efficiency," airily pointing out that the "practical man" is he who "knows all about the machine except what it is for." And he has noted with glee that "while, if your aeroplane has a slight indisposition, a handy man may mend it; if it is seriously ill it is more likely that some absent-minded old professor with wild, white hair will have to be dragged out of a college or a laboratory to analyse the evil."

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*WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD. By Gilbert K. Chesterton, author of "Varied Types," "Charles Dickens," "Tremendous Trifles," &c. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

AMONG THE AUTHORS

(Continued from page 540)

Mr. John Matter, whose story of boy and girl life in a small town in the Middle West, entitled "Once," is about to make its appearance, is a resident of Marion, Indiana, and a Princeton graduate (1905). His book is described as "a sign-post for grown-ups on the way to pleasant recollections."

Mr. Don C. Seitz, in "Elba and Elsewhere," complains of Italian carelessness in the matter of spelling proper names. "Genoa is 'Genova,' 'Genva' and 'Genes'," he says; "Venice is 'Venezia' or 'Venetia,' Florence is 'Firenze,' Spezia has one 'z' at home and two abroad, and then is pronounced 'Spetsia.' Rome is 'Roma' and Naples 'Napoli' and 'Napolia.' Traces of meaning are visible in all these, but the transformation of Leghorn to 'Livorno' is bewildering."

Mr. Hall Caine's dog recently appeared in a Liverpool police court, having been found in the street although unlicensed. His owner said that the animal had recently gone on the stage, and he had supposed its manager would procure the necessary license. The excuse was not accepted, and Mr. Caine had to pay five shillings for a license and five and sixpence costs.

Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, mother of the popular writers, Richard Harding Davis and Charles Belmont Davis, widow of the veteran Philadelphia journalist L. Clarke Davis, and herself a well-known fiction writer, died on Sept. 29th at the home of her son Richard at Mount Kisco, N. Y. Mrs. Davis began to write in her girlhood; the Atlantic Monthly printed her first series of stories; she was a contributor to many magazines, and the author of at least a dozen novels.

George Macaulay Trevelyan is to write the life of John Bright. Mr. Trevelyan is a grand-nephew of Lord Macaulay and the son of the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan. He married Miss Janet Penrose Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Mr. Lewis E. MacBrayne, author of "The Men We Marry," introduces the ex-President as one of his personages, and says that he gives the impression of "the strength of a magnificent tiger, confined and directed toward a lofty purpose." Unfortunately, the tiger is not on Mr. Roosevelt's side, politically; moreover, the lion is the only one of the great cats that a man would care to resemble; and modern sportsmen leave even him very few of the fine characteristics bestowed upon him by the ancients.

Sir Hubert von Herkomer has written an autobiographical record of his family which will be published with illustrations. He says that such a book cannot "escape a note of egotism; a note the more pronounced in these pages by the rather unusual course I have followed of putting myself under the microscope for temperamental analysis."

Two of the three Benson brothers who write have just brought out new books. That of Mr. Arthur C. Benson is "The Silent Isle," a volume of essays on life, in his usual manner; and that of Mr. E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo," is "The Osbornes,"—the story of a well-born girl who marries into a newly enriched family and is repelled at first by their artless vulgarity, but learns to understand their underlying simplicity and greatness of heart.

Kate Douglas Wiggin has returned from Maine to New York, to assist at the first metropolitan performance of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," which will take place on Oct. 3.

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SPIRITISM AND MODERN SCIENCE

The Convictions of a Doctor of Medicine Who Believes in Spiritualistic Phenomena

By H. C. JUDSON

DR. HEYSINGER has written several books on scientific subjects, and is an associate member of the Society for Psychical Research, London. His latest book* deals largely with psychical phenomena, such as clairvoyance, telepathy, crystal visions, premonitions, materializations of spirits, etc., in which the author himself believes. Nearly half of the book is an arraignment of science and theology for being materialistic. The author cites a number of famous men of science—Huxley, Spencer, Romanes, Leibnitz, Lewes, &c.—to show how untenable the position of materialism is. The rest of the book is devoted to spiritualistic phenomena. Testimonials to many strange occurrences are presented; among them, the startling last appearance of the materialized form of "Katie King," quoted from the narrative of Sir William Crookes in his book "Researches in the Phenomena of Spiritualism." Also, the author recounts some of his own experiences and those of his acquaintances, but in these there is nothing very novel. The book shows rather extensive reading and is not without value as a contribution to the subject.

People, generally, are reluctant to discuss this topic. There is more than one reason for it. We may believe that there is an unexplained mystery under certain occurrences, yet we feel that discussion of them is futile; for that which is self-evident to certain minds in connection with such things will seem silly to others, and there is no way of disproving any explanation of them. Again, while the strangest of them cannot be counted as impossibilities—this author quotes Huxley as saying that nothing is impossible except self-contradictions, like two parallel lines that meet, etc.—yet there is usually much superstition connected with all accounts of them. Premonitions and veridical dreams are never conclusive evidence. Bacon says: "The general root of superstition is that men observe when things hit, and never when they miss; and commit to memory the one and forget and pass over the other." This author narrates a legend of a "poltergeist," or talking demon, that in 1570 disturbed Valladolid in Yucatan. He is "satisfied the narrative had a substantial basis of fact," as the similarity between it and accounts of events of the same nature elsewhere testifies to its truth. It was "carefully investigated by the ecclesiastical authorities at Merida, and fully reported by Don Sanches de Aguilar, who was Curé of Valladolid in 1596. The account is almost as entertaining as some of Mr. Janvier's stories—that one, for instance, about the halberdier who went on guard in the plaza of Manila, P. I., and was found the same day pacing back and forth before the Cathedral in the City of Mexico without knowing in the least how it happened. The ecclesiastical authorities and the holy office also investigated him.

Again, many people do not feel altogether at home in the intellectual atmosphere usually created by these discussions and speculations, and this notwithstanding the names of men like Sir William Crookes and Sir Oliver Lodge, who are associated with them. I cannot do better than quote what Macaulay says on this matter, in a somewhat different connection:

> As respects natural religion * * * it is not easy to see that a philosopher of the present day is more favorably situated than Thales or Simonides. He has before him just the same evidence of design in the structure of the universe which the early Greeks had. We say just the same; for the discoveries of modern astronomers and anatomists have really added nothing to the force of that argument which a reflecting mind finds in every beast, insect, fish, leaf, flower and shell. * * * Divinity, properly so-called, is not a progressive science. A very common knowledge of history, a very little observation of life will suffice to prove that no learning, no capacity, affords a security against the greatest errors on subjects relating to the invisible world.

Besides these, there is another reason, a religious one, for disliking this kind of phenomena. It lies in their spiritual effect. The Thomases are happy in believing because they see and feel; but those who not seeing yet believe are happier still. Faith is the evidence of things not seen. The word evidence comes from "e-video" (I see it out for myself). Faith is not built out of but on testimony; it is based solely on personal experience in life, which gives power to do. To say that we are sent here merely to prepare our souls for some life to come is not very far from pessimistic gnosticism. The evil or malignant spirits of the spiritualistic doctrines are also very like the poisonous seed from which gnosticism grew. Experience proves that we are not intended solely to prepare for some life after death. To act on the assumption cuts off from life, while to act on the assumption that we are here with a mission of no hopeless labor to accomplish, increases life. These "demons," and these voices that come from beyond the vale, are a distraction from our present day's work.

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*SPIRIT AND MATTER BEFORE THE BAR OF MODERN SCIENCE. By Isaac W. Heysinger, M. A., M. D. J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.75.

PHILADELPHIA BOOK NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—There is a distinct holiday flavor, heralding the approach of the gift-giving season, in "The Golden Heart," brought out this week by J. B. Lippincott Co. It is a dainty romance from the pen of Ralph Henry Barbour, the author of similar works that have served, incidentally, as the vehicle of special decorations. The present book is beautifully illustrated in colors by Clarence F. Underwood and has marginal decorations on every page.

The past week has been chiefly noteworthy for the number of juvenile books issued by the Lippincotts. First among them is a charming holiday edition of "Ouida's" "Bimbi: Stories for Children," adorned with full-page color-plates by Maria L. Kirk, the book being uniform with "A Dog of Flanders," issued a year ago. Others are: "Three Amateur Scouts," by Raymond Jacberns, with colored illustrations; "Poor Uncle Harry," by the same author, also embellished in colors; "The Middle of the 'Blunder-bore'," a thrilling tale of adventure with pirates in the China sea, the work of Lieutenant Charles Gleig, of the British Navy; and "The Phantom Battleship," by Rupert Chesterton, an exciting tale of adventure.

In "A Knight Errant and His Doughty Deeds," the story of Amadis of Gaul, retold for English readers, under the editorial direction of N. J. Davidson, has just been published by the Lippincotts. This romance, which Southey called the best of all the romances of chivalry, is somewhat abridged in the present edition, but no essential features are omitted, and the book has lost nothing in the editing.

Other books of the week are "The Romance of Modern Astronomy," by Hector Macpherson, Jr., an illustrated, popular exposition; "Chats on Photography," in which W. Wallington makes clear for beginners the intricacies of a delightful scientific occupation; "Engineering of To-day," a similar book in which Thomas W. Corbin strives to make plain certain amazing achievements; and finally a new text-book on novel lines—"Lippincott's Primer," the work of Homer P. Lewis, Superintendent of Schools of Worcester, Mass., illustrated in colors.

In a few weeks will be issued a popularly written life of Bishop Bompas, the "Apostle of the North," the noble Anglican missionary bishop who devoted his life to carrying the Gospel to the Indians and the Eskimos of the Canadian Northwest. Its title, "On Trail and Rapid by Dog-Sled and Canoe," indicates the means by which the Bishop of Athabasca reached the mission posts in his Arctic diocese. The book, written by the Rev. H. A. Cody, will be illustrated.

David McKay has added to thirty-five volumes of his Vest-Pocket handbooks and reference works a revised and enlarged "Conklin's Argument Settler," a condensation of information upon a great variety of subjects; and a "Compendium of Applied Electricity," by Paul N. Lowe, written especially for officials and employees of electric railway, lighting and industrial systems, profusely illustrated and provided with a vocabulary of electrical terms and phrases.

The Penn Publishing Co. in addition to the juveniles to which reference was made a couple of weeks ago, are bringing out this Fall several new numbers in their Vacation Series, including "Letty and the Twins," by Helen Sherman Griffith; "The Rambler Club's Winter Camp," and "The Rambler Club in the Mountains," by W. Crispin Sheppard; "The Cruise of the Sally D," by James Otis; "Grandpa's Little Girls' Houseboat Party," by Alice Turner Curtis; "Felicia Visits," by Mary L. Prince; and "The Admiral's Little Housekeeper," by Elizabeth Lincoln Gould.

The Penn Co. are also adding to their Popular Handbooks one devoted to "Business Letters," by Calvin O. Althouse, a collection of examples. "Shakespearean Quotations," by C. S. Hax, is a condensed concordance covering more than a thousand references; "Phrenology," by Charles H. Olin, gives advice on the practice of a science whose depths, he thinks, have yet to be sounded; and "Chickens," a handbook in which A. T. Johnson tells about methods of breeding and care. "Entertainments for all the Year," by Clara J. Denton, contains a wide variety of new entertainments, drills, dialogues, etc., for New Year's, Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays, St. Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Easter, Christmas, etc.

STORY OF A LIFE

A HUMAN document of the most intimate sort is to be found in "Dave Ranney; or, Thirty Years on the Bowery" (American Tract Society, 75 cents), in which the Rev. David Ranney, Bowery missionary for the New York City Mission and Tract Society, tells in detail the story of how and why he grew up, as a boy, into criminal ways, lived for years as an all-around crook, guilty of every crime except murder, spending as much time in prison as out, then reformed, became a sober, honest, hard-working citizen, and finally devoted himself to the work of trying to pull up from the depths of degradation those as low as he himself once was. It was the Rev. Alexander Irvine who when a Bowery missionary made the turning point in his life and helped him to start on a new road. The book is written out of, as it is evident the author's heart is filled with, the old-time ardent faith in a personal God and in an actual devil who whispers his temptations into the human heart and wrestles stubbornly for its possession. The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, President of the New York City Mission, writes a brief introduction.

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"WITH STEVENSON IN SAMOA"

Recollections of a Level-Headed Storekeeper Who Knew the Romancer Intimately

TO the making of books about Robert Louis Stevenson there appears truly to be no end. So many have there been already that it seemed as if there could not be found anywhere another scrap of matter of printable consequence concerning him. Nevertheless, Mr. H. J. Moors has written a book* which gives a fresh view of the novelist, tells some new stories about him, and makes concerning him a number of interesting suggestions. When Stevenson first went to Apia, having then no expectation of making a home there, he carried a letter to Mr. Moors, a leading business man of the Samoan Islands, who took the Stevenson party to his home and became from that time on a stanch friend of the author. The view his book affords is of a Stevenson very much in undress, an intimate portraiture of the man in his everyday moods. There is overmuch, indeed, of the island politics of Stevenson's day. To the outside world these things were of transitory interest, even when the novelist's picturesque figure drew to them an attention they would not otherwise have had. And as the years have hurried by they have lost even what little interest they once had. But even if the reader skips these chapters, although scattered through them are many entertaining bits, illuminative of Stevenson's character, he will find quite enough in the chronicles and the author's daily intercourse with his famous friend to repay him for its perusal.

The book's distinctive note is honesty, sincerity. Mr. Moors seems to feel that in too much of what has been written about "R. L. S." there has been an intentional effort to keep him on dress parade, and that there is being built up around his character a presentation of him which, while true as far as it goes, yet fails to picture the real man. Accordingly, he blurs no trait, winces at no foible. But the Stevenson of his book is more human and more lovable than is the Stevenson of some other books, although the picture is sketchy and incomplete.

There is a bit of interesting gossip about the writing of those South Sea letters which preceded the establishment of Vailima. Mr. S. S. McClure, learning of the contemplated cruise, went to San Francisco to secure the promise of the letters for his syndicate. Stevenson said he would write fifty letters for $100 each. McClure at once offered to double that amount and advance at once as much as the author wished. "Where," exclaimed Stevenson, when he told Moors the story, "would you meet such a charming man as that—except in fiction?" But the letters proved to be "the trouble and worry of his life." They fell flat. Stevenson saw that he had undertaken something for which he had no aptitude. He worked hard and agonizingly over them, and the harder he worked the flatter they fell. And finally McClure, to his great relief, sent him word that if he wished he might give them up.

Of Stevenson and his flageolet Mr. Moors says: "My friend Carruthers, who had him for a neighbor, averred positively that he played so dolefully upon the instrument as to be a menace to one's enjoyment of life. He usually performed on it when he got 'stuck' in the middle of a chapter and was searching for an inspiration."

Stevenson discussed his manuscripts and books very freely with the author. "Once he asked me how I liked 'Treasure Island,' and I told him I considered it a splendid story, though I did not think the conclusion was of the same high standard as the rest of the book. 'Moors,' he said, 'if you knew how hard up I was at that time, and how I had to hurry to finish the story, you would excuse those last chapters. I agree with you, and many of my friends take the same view.'"

Mr. Moors has very definite opinions as to the influence upon Stevenson's work of his collaboration with his wife and his stepson and of his home life. "It became quite evident to me," he says, "that if Stevenson was to give us of the best that was in him he must get away from the restraints and annoyances that he was subject to in Vailima." Having acquired Nassau Island, a lovely spot in the Pacific, that Stevenson had much admired, Moors suggested that they two should retreat thither alone. The novelist was delighted with the proposal and with the opportunity there would be for undisturbed work. Their plans were all made and the island was being prepared for their reception when his death occurred.

Mr. Moors closes his book with an earnest plea for the proper care of Stevenson's burial place. He suggests that a fund should be raised to erect a monument upon Vaea "that will at once serve as tribute to his worth and a landmark to the storm-tossed mariner."

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*WITH STEVENSON IN SAMOA. By H. J. Moors. Small, Maynard & Co.

VERNON LEE'S "ALTHEA"

TO a generation which has unpedestaled George Eliot to install in her place the cleverest, perhaps, but certainly the least inspired of the great trio of English women novelists, Vernon Lee may appear as the last of the sybils. She has no trait in common with Jane Austen or her worshippers; she belongs to the elder age which numbered George Eliot among the prophets. Her realism is that of the synthesist who would penetrate beneath the incoherence of facts to the central spirit that co-ordinates and justifies them. She is old-fashioned enough to seek for a solution of the riddle of life. Her solution, such as it is, is offered with something of the old oracular solemnity and self-sufficiency. Her interest in the latest researches of science modernizes her, indeed, in one sense, but then an interest in anything of this sort is antiquated among the Austen cult which dominates modern fiction. It is true that, despite some experiments in romance and fantasy, Vernon Lee might hardly be ranked among novelists at all. If she is like George Eliot it is the George Eliot of the "asides" that are now recognized as excrescences on her fiction and offenses against true art. Her latest book* is only a collection of such "asides" put into the mouths of fictitious people. They are dialogues, as her subtitle claims—dialogues of the kind the ancients delighted in—with little story to bind them together and with only studies of character and intercalary descriptions of scenery to suggest that they might have formed patches on old-fashioned fiction. Mr. Mallock has done the same sort of thing with more brilliancy and less feeling than Vernon Lee.

DR. NORTHROP'S ADDRESSES

DR. CYRUS NORTHROP, President of the University of Minnesota, has assembled the more important of his public speeches in a volume entitled, "Addresses Educational and Patriotic." (Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Co.) Most of them were delivered extemporaneously, and are printed just as they were reported by stenographers. The place of honor is given to the author's Yale Bicentennial Address on "Yale's Relation to the Development of the Country."

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*ALTHEA. Dialogues on Aspirations and Duties. By Vernon Lee. Pp. xviii., 278. New York: John Lane Co. Price, $1.50.

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A LAWYER'S RECOLLECTIONS

A Veteran of the Massachusetts Bar Who Loves His Work

GEORGE A. TORREY, the author of this quaint and entertaining book (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50) is a veteran member of the Massachusetts bar. His long and respectable career has not been marked by conspicuous achievements, but has been the quiet if busy one of what the English would call a "provincial" lawyer. He was born in the village of Fitchburg, and lived most of his life there; it is only a snug little city to-day. He was trained to the miscellaneous activities of the country attorney, before the days of specialists, and the firm of which he became a member shortly after graduating from the Harvard Law School handled all sorts of cases, criminal as well as civil. Mr. Torrey evidently enjoyed it all from the first. Indeed, if one thing is made clearer than another by this volume, it is that the writer has had a lifelong regard for his profession as an exciting game. A good many of his earlier exploits he admits would now be regarded as sharp practice. Here is a sample of them: Some boys had pulled a pump out of a well and left it on the ground near by. They were brought to trial on the charge of malicious injury to real estate, and Mr. Torrey was retained to defend them. The Judge was a storekeeper, and the lawyer asked him if he gave a deed of sale when he sold a pump. No? Then the pump could not be regarded as real estate. The Judge saw the force of this and discharged the defendants, but at once had them rearrested on the charge of malicious injury to personal property and held a second trial; whereupon Mr. Torrey forced a second acquittal by citing numerous authorities "to the effect that a pump in a well which was in use was a part of the real estate and was not personal property." In that day, says the hero of this incident, looking backward, "many of these legal trials were looked upon as huge jokes." Litigation, from the lawyer's point of view, was undisguisedly a contest of wits. It is quite evident that the chronicler does not look back with painful compunction upon his achievements of this kind. The attitude of the legal mind is sometimes puzzling to the layman: it is hard for outsiders to understand the ethics of the game. At the time of Mr. Torrey's service in the State Senate he won, as a lawyer, several damage suits against the Fitchburg Railroad. Presently one of the Directors of the company "stated that the company desired to make some arrangement with me, so that I should not be engaged in any further litigation against the company. * * * I told him that nothing was easier, and from that time I was retained by the Fitchburg Railroad Company and, of course, never tried another case against it."

But the only immoral thing in autobiographical writing is to conceal the truth, and it is no small part of the charm of these random reminiscences and anecdotes that they are presented without fear or favor, for what they may be worth. There is no use in a man's troubling us with the story of his life unless he has enjoyed the game; and Mr. Torrey has that qualification.

THE ROMANCE OF LONDON

THE world so loves a picture-book that one of this kind, filled with charming reproductions of paintings that must be far more charming in the original, almost inevitably draws the mind from the text and even is open to a suspicion of textual inferiority, since the modern processes have frequently provided illustrations designed to hide a multitude of literary sins. As a matter of fact, however, the text in "The Romance of London," by Gordon Cochrane Home (Macmillan Co., $1,) illustrated, is even more valuable than the pictures, whether there is color or in black and white. The author lets the "romance" of the mighty city of which Mr. Home writes appear through the medium of carefully garnered facts, admirably knit together in a brilliant fabric of historical narrative. The names of the chapters—"The Tower of London," "Westminster Abbey," "St. Paul's Cathedral," "Some Old London Churches," "The Guildhall," "The Inns of Court," and "Charterhouse"—indicate the range of the subject matter, which of course is only a small part of all that London offers to her historians and eulogists. The author avoids even the semblance of sentimentality in his descriptions with so rigid a taste that we welcome occasional passages in which he admits to his picture some of the color and atmosphere essential to the impression of London as a place no less of beauty than of literary interest. Writing of Westminster Abbey, a building that is far more apt to inspire the wrong than the right utterance either for or against its imposing aspect, he says:

> The beauty of the exterior needs atmospheric conditions and exceptional lighting to impress itself strongly on the mind. A misty London sunset sky beyond the long regular roof-line, broken by the pinnacles of the north transept, and ending in the twin towers of Wren and Hawksmoor, suppresses the harshness of the restored stonework and enhances the main outlines, which are those of the mediaeval builders. On an April day, too, when a squall of rain and sleet has passed, and the sun throws a splendor of opalescent light over the Abbey, St. Margaret's Church and the Tudor Gothic detail of the Houses of Parliament, the pale delicacy of tone of the huge monastic church brings the passer-by to a standstill on the wet pavement, and when he moves on the haunting beauty of the scene lives in his memory.

The book has many claims for recommendation to every reader whose imagination responds to the appeal of London streets and buildings.

ALASKA AS SEEN BY A WOMAN

MANY phases of Alaskan life are picturesquely portrayed by Mrs. May Kellogg Sullivan in "The Trail of a Sourdough." (Richard G. Badger, $1.50). Mrs. Sullivan has seen a great deal of Alaska in the last ten years and has acquired a pretty full knowledge of the people and their habits and customs. This knowledge she uses to good advantage in these agreeably written stories and sketches.

Keith of the Border
By Randall Parrish

Pictures in Color by Dunton

"Eight years of fighting and rough living, and what had they brought him?" At the beginning of this story nothing—apparently. But things begin to happen by the seventh page, and before you finish the book you are only too glad that Jack Keith is "a hard rider, a quick shot, a scorner of danger, and a bad man to fool with." You know that Randall Parrish never fails to give you all the mystery and excitement you like, and the love story that every novel reader really wants

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LITERARY NOTES FROM BOSTON

Miss Ruth Cleveland's Translation of St. Augustine's "Soliloquies"—Mr. Villard's "John Brown," Etc.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Of the late President Cleveland his countrymen knew very little more than he chose to confide to them. Of his sister, for a year the gracious lady of the White House, they know still less, hence the appearance of her translation of the Soliloquies of St. Augustine, announced by Little, Brown & Co., will surprise every one but her most intimate friends. To most of us an anecdote or two, a few edifying sayings, and a multiplicity of "fancy" portraits are all that St. Augustine means, and the fragment of literary history related in Miss Cleveland's preface will be entirely new. It seems that in the thirteenth century Hugo of St. Victor put together some fragments of the "Confessions" of Augustine and his own application of the Rule of St. Augustine, and presented it to the Christian world as a little collection "made for the stimulation of love and devotion to God." King Alfred had translated the real Soliloquies into English, and they must have been well known to Southern Catholics, but perverse fate contrived to keep the spurious version in the foreground, and within twenty years, in spite of Mr. Pelissier's translation of the real book in 1853, Hugo of St. Victor's compilation, "revised very carefully after the Latin," was gravely published in Paris.

The Soliloquies occupy but a few pages in the first volume of the "Works of St. Augustine," published by the Benedictines, and they have been translated into English but once since King Alfred's time. The Rev. Charles Starbuck made this second version for the Select Library of the Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers, edited by the Rev. Philip Schaff. Prof. Henry Lee Hargrove of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, rendered King Alfred's version into the English of to-day; but, as the royal author omitted about three-quarters of the Saint's Latin and added many a pious phrase of his own, the result can hardly be called a translation. Miss Cleveland's book, therefore, will gratify all who share her desire that Augustine shall be better known; for, as she says, the Soliloquies show the converted man at the moment of his conversion, not the convert as he stood years afterward in the recollection of the Bishop of Hippo. They open with an amazing prayer, and proceed to discuss a multitude of subjects such as might well occupy a mind to which conversion had just opened a new heaven and a new earth. Readers of Fogazzaro may find the work useful if they desire to reconstruct their conception of the Saint; but Miss Cleveland gives warning that, as it takes two halves to make a whole, the real Saint will show himself only to the right reader.

Little, Brown & Co. announce also Dr. Emma E. Walker's "The Pretty Girl Papers," which show women the uselessness of many patent cosmetics and the mischievous qualities of a large group of them.

Houghton Mifflin Co.'s list for to-morrow is headed by the imposing "John Brown," Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard's biography of the hero whom Sir Harry Johnson has just confessed that he entirely misconceived until very lately, in spite of having been one of the most painstaking English students of negro slavery. Their other books include Ian Hay's "A Man's Man" and Mrs. Josephine Scribner Gates's "Little Girl Blue."

A. Maurice Low has completed the second volume of his work on "The American People: a Study in National Psychology," and is taking a brief holiday among older peoples across the Atlantic. The book will appear in Houghton Mifflin Co.'s list for 1911.

The name of Frederick Orin Bartlett's new story, now nearly ready at Small, Maynard & Co.'s, is "The Prodigal Pro-Tem." It is less melodramatic than "The Web of the Golden Spider" and comes nearer to pure comedy than "The Seventh Noon." Warrington Dawson's "The Scourge" is a story of town life in Virginia about ten years ago, and the scene is Paulsville, which anybody may translate offhand. The hero, being adopted by a Northern man who has built up a great tobacco business since the war, has frequent encounters with the sturdy conservatism of the little city, and his guardian and he acquire some real knowledge of Virginia character as molded by the war and subsequent events.

The same firm is preparing "What Eight Million Women Want," by Rheta Childe Dorr, who, basing her statistics and history on the reports of the affiliated societies of the International Council of Women, presents the industrial, social and political status as she interprets it. She thinks that the "voting strength of the world is about to be doubled"—a view sure to be met by a suggestion from her opponents that "the voting weakness" is the better phrase.

Margaret Sidney's "A Little Maid of Boston Town," issued by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., is as stoutly severe in its judgment of Tories, and as bitter in its hatred, as if Mr. James Stark's "The Loyalists of Massachusetts" had never seen the light. She has apparently confined her study of authorities to those which favor her theory that the Tories deceived even themselves, and that in the eighteenth century honest Massachusetts men were all on one side. Her heroine's father comes from Boston, Lincolnshire, "to carry the work of the Lord forward in the new country," that work being to strengthen the hands of Samuel Adams and his followers. Henry Knox and his wife are the best-drawn figures in the story, for which Mr. Frank T. Merrill has made excellent pictures.

For children younger than Margaret Sidney's probable readers, Mr. Richard G. Badger is bringing out "Coco Bold, King of the Floating Islands," by Mr. Sidford F. Hamp—a fantastic tale dreamed by a little girl who visits the home of the wooden dolls and other toys, and becomes an honored guest at court.

The W. A. Wilde Co. have a book for older girls written by Miss Marion Ames Taggart. It continues the Six Girls Series with "Betty Gaston—The Seventh Girl."

The Centenary Works of Charles Dickens, with its five hundred wood-engravings by English artists, and photogravure portraits, frontispieces and reproductions of the original title-pages will be published to-morrow by Little, Brown & Co., and Houghton Mifflin Co. will present the seven-volume edition of the late Sarah Orne Jewett's "Stories and Tales." An edition of "From Irish Castles to French Chateaux" has been sold by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. for English publication. The "Jeff and Mutt Cartoons" will not appear until October 15, the delay being caused, it is understood, by the necessity of printing a second edition of 50,000 copies to fill advance orders. The artist, Mr. Bud Fisher, amiably dedicates the book to a boyish enemy, one Charlie Harvey, on whom as a boy he swore, if ever he came to be President or a policeman or the occupant of any other place of power, to have vengeance for sundry punches.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

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THE QUEST OF THE AGES. By Olin Sandeford Dean. 16mo. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co.

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK (5671). Edited by Herbert Friedenwald. 12mo. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.

EL ROMANCERO ESPANOL. Por Ramon Menendez Pidal. 8vo. New York Hispanic Society of America.

THE CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCE IN THE UNITED STATES. By Charles Richard Van Hise. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

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THE ART OF THE SHORT STORY. By George W. Gerwig. 16mo. Akron, Ohio: The Werner Co.

CONSERVATION OF MEN. By Ralph C. Richards. 16mo. Chicago, 215 Jackson Boulevard. Published by the author. (Paper.) [illegible]

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE. By Edward Scribner Ames. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50.

THE NEW YORK TOMBS INSIDE AND OUT. By John Josiah Munro. 12mo. Brooklyn: Published by the author, 188 Ainslie Street. $1.

A PSYCHIC AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By Amanda T. Jones. 12mo. New York: Greaves Publishing Co.

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PARACELSUS REDIVIVUS

To THE man in the street the name of Paracelsus, "Greatest of the Alchemists" (Theophrastus Bombast of Hohenheim), means nothing. To the average reader of English literature it means a poem of Browning's. Those who really know who and what the wonder-worker was will be glad to learn that the biography by Dr. Franz Hartmann, with 300 pages of extracts translated from his works, has appeared after nineteen years in a new edition. (Theosophical Publishing Company of New York. $2.50.)

VIEWS OF READERS

Mrs. Atherton's Advice to Beginners

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some time ago I received a circular, possibly a letter, from Mr. Upton Sinclair, asking me to endorse a plan for "endowing young authors of talent"; in other words, young, untried, would-be and indigent aspirants for literary rewards. In the confusion of moving, these papers were lost, and I forgot them until they were recalled to my mind the other day by a magazine article on the subject; which also published the opinions, favorable and unfavorable, of several well-known writers. These I read carefully, and it seems to me that the proposed scheme is worth serious consideration, not because I approve of it—quite the contrary—but because, there being some danger of its success, every writer of experience should express a decided opinion on the subject. Authors that have been publishing for a certain number of years—say ten or more—are the best judges of so many-sided a question, not the always possible millionaire desirous of notoriety.

I am a firm believer myself in a hard school, in the survival of the fit. I was four years getting my first novel published, and I now know that it was not worth print and paper, being merely the usual enthusiastic product of raw talent; but at that time I thought it a great book, publishers incredibly stupid, and myself too far in advance of modern ideas to be appreciated. If you will confess any young author whose first book is going the rounds, or whose stories are being rejected by the magazines, ten to one you will listen to similar beliefs. I should have been much better employed during those four years (I rewrote the book every time it came back, and dreamed during the intervals) if I had been on a newspaper, reporting; in other words seeing life from the ground up. And this is the advice I would give to any young man or woman desirous of literary fame, or of mere success: get a position on a newspaper as a reporter and keep it for at least one year, preferably for two years. You will touch life at every point; see it, feel it, know it in a hundred phases, at first hand. (Don't disdain the police and tho juvenile courts.) I believe that the greatest literary genius that ever lived would have been better for such an experience, and how much more so the young aspirant, with a talent still in the bulb and a redundant style—which the ruthless city editor will prune into one direct, incisive and compelling. No one need be afraid of losing "individuality." Individuality is never lost.

If, during those years of journalism, the seething fledgling will save half his salary, he can then afford to spend a whole year in some comfortable farmhouse putting his dreams into a far better shape and with far less effort than his rival, the green recruit; who, if he has a story to tell, thinks that any medium, no matter how foggy or ill-shaped, will do. He may not be very comfortable or otherwise entertained during that year, but literature does not require any more self-denial in the beginning than any other art, any profession, or picking one's way along the bristling road that leads to commerce or finance.

I do not believe that any potential author will starve for lack of opportunity, for I do not believe that the man with a clever pen lives who will fail to get on a newspaper if he tries. And if he does get on and fails to make good, then he is well out of the race, and can turn his attention to other methods of livelihood while still young. There is no such machine in the modern world for separating wheat from chaff as a high-class newspaper office. I am, of course, writing of embryonic story-writers and novelists, not of poets. These often have strange waste tracts in their brains, are temperaments rather than men, and need careful nursing. I could mention a number of our young poets who are practical editors as well, but the history of literature teaches us that a great many poets have been failures as men.

And this is the point: Mr. Sinclair's plan presupposes that authors are writers first and men afterwards, which is detestable. Perhaps, being a woman, I feel more strongly on this point than a man would. I hate a man who whines, who confesses his fear of being driven to the wall, who fails. I do not believe that there is any man, in this country at least, who cannot get work if he wants it; in other words, if he is not lazy or weak. Men who do not loaf and drink are wanted in every business, and nowhere more than in a newspaper office. Men are rising every day from the ranks; the incapable are being pushed closer and closer to the wall, then down into the ditch at the foot of it. And that is as inevitable as death itself. Given Socialism and they would go there a little later and with a hearty kick from the energetic philanthropists in front. Life, from birth to death, is a fight, and only the lazy and incompetent would have it otherwise.

Publishers and editors are not philanthropists; at least not yet. They make mistakes, being mortal, but as a rule they gauge the public taste correctly, as well as the worth of the applicant. Editors need many stories to fill up their voluminous magazines; therefore it may safely be assumed that those rejected are amateurish, uninteresting, too long, or, in subject, unsuited to the public of that particular magazine. Because the editor of perhaps the tenth magazine on the weary round "discovers" a writer to whom the other nine have been inhospitable, it does not follow that he is wiser or more generous than they. As for publishers, it costs a good deal of money, first and last, to bring a book out, and they are not inclined to launch the work of a new writer merely because it "shows promise." It is for the writer to take the publisher a mature effort, not the fumbling, half-blind evidence of talent, wholly innocent of the technique which would make it easy reading, if nothing more. I was brought up on the unfortunate public, therefore sympathize with it. Any one can avoid afflicting it in a like manner by living for two or three years instead of dreaming and scribbling.

As to the general public, the American public, it may be that its average of intelligence is not very high; so, at least, we judge by the sort of novels that are "best sellers" for eight or ten months of a year. Ours is not the public that would send a book of the intellectual quality of "On the Branch" through 115 editions, as the French public has done, nor make "A Song of Songs" the book of the year. It loves very light, "sweet" fiction, or long-winded, stodgy, dyed-in-the-wool-American novels, which flatter both its personal and its national pride. But there is another public besides the average in the United States—a highly-intelligent, cultivated, travelled, sophisticated public, which is sufficiently large to give fame and a fair income to any ambitious writer capable of doing fine original work. The author popular in this class will not grow rich, (for aside from its comparative smallness, there are too many libraries in the country) but he will do very well indeed, and he will get enough satisfaction out of the work itself, and the position it must eventually give him, to compensate him for his inability to live like a rich man. And at least he can own an automobile!

Therefore, I would give the following advice to any man, or woman, designing to enrich literature with the fruits of his, or her, genius:

Work on a newspaper until all your crude notions of life, and all your raw "individualities" have been blue-pencilled into limbo; then retire into obscurity and write your fiction.

Travel, if possible.
Do not marry.
Do not dissipate.
Do not imitate Henry James.
Never read reviews of your own work.
Never say die.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.

The Belief in Immortality

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

stinctive belief of mankind in a life be-

In a recent number of the Review Mr. H. Addington Bruce speaks of "the inyond that of earth," as if that belief were an established fact, universally admitted. The "instinctive belief" is admitted by those who have a belief in the said life, but by few other thinking people, I suppose.

Having lived many years and observed the final partings on earth of many aged and devout people, who from the orthodox standpoint are morally certain of an early reunion, I have never observed that their real grief was mitigated in the slightest degree by that supposed certainty. Spartan efforts are often made to control and conceal that grief and to convince themselves and others that they are certain of that reunion, but no unprejudiced observer can believe a scintilla of it.

These dear people—we all love them and know they are not intentionally dishonest—are supposed to have started life with the "instinctive belief"; are known to have spent their life bolstering it up; and now at the crucial moment it deserts them.

He who has stood at the grave of the dearest person on earth to him knows something of what an "instinctive belief" really is.

B.

Bedford Hills, N. Y., Sept. 11.

Mr. Adee's Literary Fastidiousness

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the course of your remarks concerning the Hon. Alvey Augustus Adee ("Topics of the Week," Sept. 17), you speak of that "diplomat who might be an author," as one who refrains from writing books that would surely prove fascinating because, mirabile dictu! "he would rather reread the classics than write a book that might fall below the best of them in quality." Seldom, indeed, have we noticed in the public prints such a frank confession of literary conscientiousness; all hail to this modest servant of our Government, who possesses the literary fastidiousness of a master! He has already proved his ability as a diplomat long ago, and if his attitude in the matter of literary production is correctly stated above, then we have surely to regret so serious a loss to our country's literature. Perhaps, De Morgan like, he may still let us see the product of his pen. In any case, one who stands awestricken at the Temple of the Muses and vows never to enter therein unless he can render a suitable offering, is to be applauded for his literary magnanimity.

HERMAN BERYL TANNER.

Brooklyn, Sept. 29.

Mr. Chesterton's "Catholicism"

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In regard to your note in to-day's issue ("Among the Authors"), wherein a reader sends you word that Mr. Chesterton's "conversion to Roman Catholicism is well known," may I, another reader, say that I have the word of a friend who saw, only a very few months ago, a letter from Mr. Chesterton's wife, in which her husband's embracement of the Roman Catholic religion was emphatically denied? In some of Mr. Chesterton's writings there is the adoption of certain Catholic positions and tenets; but people have jumped to the conclusion that with them the author also accepted the Roman version of the Catholic faith. Unless Mr. Chesterton has become a Roman Catholic very recently, and this fact has become certainly known, the conclusion of his acceptance of the Roman Catholic Church is purely assumption.

PAUL ROGER FISH.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 24.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Possibly the correspondent quoted on Sept. 24th is himself a Roman Catholic, and so cannot understand how Mr. Chesterton can be a Catholic yet not a Roman Catholic. It is nevertheless true that he is an ardent Anglican Catholic, being still a communicant of the Church of England.

New York, Sept. 28. M. B. M.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A college professor, after communicating with the editor of a reliable Catholic magazine, who was a close friend of Mr. Chesterton's, told me about a year ago that he had found out that Chesterton had repeatedly stated that he had not yet become a Roman Catholic, but that "there was but one thing in the way." From his essays I have not been able to discover what that "one thing" is.

ELIZABETH L. SULLIVAN.

Bangor, Maine, Sept. 27.

"THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNUAL"

This year's issue of this useful handbook (Tennant & Ward, 50 cts.), is stored with information that will be helpful to photographers. Its most notable features are its articles on Development and on Screen-plate Photography.

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Autumn Book Number of
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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

"The River Time" by Benjamin Franklin Taylor—Leland's Translation of Heinrich Heine's "Belshazzar"—Wordsworth's Poem "Character of the Happy Warrior"—John Conybeare's "Defense of Revealed Religion" John Buxtorff's Lexicon of the Hebrew Language

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though, if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

W. L.—Many years ago I heard a poem of which I can recall only the following:

A wonderful stream is the River of Time, as it flows through this realm of tears,
With faultless rhythm and musical rhyme and a broader flow and a surge sublime as it blends with the ocean of years.
There is a magical isle in the River of Time, and we bury our burdens there, &c.

It was credited to some author named Taylor, but whether correctly so or not I have never been able to discover. Can you tell the author and give the poem in full?

"The River Time, or The Isle of the Long Ago," is by Benjamin Franklin Taylor, born at Lowville, N. Y., in 1819, died in Cleveland, O., in 1887. He was field correspondent of The Chicago Evening Journal during the civil war, subsequently became a traveler and lecturer, and as a poet was popular in the West. Among his books are "Pictures in Camp and Field," 1871; "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme," 1874, and "Complete Poems," 1887. The London Times called him "The Oliver Goldsmith of America." "The River Time" is one of his much admired poems. It is as follows:

"Oh! a wonderful stream is the River Time,
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rhythm, a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,
As it bends with the ocean of years."

"How the Winters are drifting, like flashes of snow,
And the Summers, like birds between,
And the years in the sheaf—so they come and they go,
On the river's breast, with its ebb and its flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen."

"There's a magical isle up the River Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are straying."

"And the name of this isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty, and bosoms of snow;
There are heaps of dust—oh, we love them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair."

"There are fragments of some, that nobody sings,
There are parts of an infant's prayer;
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings;
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments our loved used to wear."

"There are hands that are waved, when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river was fair."

"Oh, remembered for age be that blessed isle,
All the day of our life till night;
And when evening glows with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing in slumbers awhile,
May that Greenwood of souls be in sight!"

H. E. S.—Where can I find Belshazzar's Feast, starting like this:

The midnight hour was drawing on,
Hushed in repose lay Babylon.

"Belshazzar" is by Heinrich Heine. The following English translation is by Charles Godfrey Leland:

"Midnight came slowly sweeping on;
In silent rest lay Babylon.
But, in the royal castle high,
Red torches gleam and courtiers cry.
Belshazzar there in kingly hall
Is holding kingly festival.
The vassals sit in glittering line,
And empty the goblets of glowing wine.
The goblets rattle, the choruses swell
And it pleases the stiff-necked monarch well.
In the monarch's cheeks a wild fire glowed,
And the wine awoke his daring mood.
And, onward still by his madness spurred,
He blasphemes the Lord with a sinful word;
And he brazenly boasts, blaspheming wild,
While the servile courtiers cheered and smiled.
Quick the King spoke, while his proud glance burned,
Quickly the servant went and returned.
He bore on his head the vessels of gold,
Of Jehovah's temple the plunder bold.
With daring hand, in his frenzy grim,
The King seized a beaker and filled to the brim,
And drained to the dregs the sacred cup,
And foaming he cried, as he drank it up,
'Jehovah, eternal scorn I own
To thee. I am monarch of Babylon.'
Scarce had the terrible blasphemy rolled
From his lips ere the monarch at heart was cold.
The yelling laughter was hushed, and all
Was still in the royal hall.
And see! And see! on the white wall high
The form of a hand went slowly by,
And wrote—and wrote on the broad wall white
Letters of fire, and vanished in night.
Pale as death, with a steady stare,
And with trembling knees the King sat there;
The horde of slaves sat shuddering chill;
No word they spoke, but were death-like still.
The Magians came, but, of them all,
None could read the flame-script on the wall,
But that same night, in all his pride,
By the hands of his servants Belshazzar died."

MAY EVANS SHERWOOD.—Will you kindly tell me who is the author of "The Happy Warrior?" I have read somewhere that Wordsworth had written such a poem, but fail to find it in any volume of his works. Perhaps that is not the title of the poem, but its theme.

Wordsworth's poem is entitled "Character of the Happy Warrior." It was written in 1806-7, and the opening lines are:

"Who is the happy Warrior? Who is he
That every man in arms should wish to be?"

The poem is too long to be printed in these columns. It will be found in the complete works of William Wordsworth, Cambridge edition, published in 1904 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. In the Notes to this edition there is the following reference to the poem:

"The death of Nelson, at the moment of victory, touched the whole English (sic) Nation. It occurred soon after the death of the poet's brother, and, in giving voice to his emotion, Wordsworth weaves together their memories in a eulogy which, for simplicity and power, has no equal in the language. In this poem we have the purest and noblest manifestation of that faith in God and Immortality which characterized Wordsworth as man and poet. It is this truth, revealed not so much to the eye of reason as to the eye of the soul, which renders the life of men and of nations divine."

G. H. B.—What is the probable value of a book the title page of which reads as follows: "A Defence of Reveal'd Religion against the exceptions of a late writer in his book intituled, 'Christianity as Old as the Creation,' &c. By John Conybeare, D. D., rector of Exeter College in Oxford. The Third Edition. London: Printed for S. Wilmot, Bookseller, in Oxford, etc. MDCCXXXII."?

John Conybeare's "Defense of Revealed Religion against the exceptions of a late writer (Matthew Tindal, deist) in his book entitled 'Christianity as Old as the Creation,'" appeared in 1732, two years after the publication of Tindal's work, and was praised as one of the four ablest books produced on the occasion, the others being those of James Foster, Leland, and Simon Brown. Bishop Warburton called it "one of the best reasoned books in the world." Three editions of it were published in that same year. Conybeare is now regarded as a temperate and able writer, in whose book there is little to distinguish it from expositions of the same argument by contemporary divines of the average type. He became Bishop of Bristol in 1750. He died in 1755. A copy of the third edition of his "Defence of Revealed Religion" has no special value.

S.—What is the value of a book entitled "Johannis Buxtorfi Lexicon Hebraicum et Chaldaicum Complectuns Basile. MDCXLV."?

The author of this lexicon, John Buxtorf, or Buxtorff, was the first of a line of distinguished scholars whose Hebrew and rabbinical learning shed lustre upon the University of Basel during the seventeenth century. He was born at Camen, in Westphalia, in 1564, and died in 1629. It is said that probably no Protestant scholar ever possessed so complete a knowledge of the contents of the rabbinical writings as Buxtorf, and the title of "Master of the Rabbins" was conferred upon him. His "Lexicon Hebraicum et Chaldaicum, cum brevi Lexico Rabbinico Philosophico" was published in 1607. The copy which our correspondent possesses is of an edition published years after Buxtorf's death, and apparently it has no special value.

C. R. FINLEY.—Can you inform me if there are any late editions published of Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, and if so, what is the latest edition, and where can it be found?

We think that the American Book Company, Washington Square, New York City, has supplied within recent years the trade with copies of Samuel A. Mitchell's Geography and Atlas. They probably can give the desired information.

AIDA GREGORY.—I am very anxious to obtain a list of suburban and city literary clubs. Will you be kind enough to tell me if there is any publication which would be apt to contain the names of such clubs? I shall be grateful for a suggestion as to how I can obtain information on this subject.

Among the literary clubs in Greater New York are the following:

Manhattan Borough—City History Club, Grolier Club, Dickens Fellowship, Dunlap Society, Fortnightly Shakespeare Club, Spalding Literary Union.

Brooklyn—The Readers' Club, Franklin Literary Society, Jewell Literary Society, Fenelon Reading Circle.

Queens Borough—London Literary Association of Jamaica, Flushing Historical Society.

Richmond Borough—Deems Literary Society, West New Brighton, and Philemon Literary Club, Tottenville.

If our correspondent would write to the Grolier Club, he no doubt could get fuller information on this subject.

Answers from Readers

HUBERT P. MAIN.—Regarding the words of the song "Your Mission," they were written in the Fall of 1860 or Winter of 1861, so Mrs. Ellen M. H. Gates wrote me, the stanzas in the following order:

1. If you cannot on the ocean.
2. If you are too weak to journey.
3. If you cannot in the harvest.
4. If you have not gold and silver.
5. If you cannot in the conflict.
6. Do not then stand idly waiting.

The music was written in New Haven, Conn., in the Summer of 1864 by Sidney Martin Grannis, born in Geneseo, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1827, and died Dec. 27, 1907, at Los Angeles, Cal. The words and music were published in 1864-65 by S. Brainard & Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Philip Phillips commenced to sing the song in the Fall of 1864, and in January, 1865, sang it in the Hall of Representatives, Washington, D. C., and President Lincoln was so overcome with emotion that he sent up the following request to Hon. William H. Seward, Chairman, for its repetition. "Near the close let us have 'Your Mission' repeated by Mr. Phillips. Don't say I called for it. A. Lincoln." This note I saw in Mr. Phillips's possession, as at that time I was in Cincinnati assisting him in the preparation of his book, "Musical Leaves," in which the song was published with five stanzas. In 1866-67 the words were printed in full, but the third and fourth stanzas were transposed. In 1882 G. P. Putnam of New York published the words for Mrs. Gates, with illustrations, with verses in order as given above.

JULIA LOVERING.—The poem James E. Lees asks for was the valedictory given by N. P. Willis on his being graduated from Yale College. It begins:

YE SHALL GO FORTH TOGETHER.

There will come alike the day of trial unto all,
And the rude world will buffet ye alike;
Temptation hath a music for all ears,
And mad ambition trumpeteth to all,
And the ungovernable thought within
Will be in every bosom eloquent.
The pathway to the grave will be the same,
And the proud man shall tread it
And the low with his bowed head shall bear him company.
But when the silence and the calm come on,
And the high seal of character is set,
Ye shall not all be similar.
The scale of being is a graduated thing
And higher than the vanities of power
Or the vain pomp of glory
Is writ gradation in its hidden characters.

That is as far as my memory serves me. The lines:

The soul of man createth its own destiny of power,

comes a few lines further on, and again on:

So lives the soul of man.
It is the thirst of his immortal nature,
And he rends the rock for secret fountains,
And pursues the path of the illimitable wind for mysteries,
And this is human pride.

On again to the closing lines:

What is its earthly destiny?
Press on, for it hath tempted angels,
Yet press on, for it shall make you mighty among men,
And from the eyrie of your eagle thought
Ye shall look down on monarchs,
Press on, for in the grave there is no work and no device;
Press on while yet ye may.

As a valedictory it is unparalleled. I am sorry to have forgotten so much of it, as it was never published in his collection of poems and is only among fugitive collections. I have sought here in vain for it.

JOSEPH MORRIS WARD.—In response to the request of "P. W. G.," it gives me pleasure to hand you herewith the verses asked for:

NO PLAYMATES ANY MORE.

(The last words of Mark Twain.)

The glow is fading from the western sky,
And one by one my comrades, as of yore,
Have given up their play and said good-by;
There isn't any one for me to play with any more.

Don't cry, dear heart! for I am worn and old;
No longer have I largess in my store;
E'en love's best gifts to me I could not hold,
There's isn't any one for me to play with any more.

I miss the tender hand-clasps of old friends;
The kisses of the loved ones gone before;
'Tis lonely when the heart first comprehends
There isn't any one for me to play with any more.

I need these loving hearts, so fond and leal;
I want them in my arms, as heretofore;
When they are reached—I shall no longer feel
There isn't any one for me to play with any more.

Mary L. Mulhall of New York writes us that the poem is to be found in James T. White's book of verse, entitled "For Lovers and Others." Answers to this appeal have been received also from James Terry White, New York, who gives the title as "There Isn't Any One to Play With Any More, (The Last Words of Mark Twain)"; Mary Eva Kitchel, Boonton, N. J.; "L. H. G.," Merritt, Indian River, Fla.; Mrs. C. T. Hillman, Pittsburg, Penn., who says that James Terry White's books include "Saadi's Rose Garden, than which nothing sweeter in sentiment has been written," and "Captive Memories, Another String of Pearls"; "A. O. W.," Button Island, Westport, N. Y.

CHAS. O'FARRELL.—In "Appeals" of August 20th T. P. McGarrahan asks for a poem entitled "This Is the Story that Clancy Told." He probably means the poem entitled: "Shanahan's Old Shebeen," which begins.

"This is the tale that Cassidy told
In his halls asheen with purple and gold."

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.—The lines quoted by "B. M.," "Ease her! Stop her! Any gentleman for Joppa?" are from "The Impudence of Steam," by Thomas Hood.

Mrs. FRANK J. MALONEY.—Answering one of the inquiries of "J. S. M." in your issue of Aug. 13, would say that the poem "Why the

(Continued on page following)

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Answers From Readers

(Continued from preceding page)

Dog's Nose Is Always Cold" is by Mrs. Margaret Eytinge, and is included in the author's book called "The Ball of the Vegetables," published by the Harpers in 1883. The poem has recently been "conveyed" and put forth in a condensed paraphrase by a contributor to the local press. I inclose herewith the original poem:

WHY THE DOG'S NOSE IS ALWAYS COLD.

"What makes the dog's nose always cold?"
I'll try to tell you, curls of gold,
If you will sit upon my knee,
And very good and quiet be.
Well, years and years and years ago—
How many I don't really know—
There came a rain on sea and shore;
Its like was never seen before
Or since. It fell unceasing down
Till all the world began to drown;
But just before it down did pour
An old, old man—his name was Noah—
Built him an ark, that he might save
His family from a watery grave;
And in it also he designed
To shelter two of every kind
Of beast. Well, dear, when it was done,
And heavy clouds obscured the sun,
The Noah folks to it quickly ran,
And then the animals began
To gravely march along in pairs.
The leopards, tigers, wolves, and bears,
The deer, the hippopotamuses,
The rabbits, squirrels, elks, walruses,
The camels, goats, and cats, and donkeys,
The tall giraffes, the beavers, monkeys,
The rats, the big rhinoceroses,
The dromedaries, and the horses,
The sheep, the mice, the kangaroos,
Hyenas, elephants, koodoos,
And many more—'twould take all day,
My dear, the names of all to say—
And at the very, very end
Of the procession, by his friend
And master, faithful dog was seen.
The lifelong time he'd helping been
To drive the crowd of creatures in;
And now, with loud, exultant bark,
He gayly sprung aboard the ark.
Alas! so crowded was the space
He could not in it find a place;
So patiently he turned about—
Stood half-way in and half-way out.
And those extremely heavy showers
Descended through nine hundred hours
And more; and, darling, at their close,
Most frozen was his honest nose;
And never could it lose again
The dampness of that dreadful rain;
And that is what, my curls of gold,
Made all the doggies' noses cold.

Answers to the appeal have been received also from Margaret Eytinge, Bayonne, N. J.; Richard S. Meek, Wheeling, West Va., who copies the poem from a scrap book "where it has been for more than thirty years," and who says that the verses originally appeared in Baldwin's Monthly; "M. W. M. G.," Ogdensburg, N. Y.

JOHN PHIN, Paterson, N. J.—In reply to "S. W. F." Daniel Roberts did not quote quite correctly the lines from Burns's Postscript to "Earnest Cry and Prayer to the Scotch Representatives in the House of Commons." The correct lines are:

But bring a Scotchman frae his hill,
Clap in his cheek a Highland gill,
Say such is royal George's will;
And there's the foe
He has nae thought but how to kill
Twa at a blow.

It was one of his earliest efforts.

Appeals to Readers

A. M. B.—Can any of your readers furnish me with a song which was popular some years ago under the title "Ain't It Awful, Mabel"?

JOHN S. REED.—Can you let me know through your "Queries and Answers from Readers" where I may find the poem in which appears the line:

"You in your own corner and I in mine"?

J. F.—Can any of the readers of THE REVIEW name the author of the following poem:

THE GERM OF GOOD.

No foot this mortal maze have thrid,
Or striven its stormy way to climb,
That could not, in the journey's prime
To heavenly paths be led.
In every heart there's haply hid
(Though choked by weeds of guile and crime)
Some pure, untainted germ, which time
And nature may to flower upbid;
And oh! it were a task sublime
To seek this germ, all withering weeds amid,
And train it, till it hath the heart from venom rid!

R. D. K.—Can any one give the author of the following lines and tell where they may be found:

George the I. most vile was reckoned,
Viler still was George the II.
Has any mortal ever heard
Any good of George the III.?
When George the IV. to hell descended
Praise be to God, their reigns were ended.

S. C.—Can any of your readers give me the whole of a short poem beginning as follows:

Oh! the little more, and how much it is,
And the little less, and what worlds away.
How a sound may quicken content to bliss,
Or a breath suspend the blood's best play,
And life be a proof of this.

I quote from memory, and know not who the author is, or was.

JOHN WILLIAM FLYNN.—Will some reader kindly give me in full the poem which begins—

"Know you the story of the star Procyon."

The author's name I do not know.

H. F. J.—Would you kindly let me know through your "Queries and Answers from Readers" who is the author of the inclosed verses? I have seen them attributed to Oliver Wendell Holmes, but am unable to find them in any edition of his poems:

'Tis yet high day, thy staff resume,
And fight fresh battles for the truth;
For what is age but youth's full bloom,
A riper, more transcendent youth?
A weight of gold is never old,
Streams broader grow as onward rolled.

At sixty-two life has begun;
At seventy-three begins once more;
Fly swifter as thou nearest the sun,
And brighter shine at eighty-four;
At ninety-five should thou arrive,
Still wait on God and work and thrive.

E. M. S.—Can any of your readers supply the poem called "The Common Things of Life," the first line of which is "The common things of life are all so dear"? It was published some time during the past two years in some household magazine.

C. B. W.—About seventy-five years ago "The Monkey's Wedding" was a favorite song with us children of that day. I can only recall the first verse:

Monkey married baboon's sister,
Smacked his lips and then he kissed her,
Kissed so hard he raised a blister,
And the bride she gave a yell.

I would like to have the remaining lines. Perhaps some of your readers can furnish them.

J. H. NORRIS.—Will you kindly ask that some reader furnish the verses of "Flora McFlimsey," or "Nothing to Wear"; also the complete poem, "The Prairie Fire," of which the following is the first verse:

Out on the plains one Summer's day,
A weary traveler went his way;
Suffering hunger, thirst, and pain,
Would to God he was home again.

AN UNPRECEDENTED BOOK YEAR

The Publishers' Weekly, Sept. 24.

IN the publishing outlook there seems certainly no lack of confidence. On top of a continuous summer production eclipsing all past records of The Publishers' Weekly Office, comes a fall list of record length and strength. When last year's total record mounted for the first time to over ten thousand titles (10,901 to be exact) the problem of record and annotation was very naturally called "appalling."

Yet even more amazing are the figures for this year. Already in nine months the output has exceeded eight thousand titles, with the three by far heaviest months of the year yet to be heard from.

While the Fall announcement list registers no such enormous increase of titles as these earlier months of 1910 have shown, there is the normal addition of healthy growth. Surely if number of publications be an index of prosperity the American publishing trade is in a highly satisfactory condition.

The total record output for 1910 will almost certainly exceed twelve thousand titles, placing the United States for the first time at the head of the book producing countries of the world.

In fiction—if we reverse the usual order and consider lighter books first—the Fall promises more than the Spring did, for, among many others, we are offered new novels by such writers as William De Morgan, Arnold Bennett, May Sinclair, H. G. Wells, J. C. Snaith, Katherine Cecil Thurston, Robert W. Chambers, Richard Harding Davis, Jack London, David Graham Phillips, George Barr McCutcheon, Stewart Edward White, Anthony Hope and Sir Gilbert Parker. Volumes of short stories, too, seem to have taken a new lease of life, Brand Whitlock, S. Weir Mitchell, O. Henry, Hamlin Garland, Edith Wharton and Gouverneur Morris being among the names represented.

So far as non-fiction is concerned two books, Roosevelt's "African Game Trails" and Peary's "The North Pole," will go far toward dominating the list; but there are too many other books of the first excellence to leave them alone.

In biography there will be "The Autobiography of Goldwin Smith;" "Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman;" Clement W. Shorter's "Napoleon in His Own Defence;" "Grover Cleveland," by Richard Watson Gilder; Aylmer Maude's "Life of Tolstoi;" a new life of Edison; Howell's reminiscences of Mark Twain, and Villard's life of John Brown. In travel Tjäder's "Big Game of Africa;" the Duke of Mecklenburg's "In the Heart of Africa;" Sven Hedin's "Overland to India;" Harry Whitney's "Hunting With the Eskimos," and a new book by Mrs. Hugh Fraser; and in history, among many others, Prince Lazarovitch-Hrebelianovich's study of "The Servian People;" General Morris Schaff's "Battle of the Wilderness;" Ashmead-Bartlett's "Passing of the Shereefian Empire;" Admiral Chadwick's "History of the Spanish-American War;" Aulard's "History of the French Revolution," and Forbes Lindsay's "Panama and the Canal To-day." The Dickens "Centenary" naturally brings out many new and old books on Dickens, and several publishers bring their "complete sets" once more to the front. The publishing of successful plays is becoming more and more the custom, the New Theatre furnishing, as it should, a large proportion. The text of Rostand's "Chantecler" will be in great demand.

If we may judge from volume of work, Arthur Rackham is the most popular illustrator, followed by Harrison Fisher, Henry Hutt and Howard Chandler Christy.

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NEW YORK LITERARY NOTES

"Frank Danby's" New Books—A Romance of Russia—Some Forthcoming Works for Children

"Let The House Fall in Front"

Such is the striking title of Frank Danby's new novel, which D. Appleton & Co. have acquired. It tells of the many sacrifices a young man makes to keep his cousin's name and honor free from open scandal. Terence, the "sun god" of the family, who is believed by his mother and sister to have no peer, is killed by a fall from a horse. His cousin, Derry, succeeds to the title and is looked down upon by the family. They especially ignore him when he marries a servant, who, he learns, had been seduced by Terence. The two go to Siam. There Terence's child is born, which Derry fathers. He has also learned of doubtful relations between Terence and a London woman, and Derry pays her out of his small allowance in order to shield his dead cousin in his mother's eyes. In Siam, Derry and his wife secretly come to love each other. Returning to England, Derry hears that Terence's mother has learned of her son's doings. The latter's child dies and Derry's is born. Mrs. Frankau has with the Macmillan Co. a more serious work, also—an illustrated history of Lady Emma Hamilton, in two volumes. The illustrations admirably set off Mrs. Frankau's interesting text. Besides fifty or more photogravures there are to be nearly as many colored reproductions of paintings and engravings after Reynolds, Romney, Lawrence, Hoppner, Angelica Kauffman, and other painters.

Novels from three well-known writers that have just come from Frederick A. Stokes Co.: "The Sword-Maker," by Robert Barr; "The Bird in the Box," by Mary Mears, author of "The Breath of the Runners," and "Masters of the Wheatlands," by Harold Bindloss, portrayer of the West. Mr. Barr's romance is laid in the region of the river Rhine, like his "Tekla," and deals with the piracies and downfall of some of the first "robber barons." Through the exciting situations runs the love interest provided by the hero prince and a beautiful countess. Miss Mears deals with the need of man for expansion, indicated in a brief preface in which she says: "The soul of man at birth is immured in a prison. It is like a bird singing in a cage, heedless of the bars that confine it. But later the soul knows its bondage. Panting with a desire for liberty, man tries in two ways to attain it—through his liberty to labor, through his capacity to feel." In "Masters of the Wheatlands," the scenes of which are in the great Northwest, there are three dramatic love stories.

Forthcoming Juveniles

John Lane Co. are publishing (among juveniles) E. H. Cooper's "My Brother the King"—a story for young readers, dealing with the life of the Arctic inhabitants. A young English boy, spending his college holidays on a cruise, is stranded with his elders and friends at the Yalmal Peninsula. He is so brave and fights so sincerely for the natives that they crown him King; and then the Russians come upon the scene.

Other juveniles shortly to appear are Anna Tweed's "The Arabian Nights," in Baker & Taylor Co.'s Golden Books for Children; "The Doings of the Dollivers," by Grace MacGowan Cooke, who writes entertaining tales for grown-ups; Esther Singleton's "The Children's City: New York for Young People"; and "An Out-of-door Diary for Boys and Girls," arranged and illustrated by Marion Miller, which will be out within a fortnight, from Sturgis & Walton Co.; Harold Bindloss's "Boy Ranchers of Puget Sound," E. Nesbit's "Harding's Luck," A. W. Dimock's "Dick among the Lumber Jacks," F. E. Kellogg's "Young Duck Shooters in Camp," and an especially entertaining and instructive book, W. Dwight Burroughs's "Wonderland of Stamps," to be issued before the end of the month by Frederick A. Stokes Co.; Kate D. Sweetser's "Ten Boys from History," Jessie Wilcox Smith's "Child's Book of Old Verses," an English version of P. Guigcu's "The Animal Trainer," elaborately illustrated, Olive H. Foster's "Cookery for Little Girls," and "The Pies and the Pirates," with colored illustrations and silhouettes, by the artist, John Rae, are to appear through Duffield & Co. next month; while from the Macmillan Co. will come stories by Joseph A. Altsheler ("The Horsemen of the Plains," being a Western narrative of hunting and exploring), Jacob Riis, who has written "Hero Tales of the Far North," Eliza H. Figyelmessy, whose story, "Two Boys in the Tropics," is partly the result of twenty years spent in British Guiana, Alice W. Fox, with "Hearts and Coronets," the tale of an English girl's sorrows and joys, E. V. Lucas's "The Slow Coach," and a story by Zona Gale; and Dodd, Mead & Co. have ready Willis J. Abbot's illustrated "Story of our Navy for Young Americans;" a little book, in two colors, consisting of humorous verse and pictures to match, by John Rae, "Why?" some of the verses in which require a mirror, which is provided with the book; Frank Caldwell's "Wolf, the Storm Leader," telling the story of the dog team driven by the mail carrier Eli from Nome to Washington; and Carolyn Wells's new "Dick and Dolly's Adventures."

Classics for Children

Henry Holt & Co. have ready "English Literature During the Lifetime of Shakespeare," by Felix E. Schelling, Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. The book shows the dominant power of Shakespeare in Elizabethan literature. There is an exhaustive bibliography. Early in the month the same house expects to publish an edition of Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans" for which Mr. E. Boyd Smith has made eight pictures in color, and some forty line drawings. This is the first of a series of similar editions, comprising "Two Years Before the Mast," "Treasure Island," "Tom Brown's School Days," some volumes of Scott and Dickens, etc. The scheme grew out of the remark of an authority on library work among children, to the effect that many books which young folks read were handicapped by being available only in standard library sets, which did not attract them, or else in unattractive cheap editions. In each case the text will be complete.

September books from the Cochrane Publishing Co included: "Social Justice," by Percy Vivian Jones; "The Man from Mars," by Henry Wallace Dowding; "Logic and Imagination in the Perception of Truth," by J. Rush Stoner; "Punctuation and Capitalization," by Chas. H. Cochrane; "The Girl from Dixie," by Mary Rodney; "Turkish Diplomatic Life," anonymous; "The Quest of the Ages," by Olin S. Dean, and "It," by Ella N. Watrous.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are to bring out next Spring "The Letters of Elizabeth Cady Stanton: An Epistolary Autobiography," edited by Theodore Stanton and Mrs. Stanton Blatch. The editors would be glad to receive copies of the originals of any of Mrs. Stanton's letters, addressed to Mr. Theodore Stanton, Rue Raynouard, Paris.

One Hundred Popular Pictures

Cassell & Co. are taking subscriptions for their new art series, "One Hundred Popular Pictures," consisting of medium-sized reproductions in the exact colors of the original masterpieces. The reproductions are being made in "pebble finish," and each will be mounted. The series will be completed in twenty-five portfolios, which will be published at intervals, at a low price, and delivered in the same manner as a magazine.

Cassell & Co. will publish in the Fall "Breeding and the Mendelian Discovery," by A. D. Darbishire, Demonstrator of Zoölogy and Lecturer on Heredity at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. During the last ten years there has been a steadily increasing interest in the value of Abbot Mendel's discoveries in heredity. Hardly a laboratory exists in England to-day that is not pursuing independent investigation on Mendelian lines, and Mr. Darbishire is one of the younger men who is virtually making Mendelism a life study. His book will be of value, not only to investigators, but to people commercially interested in breeding, such as poultry fanciers, sheep breeders, gardeners, farmers, etc.

It was Cassell & Co. who introduced Robert Louis Stevenson to the novel-reading public by first issuing "Treasure Island" in book form, after it had run its serial course in Young Folks. Stevenson was delighted on receiving their offer. "How much do you suppose?" he writes in one of his letters; "well, a hundred pounds, all alive O! A hundred jingling, tingling, golden, minted quid. Is not this wonderful?" It was not mere chance that Cassell & Co. also published the first book of Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch—who, in spite of his knighthood, will probably always be better known as "Q"—for "Dead Man's Rock" was a legitimate offspring of "Treasure Island." "I began as a pupil and imitator of Stevenson," the author has himself admitted, "and was lucky in my choice of a master."

Dodd Mead & Co. have granted to The London Daily Mail the sole right to reproduce in Great Britain and Ireland the Kaiser's sermon printed in the Rev. J. F. Dickie's book in Berlin, which they recently published.

"Hunting Camps"

Mr. Hesketh Prichard, a successful exponent of many forms of sport and a pioneer among big-game hunters in British North America, has been fortunate enough to secure, during the past decade, some of the rarest sporting trophies. An account of his various expeditions which he has made is given in "Hunting Camps in Wood and Wilderness," which the Sturgis & Walton Co. will publish this month. Mr. Selous, who is known to all big-game hunters at home and abroad, has written a warmly appreciative preface.

Some of the many illustrations are from the brush of Lady Helen Graham, while others, reproduced in color, are from the hand of Mr. E. G. Caldwell. The author has also had at his disposition a number of photographs which have helped to make the book attractive and valuable.

The American Bible Society has just added to its versions of the Scripture in the languages of the North American Indians a translation of the Book of Genesis and the Gospel of Mark into the language of the Navahoes. This—the first translation of the sort into the tongue of these people—was prepared by the Rev. Leonard P. Brink of Tohatchi, New Mexico, who is connected with an interdenominational mission. There are said to be 25,000 Navajoes in the United States, and there are Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian Reformed, Gospel Union and independent missions at work among them.

"The Lure of the Antique"

"The Lure of the Antique," by Walter A. Dyer, to be published by the Century Co. this month, is "a book of ready reference for collectors of old furniture, china, mirrors, candlesticks, silverware, pewter, glassware, copper utensils, clocks, and other household furnishings of our American forefathers, and a handy guide for the determination of age, style, maker, genuineness, and value." It is illustrated with 159 photographs.

"Touring" and the Vanderbilt Cup

For the benefit of spectators of the Vanderbilt Cup races, all routes to the Long Island Motor Parkway are described and mapped in Touring for October. There are, in the same number, four papers describing, respectively, touring trips in Alaska, in the English Lake Country, in Belgium, and across the Continent. A lesson in road-building comes from the West, in the form of an article describing a new boulevard across Iowa; and a new type of wayside resort is the subject of a paper entitled "A Pilgrimage Among the Tea Inns."

"A Cossack Lover"

Mme. Martha Gilbert Dickinson Bianchi has just finished a new novel, which will be published in January. The title is "A Cossack Lover," and the narrative is pronounced by those who have read it to be an unusual love story of poignant interest. Mme. Bianchi's former novels "A Modern Prometheus" and "The Cuckoo's Nest," were generally regarded as forerunners of something that should make good, and her publishers are convinced they have this in "A Cossack Lover." The scenes are laid principally in London, Warsaw, and Moscow. As the author married and lived in Russia, her book may be counted on to show a more accurate background than one by a traveler, who spends a month or two at a hotel in Parisianized St. Petersburg.

Miss Frances Aymar Mathews has returned to her New York home, and one of the results of two years of her work are "If David Knew," just out, a novel of New York life. The English edition of the story will be published in London under the title, "If the Duke Knew." The play from this book has been accepted for a woman star. Other new books by this author are "The Little Brown House," a romance of country life in the Eastern States, and "The Red Swan," a play of to-day under contract for production this season. Two new novelettes by Miss Mathews are to be turned into plays. She has written also a new story of Chinese life and a new Christmas story; and a short story in French for the new Wanamaker paper, "La Dernière Heure à Paris," which, by the way, is to be enlarged and altered, and to enter the literary as well as the fashionable and social fields.

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